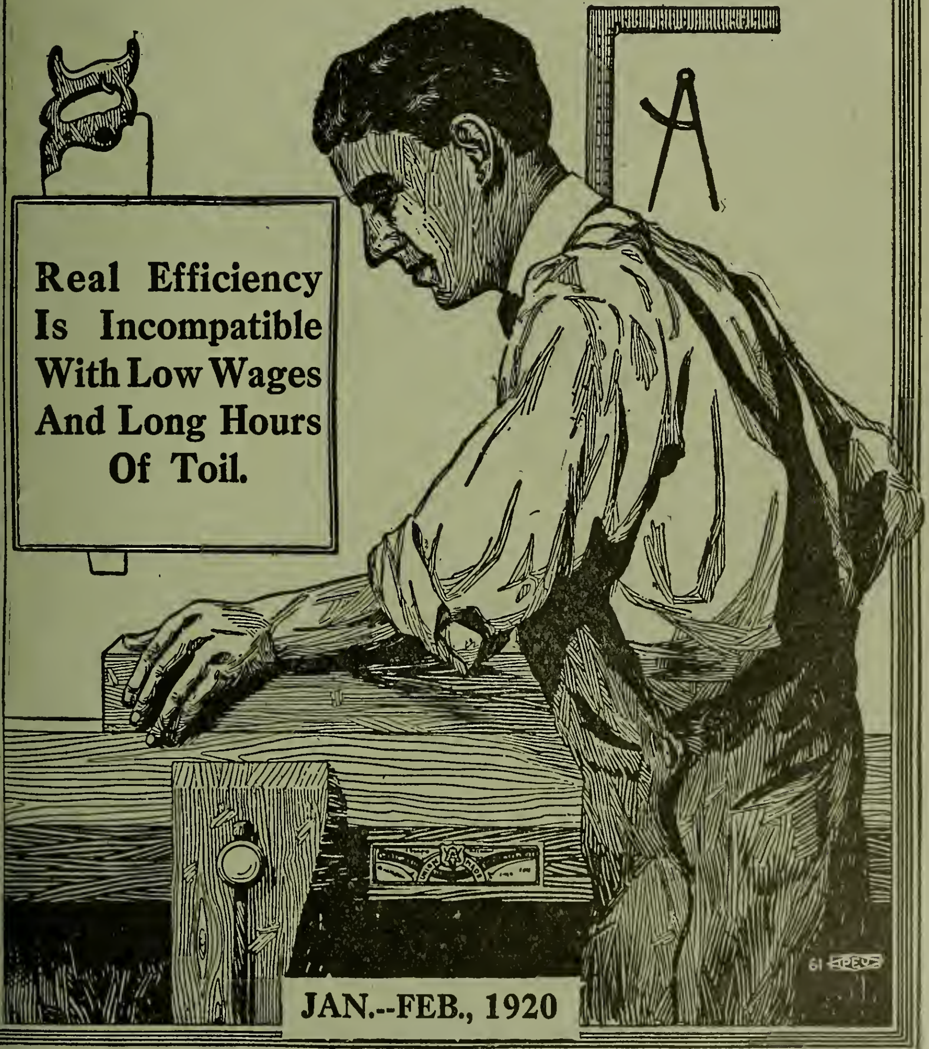
The CARPENTER



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JAN.--FEB., 1920

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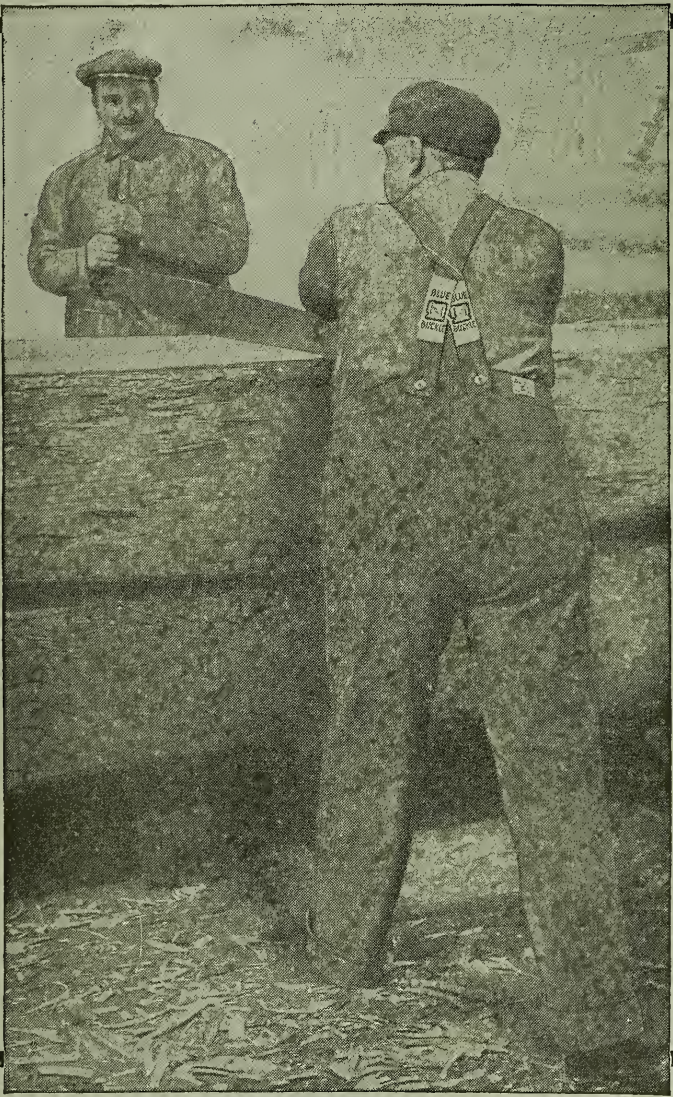

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Blue Buckles give carpenters all the best features of good overalls *plus* special Blue Buckle features that mean longer life to the garments:—oversize at strain points; special heavy tack-stitching to prevent rips at pockets and seams; solid, re-inforced back band; wide, comfortable suspenders that give and take without slipping; non-rusting brass fittings sewed on to stay!

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Jobbers OverAll Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Va. *Largest manufactur of overalls in the wo*

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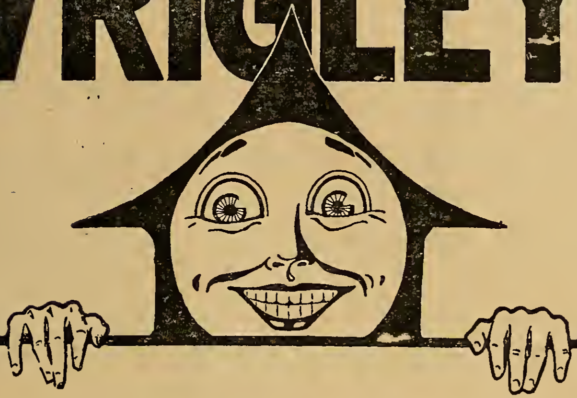

In the first place this gum is good—we spare no pains or expense to make it so.

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"SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT"

The Flavor Lasts

265

Good for teeth, appetite, digestion.

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(that make Good Homes *Bette*

PRETTY SOFT—COVERING SOFT WOOD FLOORS IN OLD HOUSES WITH OAK FLOORS of DURABLE BEAUTY

LOTS of nice people, with money to pay for them, *want* beautiful OAK FLOORS.

THEY DON'T KNOW what you know—that old soft-wood floors can be refloored with three-eighths OAK FLOORING.

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WE ARE JUST starting a big National Advertising Campaign about OAK FLOORING that is going into millions of homes this year. It will bring you a lot of good jobs. But right now let us help you to some Busy Days and Steady Money by boosting *the reflooring business* for you in your own neighborhood.

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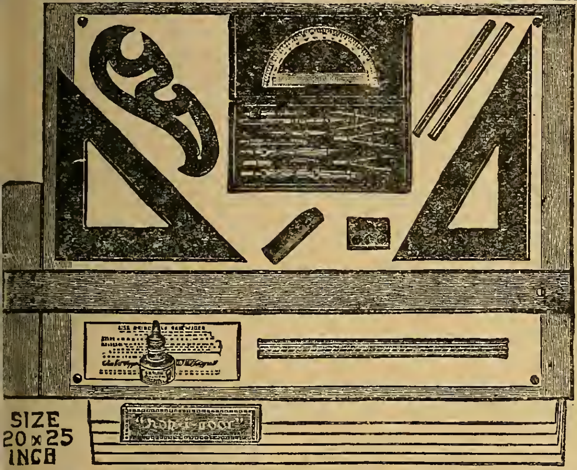

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Yes, I will give you this complete drawing outfit absolutely free. The instruments are in a handsome high class, plush lined folding case. They are regular draftsman's working instruments. Besides I will give you absolutely free, a 20x25 inch drawing board, a 24 inch T square, a 12 inch rule, a supply of drawing paper, two triangles, a French curve, pencils, erasers, thumb tacks, etc.

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There is an urgent demand for skilled draftsmen. Companies are issuing calls every day for men to fill positions paying from $250.00 to $300.00 per month. Carpenters are peculiarly fitted to make big successes as expert draftsmen.

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I am Chief Draftsman of a large and well known firm. I know just the kind of training that is demanded from men who get big salaries. I want to train a limited number of carpenters to take big paying drafting positions. I train you by giving you actual, practical work, the kind that you must be able to do to hold permanent, high salaried jobs. I give you my individual instructions. If your work is right, I will advance you rapidly. If it is wrong, I will show you where and make you do it right, and do all I can to make you an expert draftsman and designer in a short time. Write today.

Pay As You Wish

What I want is the *right kind* of men. Don't bother about expense. I will give you the working outfit free if you get in at once. I charge a very small fee for training you to be an experienced draftsman. You can pay the small cost as suits you best.

Send Coupon for My Big New Book

Put your name and address on the coupon and send it to me today. I will send you my new book "Successful Draftsmanship," and the great special offer that I am now making on which you get the complete Draftsman's Working Outfit and Drawing Table **absolutely free.** You assume no obligations of any kind in sending in the coupon. Get in line for a big paying position. Getting the book and full particulars of the special offer is the first step.

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Without any obligation on me whatsoever, please mail your book, "Successful Draftsmanship," and full particulars of your liberal "Personal Instruction" offer to Carpenters. It is understood that I am obligated in no way whatever.

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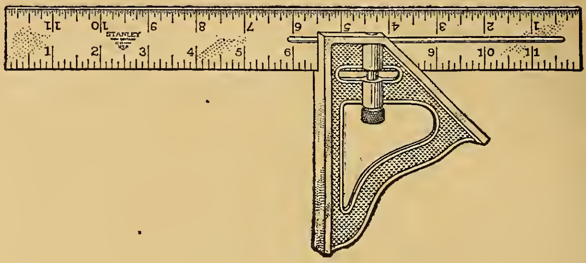

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One of the handiest tools in a Carpenter's Kit. Especially useful for doing short work about windows, doors, etc., or in putting on butts or locks.

The Blade is adjustable and as it can be reversed, provides any size of try or mitre square within the capacity of the tool. In reversing, it is not necessary to remove the blade from the handle, consequently the tool is always assembled and ready for use.

The locking device is such as to insure the blade being firmly and accurately secured at any point desired. The edges of the Blade are machined, graduated in 8ths, 16ths and 32nd of inches, and the tool is square inside and out.

It is also an excellent depth and marking gauge.

Both Handle and Blade are nickle plated. Made in three sizes, 6-9-12 inch blades.

The low cost of these Squares will surprise you and prove very attractive to your customers.

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO.
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Mail coupon today for this FREE LESSON. It will positively convince you that **Plan Reading from Blueprints** is not at all difficult—that by our new, easy method you can master it in a short time. You don't pay a cent for this lesson—now or at any other time—and your request for it places you under no obligation at all.

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Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase for winter wear. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

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"RU-BER-OID" is printed on underside of all Ru-ber-oid Roofing
A PRODUCT OF
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Specify "Ru-ber-oid"

When you estimate on a building or a roofing contract specify "Ru-ber-oid Roofing". And don't stop there—explain *why* you have specified Ru-ber-oid. Tell your customer about the honest quality of Ru-ber-oid. Show him the economy of using the *best* prepared roofing, *the one that will last longest* although its first cost will be a trifle more.

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To enable you to solve successfully every problem in laying Ru-ber-oid we have printed a book entitled "Instructions for Laying Roll Roofing". This illustrates the best and most economical methods of laying Ru-ber-oid. It will be sent free on request to any carpenter, contractor or builder.

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It is natural, therefore, that Disston Saws and Tools are found in the kits of most carpenters.

All carpenters know the world-wide reputation of the Disston Saw — its leadership for eighty years is one of the traditions of the trade.

As to Disston Tools — it is easy to understand why they, too, should be in such demand, for the same quality that has Disston Saws the world's standard is found in all Disston Tools.

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DISSTON - THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—Nos. 1 & 2

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. AND FEB., 1920

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Ichabod

(Which means, Thy Glory Hath Departed.)
"The dollar is now worth fifty cents."—Banking Expert.

How dear to my heart is the mem'ry that lingers
Of the days that — alas! — we shall never see more.
When clutching a large, silver coin in my fingers,
I hurried along to the grocery store.

And there purchased flour and bacon and coffee,
And prunes in a package and apricots canned,
Two gallons of coal oil, a half pound of coffee,
And still held some change, when I left, in my hand.

The big, iron dollar,
The good, honest dollar,
The hundred-cent dollar,
I clutched in my hand.

But now, though, accustomed to buying far closer,
Whenever in markets or stores I appear,
To lay in provisions, the butcher or grocer
Will glance at my dollar and quietly sneer.

At the tail of a line of more affluent buyers
Awaiting my turn I must patiently stand,
For no one, as far as I gather, desires
The pitiful dollar I hold in my hand—

The poor, little dollar,
The cheap, little dollar,
The fifty-cent dollar,
I hold in my hand!

—Columbian Record.

MAMMOTH TREES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST

(By Stanley Gibson.)

YOU have heard from time to time of the mammoth redwoods of California, but seldom is anything said about the trees that abound in the forested sections of Washington, Oregon and Northern California. In that part of the country there are to be found magnificent growths of what is known as the Douglas fir. These shaggy, ever-green trees often arise to a height of 200 feet or more, while the gigantic trunks frequently measure 8 or 10 ft. across. Thus in size, they rank with the mammoth redwoods of California.

For centuries these trees have stood in the forests of the Northwest, majestic in their isolation, untouched by the hand of man, owing to their great bulk and weight, lumbermen of the pioneer days were unable to handle them. Only in recent years has any attempt been made to convert them into wood products.

In the earlier days of lumbering, before the steam winches, caterpillar tractors and railroad facilities came to aid, the men in the great lumber regions had to depend on their brawn and muscle, and the few utensils, axe and saw, that came to hand; besides being handicapped for the methods of transportation that has since been overcome. In those times they were compelled to fell the trees in early winter, hauling and piling them beside the streams in late winter, and await the coming of spring, piloting the rafts down the turbulent, swollen waters as soon as the ice flows permitted. This was a hard life full of toil and danger and many lives were sacrificed in the endeavor. But man's mastering genius for overcoming natural and commercial obstacles has made the Douglas fir practical for all the lumber markets of the East and it now can be obtained, in the form of beams, joists, panels or interior trim, readily.

With the present day facilities of auxiliary transportation by rail, the lumberman is able to maintain continuous operations throughout the year.

The Douglas fir is a soft wood of light weight, but it possesses great tensile strength and ranks high as a building material; it is a wood of close texture and does not warp or crack readily and possesses easy working properties, which makes it easy to shape into beams, joists, posts, panels or whatever is desired.

During the late war, thousands of feet of fir were used in ship building owing to its practibility on the points of merit mentioned.

At the present time, when there is such a demand for building material at the right price it is particularly practicable. In comparison with many other materials, it is a sturdy wood well within the reach of the average man's purse. For beauty, durability, permanence and above all, the economy of first cost, it commends itself to the house builder.

Douglas fir possesses a remarkable grain, varying from the straight comb grain to elaborate, fanciful figures not unlike the pattern of watered silk. It is this quality of grain that gives it a distinctive finish and with the modern methods now used it is a wood that permits of the many finishes used.

In interior finish it is distinctive from the fact that on account of the large logs, readily procurable, exceptionally wide panels of handsome figure are produced.

With the forests of Washington, Oregon and parts of Northern California to draw on for an unlimited supply of these trees and with the modern methods available for the handling and transportation of them there should be no scarcity of good building material for years to come. A wood that is so adaptable and easily handled for all woodworking products cannot long remain isolated and unknown in this progressive age.

WILL HIGHER WAGES SOLVE THE H. C. OF L. PROBLEM?

(By Theodore E. Peiser.)

I WAS very glad to notice in a recent issue of "The Union," Paul Scharrenberg's article, "A Plea for the Principle of Co-operative Trading," and hope that everybody into whose hands that copy fell took the time — I purposely remain from saying "trouble" — to read it carefully, for it means very much to the workers of America. Mr. Scharrenberg has studied this subject thoroughly and is not merely guessing; he knows what has been accomplished by other nations, and his wish is to see the working people of this nation open their eyes to irrefutable facts. It is not an argumentable subject, for there is only one conclusion to be arrived at in spite of all contention. It has been worked out too successfully to be overcome.

It is time and long past time that the workers of America began to wake up and do something other than strike and continue striking for that which Great Britain and Denmark decided many years ago without having the periodic disturbances we see every few months; and it was through the very principle Mr. Scharrenberg pleads for in his article — "Co-operative Trading."

Striking, and what for? Higher wages, it is said. Well, and when the demands conceded, what follows? Another rise in the cost of living to offset them. Then the question arises, what benefit is derived by the strikes? When wages were $2.50 and $3.00 a day, food, shelter and raiment were low enough to enable the laborer, skilled and unskilled, a really more comfortable living than is obtained now. It is not to be understood that I mean by that that the wages of those days should have been considered sufficient, for I do not want to be thus understood. I do mean, however, that, just as it is now, each time there has been an advance in wages, the price of the necessities of life have kept step with them. Consequently, though wages are doubled, and in some instances trebled, we have to pay double and for some things three times as much as we did thirty years ago.

The continual strife, peaceable and violent, has existed between employer and employe, capital and labor, reaching back into centuries dim and forgotten, and promises to do so for centuries afar in the future unless the worker lets the light of reason and common sense enter his stagnant intellect! It only remains to be seen whether the working class has the intelligence they claim for themselves. If co-operative trading, or as I like better to call it, co-operative production and distribution, is to be instituted in the United States, it will not come from any direction excepting the working people themselves. It must not be thought that, because I advocate co-operation in producing and selling those products by co-operators, I believe all middlemen will be eliminated from the markets, for I do not believe such will be the case; like it is said "the poor ye have with ye always," so you will perhaps have the middleman; and decent and respectable middlemen are good to have; in fact I look upon certain ones as being necessary, but not absolutely so.

If anyone thinks the middleman's lot is always full of pleasure and profit they are wrong; they have troubles, too. The competition existing between tradesmen is very keen, and some do not make more than a bare living. Competition has existed as far back as we have histories. Then it was kings competing with each other as to whom should the entire earth belong, and certain ones did succeed in lording it over what was then considered the world. Later it was barons raiding other barons' estates, conquering them, of course putting them to death, and confiscating their estates and, what was called for politeness, "retainers," fellows who had their board, a place to sleep, a suit of deerskin clothes, one of armor, weapons with which to fight their lord's battles, and as for wages, what they could steal when an estate was conquered, after the lord and his lieutenants had taken their pick. Oh, the glorious days, "when knighthood was in flower;" in other words, when the brutal ruffians in shinning armor murdered and robbed to their heart's content.

Competition was not confined to fighting lords and barons; it was practiced by the two competing religions, Catholic and Protestant. Churches compete up to the present day, the various denominations trying to get the members of other denominations to join with them.

But, let the subject of competition, the "bone of contention" in business today, rest; it is co-operation I want to discuss most. If you who read this article have not yet read upon what has been done in the countries I mentioned above, take the time to do so. Read Emerson P. Harris' "Co-operation the Hope of the Consumer," to be found at the San Jose Public Library; it is the completest compilation on the subject that I have seen. It treats principally on the history and results obtained by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain.

I will say only a few words regarding the British co-operators in this article. Beginning with but twenty-eight members and a capital of $140, in 1843, in the town of Rochdale, England, said members having struck for better wages, which not receiving, they refused to capitulate to their employer's treatment, meanwhile being kept from starving entirely through the generosity of the workers who had gone back to work (history does not tell if they received better pay or not), by borrowing from friends, the 28 poor wretches rented a small building in Toad Lane, Rochdale, and started in a most extremely small way.

Not to make this article too long, I will give a short statement of what the year 1916 and half-year of 1917 showed after 73 years of the life of the starving weavers' small beginning:

In 1916, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which supplied 1,189 retail societies having shares in the C. W. S. and employed 28,818, all of whom, of course, having shares also. Its resources in share capital, loans, reserve and insurance funds amounted to over $64,000,000. Its net sales that year were $253,838,159. The latest available figures show that for the first six months of 1917 its sales were over $145,000,000, a gain of 19¾% over the corresponding period of the previous year, and its manufactures were $48,568,255, an increase of 27⅜%. The same half-year's deposits and withdrawals in the banking department amounted to $822,952,755, an increase of 21⅞%. The total capital investment in 1915 was $36,014,375. These facts are from E. P. Harris' book.

In answer to those objectors who use the argument that there have been many Rochdale stores failed in the United States, let it be known that, according to Bradstreet, of every 100 persons who start business in the United States, ninety fail. So, without knowing the percentage of Rochdale stores which start and then go out of business, it is wrong to say they are any more failures than other businesses. Mismanagement, failure of shareholders to give their entire trade to their stores, panics, etc., have caused Rochdale stores to close their doors, not because they were co-operative stores.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE OLD CARPENTER, AND HOW IS HE TO SECURE HIS IDEAL HOME THAT HE SO MUCH DESERVES TO SPEND HIS LAST DAYS IN?

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

THERE is perhaps nothing more deserving and possibly nothing that is giving the thinking carpenter more serious thought today than what is to become of the carpenter when he gets too old to earn the average wage, it is of much interest just at this time in particular, for the carpenter that has attended practically all the meetings of his union for the past thirty years is entitled to all the consideration that can be given him, for it is his devotion to the cause that has made the conditions that we work under what they are and without that close attention that he has given our cause all these years, our conditions today would be most deplorable.

It is true there has been organizations before, even along our trade lines we hear and know something of trade organizations, for almost as far back as we know of anything, yet the true trade union as we know of it today, is only as old as our present generation, therefore it is only fitting at this time to give the ever faithful due consideration and make the conditions if possible, so his last days will be his best days that he has spent while here on earth. It is a most deplorable fact that not only the average carpenter of sixty, but a great per cent of our entire population of this most glorious country of ours at that age is dependent almost entirely on someone else for the remainder of their days, those last days depending on someone else, makes life sad and lonely, and should be avoided as much as possible with our brother carpenters that have not only made our trade what it is, but have built the cities and towns and made the whole country worth living in, they have not only made the world what it is, but it is them that have made the beautiful homes, and to them beautiful homes should be prepared, not only in Heaven, but here on earth, so their last days can be spent pleasantly and profitably, for if the last days could be spent satisfactorily, the time and thought of many an old carpenter would be spent in a way that the world would be made better.

It is not only up to the carpenters as an organization, to see to it that the conditions of the carpenters' last days are made better, but it is up to our great land, and every country of the world to make laws that will make conditions so that all the faithful workers of the world will be able to spend their last days in ideal homes, and under ideal conditions, their last days will be spent in a way to be of great benefit to all mankind.

It is not only up to the organizations and countries of the world to plan for ideal homes for the faithful workers to spend their last days, but it is up to every individual, and there is no one more deserving, and no one could carry out their plans as easy as the carpenter, for the carpenter is the home builder, that's his business, and if he has any business ability about him at all he can plan ahead, and with the plans well laid, being a builder, it is comparatively easy to build the building, but without plans it may be a little more difficult. I started in over twenty years ago without any real prepared plans, and with the aid of a few of the boys on Decoration Day I made my start and have continued to build ever since, and while my home is not ideal, it will be a good place to spend my last days, and I only wish every carpenter had as good.

It was my pleasure a few years ago to draw the plans for our Business Agent for the most ideal home I had ever planned, those plans appeared in our official Journal, but one of the pleasantest tasks I ever had was to recently remodel the rear end of a cheap bungalow for one of the carpenters that spent many years of his life for the cause of the organization, this task was exceedingly pleasant, as it had been well planed and easily carried out, as he works in a planing mill and had gathered up his material from time to time, in an inexpensive way and in a way that it never would be a burden to him.

I illustrate the plan, which will be found in the Craft Problems of this issue, and at first possibly you would not see anything of interest in that back room, but note it has two north windows, as north light is best for work and study, as there is no light like north light, but not only that in this case, but it also gave a chance to look out the front way, something handy many times a day, especially for the housewife that spends her life in the back room of her home, and that is why he planned to make the back room ideal, for where his wife has to spend her time he wanted to spend his with his wife. The two East windows let in the morning light. and there is nothing more cheerful than the early rays of the morning sun. The two West windows allow the very last rays of the evening sun to flitter in the room, but the six South windows perhaps do more than all the rest to make this an ideal room to live in all the year around. In the summer time they are wide open and all screened in, they let in God's fresh air in abundance, and this might be turned into one of the finest sleeping porches imaginable, but this was not planned for a sleeping porch, the sleeping rooms are in other parts of his home, but was planned for an ideal room to live in and for an old carpenter and his wife to spend their last days in, happily and contented together. Through their life there had been many hardships and trials, many things to make their life sad, but this room with an even temperature the year around will do much to brighten their life and make the last days the best days of their life.

In the spring and fall the windows can be opened or shut to suit the occasion, or the weather on the outside, while in the winter it is all glassed in and makes one of the finest sun rooms I have ever worked on and I have worked on some that cost thousands of dollars.

The hot summer sun is regulated with a temporary roof and the fine grape vines that were planned ahead and grown to a good size before the real room was built. I take unusual pleasure in calling the readers of our official Journal to this ideal room, for it was planned and built entirely by and for the old faithful carpenters for the full purpose of making the last days satisfactory as far as a home is concerned. This room I consider will come the nearest of making ideal conditions the year around of any room I ever worked on and yet it is a cheap back room, something any carpenter ought to be able to afford.

More real living comfort can be had in this cheap room than is often attained in an entire massive mansion that may have cost a million dollars.

When the whole world changes their thought, and the planning of wars and goes to the study of peace, what a changed world this will be, when they stop planning for sadness and sorrow,

THE LAND VALUE TAX

(By W. J. Beck.)

I HAVE seen many good articles in "The Carpenter," addressed to the thought of construction times, and an uplift to labor. But none of these writers, it seems to me, have gone down to bed-rock and laid the foundation sufficiently strong to support a superstructure of economic reconstruction to stand against the storms of readjustment, which the money power of this country is striving to bring about.

Now, my dear reader, if you were in bad health and your food failed to provide the proper nourishment, and your doctor advised you that you had a tape-worm which was using up the nutrition in your food, you would have that monster removed at once, and you would no longer have to pay tribute to the tape-worm, but you would have the free use of your digestive organs, which is your right in the plan of creation.

Now I come to my subject. The land is the source of all wealth. When I say "land," I mean farm land, timber land, mineral land, oil land, city lots.

When the land is monopolized by a few men, and it held out of use for speculative purposes, our industrial system becomes sick for the want of that nutricious wealth which would come from the land were it not for the monopolist tape-worm in an economic system. Who will deny that the land of this country is fast becoming the property of the few, while the many are paying a tribute for the use of God's natural resources, which He created for the use of all? Some examples of land monopoly in the Pacific States:

	Acres.
Northern Pacific Railroad Company	9,950,000
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	13,880,000
Santa Fe Railroad Company.	9,653,000
Total acreage of three holders	33,483,000
Total improved acreage in the nine states comprising Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California	33,300,736

A glance at the above figures will convince the most skeptical mind of the evils of land monopoly.

For this grave situation there is no adequate solution, save the land value tax. This alone can pry loose this huge empire of unused soil from the clutch of monopoly, and give it to those who will build homes upon it, and who will supply a fast starving world with the necessities of life. This system of taxation, or the single tax as it is called, is the only thing that will solve the back-to-the-land problem. Make land easy of access and you create a job for every man that wants one, and thereby solve the problems of the unemployed. Under the single tax, jobs would be hunting for men, instead of men hunting for jobs.

The inevitable effect of that would be the disbandment of the army of the unemployed, increase of wages, and the consequent independence of workmen.

Under our present system the capitalist class has an advantage over labor, inasmuch as they can invest their capital in land, and wait for a raise in price, and thereby multiply their fortune without employing labor or laboring themselves. Take away the privilege of monopolizing the natural resources and they will be compelled to invest in some industry that will furnish employment to labor, and thereby create more jobs and a better wage. Labor is dependent upon, and is a slave to capital, because of our monopolistic system. The only recourse that Organized Labor has is the strike and the boycott, which is a very expensive method of settling the many problems that arise between capital and labor. I am opposed to the 6-hour day, for the reason that it is an expensive method of creating more jobs. Labor will always be at war with capital until capital is deprived of the privilege of monopolizing the natural resources of the earth. The whole labor problem can be solved only by opening up to labor such complete opportunities that no man need be out of a job; that if employment in its labor market is not open to him, he can get on land employ himself, and get all that his labor is worth. The only way to bring this about is by destroying land monopoly, which is a form of slavery. The system of chattel slavery was nothing but the ownership of labor. The master could compel obedience by the crack of the whip. The owner of the earth is also the owner of labor, because he is able to compel obedience by the threat of starvation. It makes no difference to a man whether he is bound, and food in abundance strewn freely about just outside his reach, or whether he is free, and the food locked up where he cannot get access to it, he starves in either case. Access to land means opportunity to produce. Land is in its nature as free as air, and no more the property of individuals to the exclusion of others than is the air we breathe. It is only custom which has given us a different feeling about it, so that we tolerate landlords, but regard airlords as a monstrosity. With freedom of the land nobody could enslave labor.

I solemnly urge the investigation of the single tax.

BUYING TOOLS

(By John Upton.)

ON working about the country, one meets all sorts of conditions of men, and one can most always tell a good workman by his tools. Some will come to work with a hammer like the one his father used to have, a saw which will not saw, but is loose in its handle, a rusty square, which should be square, since one cannot see a figure to make any other cut than square across, and not even a sign of a pocket knife, rule, or pencil.

Then along comes the man who will have these and a few others, all brand new, in a small, fresh painted tool chest, whose knowledge of carpentry consists of what he has read in some book and has not forgotten.

Another man arrives with a big chest full of tools, and a big head full of something else who is bound to exhibit both tools and ideas, whether he does any work or not.

In contrast, we occasionally find the man who has a good outfit of good quality, well used, well cared for, and who knows something about his business.

While we care something about making a good impression on others, we should be more interested in suiting ourselves in this matter of tools, and desire to have such as will answer our own use, so in purchasing, it will be well for us to remember a few facts:

Price does not make quality, but quality will demand a fair price, and while it does not make a thing better to pay a high price for it, one must not expect to get something for nothing; so to secure a good grade of tools which will give satisfactory service one must pay the cost of good material, good workmanship, a profit to the worker, also to the dealer, therefore, it will not pay to buy the cheap goods.

Since we cannot be governed entirely by price and cannot take the tools home and use them before we purchase, we must be guided by the fact that the man who turns out the first-class product is apt to want the world to know who is behind the goods, who made them, or at least in what factory they were made; so there will be a name on them, not a fancy name, but the man, company, or factory, where they came from so you can be sure who is responsible for them, or rather their quality.

As to the selection, one must be governed by the work to be done. Some of us have a limited variety and need but few tools, while the general carpenter, who does all kinds, from barn framing to stair building, will need such a variety that it would seem there were no end to the buying.

The saw being one of the most important tools, should be chosen with care, both as to quality and its adaption to the work, and to secure the latter, one may want several saws. It is advisable to get one bearing a name which has some reputation, then see that it hangs right, suits you and your hand, and has a sort of balance and proportion. Make a cut or two with it, try its hardness with a file, for most saws are too soft, file too easily and get dull too quickly.

Don't buy the cheapest one to save 50c. The chances are you will work hard for that half dollar if you do.

The old style heavy rip saw, 30 or 32 in. long, with 4 teeth to the inch, has gone out of fashion, along with the broadaxe and long, wooden jointer plane. Your grandfather may have done excellent work with them, but we do not buy them now, although those who own them may still make good use of them on occasion.

The modern rip saw will be only 26 in. long so it can be carried in a small chest, and will have 5 or 5½ points to the inch. The standard cut-off saw is about 26 in. long and may have from 6 to 12 points; 8 being about right for general use, though for rough work, a coarser saw is better.

A short saw 18 to 20 in. long and having 10 to 12 points to the in. is called a "panel saw," and is used for finer work.

In hammers one can have their choice between plain or adz eye, straight or bell face, regular or straight claw, round or octagon head. The adz eye, bell face, will prove quite satisfactory and if a second is purchased, it can be heavier and a straight claw.

In buying the square, you may have your pick of some 9 different finishes, copper being the most expensive, galvanized the most modern, and perhaps the most satisfactory, if the markings are red. As to these markings: the brace measure and the rafter table will be found the most useful and perhaps the board measure also. Of course, there are those who will use the octagon scale to some extent.

The chisel is a very important tool for the carpenter, and yet is often much abused, a light one being used for heavy work or to pry with, and a sharp one being dulled on nails.

Socket chisels are stronger than the tang ones and are generally preferred, though the tang chisel is shorter and for light work may be satisfactory. Beveled edges are better than the plain. The short butt chisels are used for putting on small hardware, such as door butts. It is from ⅛ to 2 in. wide, has leather heads to the handles and should be used with a light mallet only.

There is a firmer chisel differing from the butt chisel in that it has a longer blade and handle. They can be had in all sizes, plain or bevel edge, socket or tang and with or without leather heads.

A slightly heavier one with an 8 in. blade is known as the paying chisel and one still heavier is called the millwrought chisel.

For heavy work you want a framing chisel which is longer and heavier than the others, has an iron ring on the handle so it can be driven with the mallet or heavy hammer and will stand heavy usage. The 2 in. size is the standard for most heavy framing. A corner chisel is also used in heavy framing, in squaring holes and in clearing out corners.

A large chisel, 3 to 4 in. wide, and long in proportion, is called a "slick" and in working large timbers is found very useful.

The iron plane has the advantage of not wearing out and those with corrigated bottoms are the best, but for various reasons prefer the wooden bottom planes.

Small, short planes about 7 in. long are called "block planes" and are for end work and are used in putting on outside finish as well as other work.

The smooth plane is a little heavier and longer, up to 12 in., and is for finishing uneven surfaces.

A plane 14 or 15 in. in length, used for coarse work where considerable material is taken off, is called a "jack plane." Longer planes, up to 18 in. are called "fore planes" and still longer ones, 20 to 30 in., "jointers," the latter are for finishing two surfaces so they will make a close joint.

A plane 18 in. long can be made to do the work of a longer one, also of a shorter one, if one has no other, therefore is a good size to have. There are many styles, each adapted to some special work.

Perhaps the rabbet plane is the most useful for the ordinary mechanic.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

(Luella M. Sidney.)

MAN has a right to the profit of the product of his own brain. Who takes from this profit is worse than the thief that steals his money; for money is of the externals of life, while brains are of the eternals.

An article in a recent magazine was loud in praise of a certain firm which backed the amateur inventor found among their employes. When one of the employes thinks of an improvement that is capable of being patented they take it to their department head, who arranges to gives them the firm's time to work it out, and also allows them the help of skilled mechanics.

If the invention is successful and patented, it becomes the property of the firm. The inventor must take his reward in the consciousness of being an employe of so kind a firm.

The firm holds all rights to the patent, has the use of it, sells the product to others at a big profit. The inventor must not complain at this, he is content with the appreciation of the firm, and a possible increase in wages.

The unfairness of this is very apparent. Why should an individual give himself for nothing? Why sell his brains for that which is not bread? The magazine article referred to admits that originality in individuals is unusual. Why should not the person who possesses this great gift have the full benefit of it? The knowledge of the ability to create something above what others have done makes the temptation great to produce it at any cost. But those who exploit this need of expression for their own personal gain, giving to the creator no value for benefits received, are lowering man, the noblest work of God, into a dumb animal's position, for they receive for their labor only their keep.

Man's duty to man is not to lower him, but to help him rise to strength, until at last all stand free and equal.

TRUSTS TO BLAME FOR THE RED AGITATORS

(By John T. Quinn.)

ABOUT the most inconsistent rubbish of all times is now going the rounds of the public press. The most bitter enemies of Organized Labor, the men who would like to drive the laboring men of America down lower than Chinese, the very people who would like to destroy every labor union in the country so as to get labor at their own price, are now, to a man, very free with advice to the unions to drive out the Reds, drive out the foreign agitators. This would be comical if it were not so serious. The very men who, with the help of their paid agents, have done the most to bring these people to our shores, are now blaming the men who have fought the bringing of the men here for the thing they themselves have done.

The steel trust and the coal trust and the woolen trust and all the other trusts have, with their agents, combed with a fine-toothed comb all of the lowest and most criminal places of Europe for cheap labor. It did not make any difference to them if these men were never made good Americans. It did not make any difference if they had any sympathy with our American institutions or not, nor did it make any difference if they brought their bombs with them or not. The only thing necessary was that they work cheap. Let them live when they got here any way they see fit. Let men, women and children all live, eat and sleep in one room, if they wanted to. Let them plot the overthrow of all Governments. It did not make any difference to Mr. Gary, of the steel trust, or Mr. Wood, of the woolen trust. The only requirements were to work cheap and steer clear of the labor unions. Now that the harm is done and the Garys and the Woods have filled the country with the Reds, something, someway or other, must be devised to blame all this on the labor unions, to blame it on the only people who have ever raised their voice against this crime. The union men and women of this country have protested day after day and year after year against this crime. They have protested to every Congress for thirty years to have stricter immigration laws passed and enforced to keep these undesirables from our country. But the protests of the workers have been drowned by the clink of the dollar in the slave drivers' pockets. Now thoughtful men all over this broad land are awake of nights trying to find a remedy to avoid a calamity and the criminals who caused all this are crying "Stop, thief!" to cover their own guilt and are blaming the men and women who did all they could to keep the undesirables out.

These undesirable foreign-born were brought in over our protest. We made the only effort that ever has been made to Americanize them by bringing them into our unions, improving their conditions and, more than anything else, teaching them, through our meetings, respect for majority rule.

WHAT A REAL AMERICAN IS

(By Thomas P. O'Rourke.)

WHAT is a real American?

He is a patriot, not a partisan.

He votes.

He pays his taxes honestly.

He keeps informed on public questions.

He hates militarism, but is ready to serve in army or navy when his country is at war.

His heart beats a little faster when he sees the Stars and Stripes.

He is made up of three spiritual ingredients, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln.

He respects women, any woman.

He looks you straight in the eye, and says plainly what he thinks.

He honors those who work, and has a wholesome contempt for idlers.

He speaks slowly, and means a little more than he says.

He is tolerant of anything except intolerance.

He does not care what your religious belief is, so long as you are decent.

He has a humor of his own, but laughs with his eyes more than with his mouth.

Once in four years he goes on a political debauch, yielding himself up to the most primitive and narrow party spirit; but when it is over he is once more an American, forgets his late passions, and is for the man who was elected, no matter which party was successful.

He is an essential democrat; that is, his creed is not "I am as good as anybody, but "Is anybody as good as I?"

He likes to make money, but likes to see everybody around him making money also. He does not enjoy riches in the midst of poverty.

He wants a family of his own, a business of his own, a house of his own and an opinion of his own.

His is not a stock, or race, or a breed; it is a spirit. His parents may be French, Italian, Czech, Polish or German; but he has caught another spirit; he has been born again, he is an American.

He is a reformer, not a revolutionist.

He is an evolutionist.

He hates class.

When laws do not suit him, he does not break them, he changes them.

His is the newest nation; his is the youth of humanity.

He is loyal to his family; to his friend, and to his country.

But his loyalty does not imply lying and spying, cruelty and inhumanity.

He wants nothing for his own country he would not be willing for other countries to have for themselves.

He does not want the United States to rule the world, but to be the big brother to the world.

When you go to work tomorrow morning, Young America, don't forget your imagination!

Napoleon said: "Imagination rules the world."

What is this super-soverign?

It is the window of the mind which, when opened, admits the leading light called vision. It is a John the Baptist every man must send ahead to prepare the way for better work. A soul scout!

It is the long arm of inner energy, reaching out beyond today to lay tomorrow's foundation.

It spells the difference between the blind detail-doer who, from the economic standpoint, died long before his last breath, and the never-satisfied delver who lives long after he is dead.

Non-thinkers have a notion it is needed only by poets and painters. The fact is this — imagination is most valuable in practical matters.

With it a machinist becomes a Watt or a Stephen — without it he remains the village foundryman whose name you can't remember.

A counter salesman with it develops into Marshall Field or John Wanamaker, but without it remains the poor old fellow retained at a small stipend a week out of sympathy.

With it a Minnesota telegraph operator founds a mail-order business whose net profits last year, after deducting $4,000,000 for war taxes, were $15,000,000.

In this land imagination is needed today as never before.

A million young men who were making use of it left their work to fight for freedom.

Do these things. Act these things and you will be a real American. A real American likewise believes in unionism and collective bargaining.

Notice

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

Paragraph "D" of Section 36 of our General Laws specifies that the Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose. Said report must be sent to the General Secretary not later than the 10th day of each month for the month preceding under penalty of $2 fine. This is done for the reason that the General Secretary is required, according to Paragraph "A," of Section 13 of our Constitution, to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood, beneficial semi-beneficial and non-beneficial; also those owing three months' dues, dropped, deceased, resigned and expelled, as well as the cause for expulsion. It is absolutely necessary that this report be made out in detail in every particular and forwarded to the General Secretary regularly every month. We are sorry to say many of our Secretaries are neglectful in performing this part of their duty, and for months do not send us a report at all.

It must be distinctly understood that if the business of this organization is to be attended to properly and in an up-to-date manner, they must do their part also. If one report is missing the membership of their Local Union at the General Office will be incorrect from that time, for we have no way of knowing who were initiated, admitted on Clearance Cards, fell in arrears or were suspended or expelled. You can, therefore, understand why these reports must be sent to us regularly and on time.

If the Financial Secretaries perform their duties as specified in our General Laws it will facilitate matters at the General Office and save much unnecessary correspondence. Besides that, we will then be in position to compile statistics from month to month, showing increase or decrease in our membership, as the case may be. We therefore issue this notice with the hope that in the future all delinquent Secretaries will be guided accordingly.

We also wish to call to your attention that it often occurs that Secretaries ask a number of questions on the back page of these monthly reports, requiring immediate attention. This practice should stop in the future for the reason that in filing away these reports, after the membership has been checked up, the last page may be overlooked, and consequently the questions asked not answered. The result is dissatisfaction, complaints lodged, and more correspondence. If there is anything you wish to call our attention to particularly, we would ask that you do so on the official note paper of your Local Union.

Above all, do not order supplies on the back of these reports. It is our desire to forward supplies as promptly as possible, so that you may have them on hand at the next meeting of your union. If it should happen that your report is filed away, the order may not be attended to at all, which leaves the impression that there is at least some carelessness at this end of the line. In order, therefore, to avoid occurrences of this kind we would ask that the blanks furnished by the General Office to Financial Secretaries for their monthly reports be used only for the purpose they are intended for, and that all other correspondence and orders be sent to the General Office on official note paper properly signed and sealed.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. AND FEB., 1920

TO OUR MEMBERS, SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS

Owing to the enforced curtailment in our Printing Plant for the months of November and December, 1919, caused by Federal and local fuel restrictions during the period of coal shortage, we have been compelled to consolidate the issues of The Carpenter for the first two months of 1920.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,
FRANK DUFFY, Editor.

What We Could and Should Do for the United Brotherhood During 1920

It would be a splendid thing for the United Brotherhood if every one of its 345,000 members faced the new year with a firm determination to do something tangible for it within the next twelve months and assist in so far as they are able in bringing the organization up to the 500,000 mark in that space of time.

We are perfectly aware, of course, that the suggestion of such a great increase in membership within one short year will seem utterly preposterous to some, but we will answer them by merely stating that nothing is quite impossible to a body of over a quarter of a million men, but upon accomplishing what they set out to do.

Each one of us can do as much work along this line as a duly credentialed organizer could. All that we need is the zeal and enthusiasm; the faculty of arousing the interest of the other fellow will come with practice if we do not already possess it.

What is wrong with the majority of us is that we are very prone to accept all the benefits which we receive from affiliation with our trade union without feeling impelled to render it any special service in return other than the perfunctory fulfillment of the obvious duties required of us in accordance with the obligation we took on becoming members.

In the early days of the movement every individual member constituted himself a committee of one on organization. And after an excessively long day's work, devoted what remained of his nights to forwarding the interests of his union. He made it a point to meet non-union carpenters and did his best to interest them in the subject of trade unionism. If some 2,000 members could do great work in this direction in 1881, when their organization was in its infancy, surely over a quarter of a million members, with much shorter hours and infinitely better working conditions, can do much more in the year 1920. And a great deal is not required of them other than the performance of a little missionary work occasionally in the interest of their union and the taking of an intelligent, active part in its affairs.

It is not too much to hope that each member will do at least a little propaganda work during the present year in the interest of his organization. Let us all strive to increase the membership in a substantial manner. To show that in setting the 500,000 mark as a goal for the year's organizing work we are not hitching our wagon to a star, we may say that if each member in good standing made it a point to bring just two non-unionists into line during the year, our membership would not alone reach the 500,000 mark, but would jump to more than 1,035,000. Just think of it, more than a million members.

Figures About Coal Profits

Bituminous coal profits in 1917 were "shocking and indefensible," says Wm. G. McAdoo, in a telegram to Dr. Garfield, urging that the mine owners be not permitted to saddle any higher prices for coal on the public as a result of the wage controversy.

He says these profits ran "from 15% to 2,000%.

Mr. McAdoo says he knows that this is so because, as Secretary of the Treasury, he examined the income tax statements. He did not see the 1918 tax statements because he left the Treasury before they came in, but he does not indicate that they showed any lower profit.

Mr. McAdoo says he believes the mine owners should pay a wage increase and not pass it along to the public.

It is nice to have somebody come along like this and turn a mystery inside out. Out of "shocking and indefensible profits" ranging "from 15% to 2,000%" surely the mine owners ought to find the moderate increase suggested by Secretary Wilson — an increase in wages of some 31%.

We are obliged to Mr. McAdoo for the facts he has given and we hope the coal operators will understand that Americans are growing more averse every day to profiteering.

* * *

Future Conventions of the United Brotherhood to Be Held at Indianapolis, Ind.

The referendum vote on the proposed amendment to Paragraph "A," Section 18, of our General By-Laws, has just been tabulated by a committee appointed by our General President and was carried by a vote of 62,685 "For" and 15,986 "Against." This overwhelming majority of nearly 4 to 1 in favor of holding future Conventions of the United Brotherhood at Indianapolis, shows that our members are aware of the fact that Indianapolis, Ind., is the logical and most convenient location for our General Conventions, both from an economic standpoint and the fact that it is centrally located and within easy travelling distance for the majority of delegates who will attend. Our next Convention will be the most important in our history, and it should be the largest representation that has ever attended any of our former Conventions. The complete returns from the Tabulating Committee has been sent out to all Locals and should be in the hands of the Recording Secretary before this issue of our Journal reaches you.

* * *

Death of Mrs. Margaret Scott Hall

Our many readers will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Margaret Scott Hall, who died at her home in Kirkwood, Ga., November 24, last, after an illness lasting some eight months. Mrs. Hall has endeared herself to the hearts of the carpenters with her numerous writings in our official Journal, "The Carpenter," for which she has written for the past twenty-two years. She was particularly interested in the welfare of our organization and most of her articles show the careful thought and study she had given to our craft. Her writings were not confined to "The Carpenter" alone, as she wrote for many journals and trade papers of Organized Labor. She was a prolific, yet a pains taking writer, and what she wrote seemed to emanate from a spirit whose sole aim was for the uplift and betterment of all mankind. The labor movement has lost a staunch friend and sympathizer, and only those who knew her intimately, appreciate the void that's left by her death. We, however, can only extend our sympathies to her sorrowing family, knowing that the words she wrote will ever remain a monument to her memory and a solace to her friends.

* * *

Demand the Union Label

In their crusade for the open shop which means longer hours of labor, reduced wages and intolerable working conditions, employers' associations all over the country are striking at the union label.

They fully realize that this is a vital point of attack. The open shop is an impossibility where the Union Label is in use, and as it is a question of dollars and cents with the employers they hope to make the open shop possible by discontinuing the use of the Union Label. If they cannot sell their products without the Label, it follows as a logical sequence, then they will have the Label. If they can sell their goods without the Label it is to their interest not to have it. It is a simple business proposition. Without the Label they can have the open ship; they can increase the working hours; they can operate their factories without union "interference."

The first step for them to take then, is to discourage the demand for the Label. Jobbers and retailers are informed that goods can be sold as well without the Label as with one, and better in certain localities. Agents of Employers' Associations are daily preaching and working against the Label, even going so far as to threaten not to sell to a retailer unless he throws all Union Labeled goods out of his store. It is foolish to think that this agitation is not having its effect. It is meeting with some success now and it will have greater success in the future unless the union workers are aroused to the necessity of action. The Label is in many respects the most effective weapon that the worker can wield. Strikes are not always successful. Employers backed by unlimited capital may defeat a union in a struggle.

There is absolutely nothing in the way of demanding the Union Label. It costs nothing. The workers are the greatest consumers of products that ordinarily bear the Label. Therefore it lies with the workers to save themselves. If there is a demand for the Label it will be put on the goods. They are made to sell. It is not a question of sentiment with the dealer. He will get what you want rather than lose your trade if you insist on it.

There never was a time in the history of our movement when the necessity for demanding the Union Label was as great as it is today, because there never was a time when the employers were trying as hard to discourage its use. It is time to take the question up in a systematic fashion. The members of one union pay too little attention to the Labels of other unions. Let each union, no matter in what craft, have a committee appointed on Labels. Let that committee examine the clothes, hats, shoes and so on, of every member who attends the union meetings, and we shall soon create a demand for the Labels of all crafts. Then there will be fewer attempts to establish open shops. We will make it necessary for dealers to carry Union Labeled goods. This is the time to act, and act together.

* * *

Victimizing As a Fine Art

Organs of the Union Smasher Alliance, in making strained arguments against the union shop and the alleged unlawful acts of labor organizations in requiring non-unionists, who reap the benefits in common with union workers, to align themselves with those who made it possible for them to work under improved conditions of hours and wages, make odious comparison in an effort to show what a horrible thing it would be if employers took a notion to punish employes in the way they say members of trade unions inflict abuses on scabs or strikebreakers.

Though many cases of assault on prominent union officers could undoubtedly be traced directly to agencies of employers, they really do not need to use such crude methods in wrecking vengeance on those whom they desire to crush. From long practice they have another and more cruel means worked down to a fine art, by which the dependents of the victimized one suffers, as many a pioneer trade unionist can attest who has been driven from pillar to post because of having opinions and the temerity to express them. Even if trade union members were guilty of all the wild charges laid against them by insanely prejudiced opponents, the effect could not approach the miseries caused by a certain class of employers who conspire to deprive everyone of the opportunity of earning a living who happen to incur their displeasure by accepting leadership among workingmen.

Every person at all informed on the treatment of employers in union and non-union shops must know that only those wage workers engaged at occupations in which the union shop is established can exercise in any considerable measure the rights and privileges that every soverign citizen is presumed to enjoy.

* * *

Purpose of Unionism

It is necessary for some alleged unionists and also some alleged unions to learn that unionism is not a scheme by which a few in a ring or limited number in an organization may benefit themselves at the expense of the many.

All true union men are bound by honor to try to get all the competent and worthy workers at their trade into the union. They are also bound to establish such conditions within the union as will give every member an equal opportunity with the rest to get work at the union rate of wages.

Unionism is a movement where aims include far more than the success of a few in acquiring for themselves a dollar or so more a week with an hour or so less in the working day. Not until a union recognizes the interests of all the qualified and honest workers at a trade is it worthy of respect.

The uplifting not of a few individuals, not of a narrow-minded band of men, but of the entire mass of the working class, is the purpose of unionism.

* * *

Hunting Doorways

We have heard, read and indulged in the sport and pleasure of hunting for game, both large and small, in the open season, but the hunting for old doorways is a pastime we have never tried; yet after we had read the interesting account of this unique pastime, as explained by Albert G. Robinson in a volume entitled "Old New England Doorways," which has just reached us from the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, we feel that we have missed something that we would have enjoyed. "Hunting for old doorways," says Mr. Robinson, "is a harmless and interesting amusement much like botanizing or collecting postage stamps. In addition to that, there is 'the joy of the road' whether one travels on foot, in carriage or automobile.

In New England particularly, many interesting doorways are to be found quite away from the main highways of travel, on the side street of villages through which automobilists rush with the apparent purpose of getting somewhere rather than of seeing something, or on the little-used side roads in the country where an automobile is still a device of some wonder and alarm. City doorways and those in the villages may be found easily enough by strolling about the streets."

From a carpenter's standpoint, this book will not only prove interesting, but instructive, as it contains over 50 full plates, each one representing a different doorway, reproduced from photographs, throughout the New England States.

Perkins' Pithy Points

"No one can deny that a widespread unrest exists in all parts of the globe," writes G. W. Perkins, editor of the Cigar Makers' Journal.

"Many differ as to the cause, but society, as a whole, cannot safely close its eyes with indifference to the fact that this unrest is here. Some of the causes can be safely asserted without fear of successful contradiction. Chief among these have been the brutal indifference and haughty attitude of autocratic employers, often augmented by the dyspeptic foreman who typifies the old saying of the beggar on horseback. Another is the denial of the right of the workers to organize for collective bargaining. Added to this is the greatest of all sins against the tranquility and stability of our institutions — daylight, legalized highway robbery, but commonly referred to and misnamed profiteering.

"The plutocracy and aristocracy of Russia have reaped the inevitable harvest due from their acts of oppression and repression from a political as well as an economic standpoint. The affair in Russia did not just happen. It was the inevitable outcome of cause and effect.

"Something akin to the same intolerable spirit prevalent under the czar's regime is reflected in the attitude of certain bourbon autocratic manufacturers of whom heretofore it has been said: 'They cannot learn anything new nor forget any of their old methods and modes of procedure.' "

Royal Meeker's Statistics

A family of five in the nation's capital needs $2,626.47 a year to live in decency and comfort, reports Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This budget is divided as follows: Food, $773.93; housing, fuel and light, $428; miscellaneous, $546.82; clothing, $513.72. The latter is apportioned in the following manner: Husband, $121.16; wife, $166.46; boy (11 years), $96.60; girl (5 years), $82.60; boy (2 years), $47.

The American Federation of Labor has always stood in opposition to the extremists, and Mr. Gompers, voicing the organization's stand, sounded a grave warning when, before the Industrial Conference in Washington, he said: "Unless capital comes to an agreement with the constructive labor movement, it will eventually have to deal with rampant radicalism of the I. W. W. or Bolshevist type."

* * *

Labor can speak only through its organized voice. Individuals have opinions, but the collective mind demands organized expression.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
230 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: Remember, this is Convention year. Our last General Convention was held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, and in accordance with Paragraph "A," Section 18, of our General By-Laws as since amended, the next General Convention, known as the twentieth of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., this year.

At that Convention matters of grave and vast importance to the welfare of our organization and its members will be considered and acted upon. In order that these matters might be thoroughly understood by our members, the General Laws were amended some years back, authorizing the publication of all proposed amendments in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," so that they might get due and careful consideration beforehand by our entire membership and that the delegates coming to the Convention would know how to act when they were under discussion.

Your attention is called to the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws in this respect, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the subject, we herewith quote the paragraph referred to in said section:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July, preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal, in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

In accordance with this law we most urgently request that careful consideration be given this notice while we have now plenty of time. Begin at once, don't delay matters or lay them over until the Convention is ready to go in session. It will then be too late. Send all amendments to the Constitution, General By-Laws and General Laws to us as soon as possible, so that we may have an opportunity to publish them in the coming issues of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," and thereby give our members a chance to consider them before the Convention meets.

Hoping you will comply with the requests herein contained, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amendment to the General Constitution Endorsed By L. U. No. 434, Chicago, Ill.

The following proposition was submitted by Brother Carl G. Marberg of the above Local, said proposition was read at three consecutive meetings and was endorsed by a representative gathering of same.

JAMES KERPER, R. S.

The proposition, as endorsed, is as follows:

"As a result of the late strike and the following lockout by the Carpenter Contractors' Association of Chicago, I would suggest the following as a preventive of a repetition of any similar occurrence, that a strike benefit fund of $6,000,000 be accumulated, to be assessed on the entire membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and affiliated trades, assessments to be levied as General Convention sees fit, strike benefits to be paid at the rate of one-half of wages paid in locality where strike occurs and to be paid back into strike fund from capital of a reserve fund of $1,000,000, which shall be accumulated from interest of main strike fund. When said reserve fund shall again total $1,000,000 any surplus shall be used to increase death benefits in amounts to be decided by General Convention, or to be recommended by General Convention to the General Executive Board as finances will permit.

Contractors or builders knowing that we had such a fund at our back would not be so ready to declare a lockout. Neither would it take long before they would be willing to settle a strike, and strikes and lockouts would be almost a thing of the past, and better feeling between employers and employes would be the result.

Fraternally yours,
CARL G. MARBERG.

Local Unions Chartered In November

Lynn, Mass. (Millwrights.)
Statesville, N. C. (Colored.)
Stamford, Conn. (Furn. Workers.)
Milltown, N. B., Can.
Hartford, Conn. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Chesley, Ont., Can. (Furn. Workers.)
Appleton, Wis. (Millmen.)
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Holland, Mich. (Millmen.)
North Wilkesboro, N. C. (Colored.)
Thomasville, N. C. (Furn. Workers.)
Maquoketor, Iowa.
The Dalles, Ore.
Navasota, Tex.
Orangeburg, S. C.
St. Clair, Mich.
Perry, Ia.
Frederick, Md.
Dunmore, Pa.
Matagorda, Tex.
Corbin, Ky.
Minden, La.
Winifield, La.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Aquadilla, P. R.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Perry, Fla.
Corry, Pa.
Storm Lake, Ia.

Total, 33 Local Unions.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of Jan., Feb., and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Union Label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employe. The demand for the Union Label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

* * *

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S.

Principles Presented By Labor To Industrial Conference

Samuel Gompers presented the following to the industrial conference as Organized Labor's set of principles:

Right of wage earners to organize.

Right of collective bargaining.

Right of wage earners to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations with employers.

Freedom of speech, of the press, and of assemblage.

Right of employes to organize and bargain collectively.

Minimum 8-hour day, with one day of rest in each week, and with half holiday on Saturday encouraged, and overtime discouraged.

Payment of a living wage.

Women to receive the same pay as men for equal work.

Prohibition of labor for children under 16 years of age.

"To secure a greater share of consideration and co-operation to the workers in all matters affecting the industry in which they are engaged," a National Conference Board was proposed to provide for the systematic review of industrial relations and conditions, the Board to consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, having due regard to the various sections of industry and classes of workmen. Formation of these Boards would be encouraged by the Department of Labor."

Prohibition of all immigration for at least two years after the declaration of peace, and at such time thereafter as there may be an abnormal condition of unemployment, was favored in the declaration. At no time would immigration be permitted to exceed the nation's ability to Americanize the incoming foreigners.

Not Always Unlucky

Friday has not been unlucky in history, if it is so considered by many. It was on Friday, August 3, 1492, that Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery, and Friday, October 12, that he first sighted land; Friday, November 22, 1943, that he reached Hispanola on his second voyage; Friday, June 13, 1494, that he reached the continent of America. It was on Friday, July 17, 1776, that the motion was made that the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent. Many more occurrences could be cited.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

GEORGIA—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St.., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Wm. A. Rossley, 5 City View St., Worcester, Mass.; Secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN—President, James Sharrock, 333 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High St., Jackson, Mich.

MONTANA—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second Ave., Billings; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

NEW JERSEY—President, George W. Adams, 658 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

NEW YORK—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

OHIO—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

OKLAHOMA—President, G. W. Morgan, Okmulgee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 906 5th Ave., N. E. Ardmore, Okla.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Pat Green, 374½ McKay St., N. E. Ottawa, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, 18 Bloomfield Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 2644 S. Juniper St., Philapelphia, Pa.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, V. Francoeur, Ste Anne, Que., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amhurst St., Montreal, Que., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—President, Perry B. Dawley 75 Pelham St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward S. King, 31 Gilmore St., Providence, R. I.

TEXAS—President, Tom F. Bays, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. E. Evans, 1620 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sharp, 9003 8th Ave., South Seattle, Wash.

WISCONSIN—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

WYOMING—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
37756	Peter Van Houten, Jr.	184	13	3	Unknown	$300.00
37757	Francis Downey	218	8	0	Cancer	75.00
37758	Svea Erickson	241	6	3	Child birth	75.00
37759	Katie Schlag	416	15	5	Pneumonia	75.00
37760	John G. Schliiter	470	2	2	Nephritis	100.00
37761	John Fritzsche	489	9	5	Pneumonia	300.00
37762	Daniel A. Darrah	492	19	5	Nephritis	300.00
37763	Fred C. Kirmse	712	11	4	Nephritis	300.00
37764	Moses Morang	860	7	1	Cancer	75.00
37765	William Watson	185	17	5	Nephritis	125.00
37766	Oscar W. Carlson	1597	1	1	Influenza	50.00
37767	Anna Chouinard	1699	14	3	Bright's disease	75.00
37768	Adele H. Oman	1922	22	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
37769	John J. Bulmer	78	16	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
37770	Jos. J. Clinton	115	3	1	*Killed in action	150.00
37771	Elon G. Stevens	117	18	8	Heart trouble	50.00
37772	Albert W. Garard	232	3	8	Myocarditis	50.00
37773	Morris Chomsky	246	9	7	Pneumonia	300.00
37774	Mary I. Hermly	359	31	6	Heart trouble	75.00
37775	Gertrude Boedecker	419	23	1	Myocarditis	75.00
37776	Edward L. Coats	743	3	1	Accidental	150.00
37777	Albert T. Stewart	750	10	7	Accidental	300.00
37778	Wm. H. Bruey	808	30	11	Nephritis	99.00
37779	J. F. Howard	953	7	9	Uremia	75.00
37780	James H. Sage	1108	4	4	Fracture	200.00
37781	Wilfrid Fortier	1127	17	2	Heart trouble	300.00
37782	Mary Lang	1382	9	2	Eclampsia	75.00
37783	Mary Lucas	1596	2	10	Apoplexy	50.00
37784	Julia M. Harris	2	1	3	Burns	25.00
37785	Katharine Trcka	39	6	1	Cancer	75.00
37786	Wm. O. Vinton	43	16	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
37787	Daniel Fluegel	47	20	10	Apoplexy	300.00
37788	Mattie Lehman	61	1	2	Tumor	25.00
37789	John D. Mobler	104	12	6	Fractured skull	300 00
37790	Michael J. Brennan	111	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
37791	John H. Hall	132	16	0	Accidental	300.00
37792	Christian Nielsen	155	14	5	Dropsy	125.00
37793	John A. Scholl	211	1	0	Accidental	50.00
37794	Mary E. Kujawski	306	18	11	Nephritis	75.00
37795	James Kinahan	394	16	0	Pneumonia	300.00
37796	Ella M. Tompkins	651	7	3	Carcinoma	75.00
37797	Ceresa A. Fiorenza	791	20	6	Cancer	75.00
37798	James N. Robertson	927	17	4	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
37799	Emer C. Reeder	1299	1	6	Embolism of brain	25.00
37800	Everett W. Jones	1365	2	7	Encephalitis	100.00
37801	Maurice Joki	1609	2	10	Tuberculosis	100.00
37802	Anton J. Teubner	1	32	8	Anemia	300.00
37803	Rose Ann Hughes	61	2	4	Nephritis	50.00
37804	Charles Link	63	20	3	Cancer	300.00
37805	Charles Kujawsky (Dis.)	72	32	3	Accidental	400.00
37806	Lawrence Hutcheson	75	9	1	Menengitis	300.00
37807	Mathew McInerney	97	17	5	Myocarditis	300.00
37808	William Fibeck	142	10	3	Accidental	300.00
37809	Harry Houck	287	2	0	Typhoid fever	100.00
37810	Joseph A. Robinson (Dis.)	352	16	0	Accidental	400.00
37811	Joseph Huber	355	12	6	Paresis	300.00
37812	Mike Waskowitch	490	6	0	Fracture of spine	300.00
37813	Henry Neiggemann (Dis.)	495	7	4	Accidental	400.00
37814	Louis Krohn	759	5	10	Asthma	300.00
37815	Delima Ledoux	801	17	4	Nephritis	75.00
37816	Mahlon B. Rennard	897	4	8	Heart disease	50.00
37817	Olof Hanson	948	12	3	Paralysis	300.00
37818	Minnie Giertz	1367	16	8	Heart trouble	75.00
37819	Ida Bell Sneed	1400	11	9	Carcinoma	75.00
37820	Marino Dell'Orco	1596	9	6	Nephritis	300.00
37821	Bertha Mirsch	1596	6	10	Carcinoma	75.00
37822	Minnie L. Burns	1848	1	0	Child birth	25.00
37823	Flosie M. Phipps	1952	1	4	Influenza	25.00
37824	Mary Polonyi	2090	8	3	Myocarditis	75.00
37825	Peter M. Keller	1	17	2	Mitral regurgitation	125.00
37826	Ernst Lay	47	10	1	Influenza	125.00
37827	Peter Brown	65	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
37828	Mary Elizabeth Bath	65	23	5	Bowel trouble	75.00
37829	Cilonire Giguire	134	2	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
37830	Jos. Laurendean	134	16	8	Cancer	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
37831	Dora Weag	148	13	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
37832	Mae Hansen	226	3	4	Carcinoma	75.00
37833	Clayton C. Pierce	260	3	8	Typhoid fever	150.00
36834	Jacob D. Pennell	301	32	9	Pneumonia	300.00
37835	Roy R. Repsher (Dis.)	406	3	3	Accidental	200.00
37836	Elleanor Armbruster	454	6	5	Influenza	75.00
37837	Sarah Blemins	845	6	0	Nephritis	75.00
37838	Oscar Ecksedt	1367	10	4	Carcinoma	300.00
37839	Olaf N. Larson	1456	1	0	Asphyxiation	50.00
37840	Assian V. Robey	1468	3	1	Hemorrhage	50.00
37841	Paul Schroeder (Dis.)	5	18	4	Accidental	400.00
37842	Erick Almquist	7	6	1	Nephritis	300.00
37843	Andrew A. Kauffman	11	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
37844	H. C. Hofmeister (Dis.)	22	10	2	Accidental	400.00
37845	Ella Smith Whitlock	31	19	1	Cancer	75.00
37846	Paul Graham	52	10	4	Malaria fever	300.00
37847	John A. Smith	55	9	1	Carcinoma	300.00
37848	Emma Swanson	62	20	0	Carcinoma	75.00
37849	Claude Remusdaffer	73	3	11	*Killed in action	50.00
37850	Elgebert Lafortune	93	1	11	Heart disease	50.00
37851	Archibald H. Smith	131	5	4	Uremia	75.00
37852	N. M. McAfee	147	1	3	Malaria	50.00
37853	John Giffen	211	17	4	Dilitation of heart	300.00
37854	Annie Vanderbeck	325	14	9	Hemorrhage	75.00
37855	John Soukup	341	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
37856	Wm. B. Fritz	441	19	5	Carcinoma	300.00
37857	John H. Grady	483	19	9	Heart disease	125.00
37858	Alexander Barr	483	16	11	Accidental	300.00
37859	James Cannon	526	22	2	Nephritis	300.00
37860	Wm. J. Wise	545	19	2	Hemorrhage	125.00
37861	Maude Barringer	690	1	2	Bowel trouble	25.00
37862	Lars Pierson	791	12	2	Carcinoma	300.00
37863	Inga M. Hendrickson	1367	1	4	Cancer	25.00
37864	Albert S. Trask (Dis.)	1418	1	3	Accidental	50.00
37865	Vera Lee Grant	1445	3	9	Cancer	75.00
37866	Sarah E. Williams	1569	15	5	Sarcoma	75.00
37867	Thomas H. Arzberger	1672	8	5	Paralysis	300.00
37868	Orvila Ringuette	1775	2	6	Hemorrhage	100.00
37869	Maggie Nixon	72	31	5	Nephritis	75.00
37870	Bertha Matthiessen	72	26	5	Cancer	75.00
37871	John A. Elwell	112	7	5	Senility	225.00
37872	Charles H. Hurt	167	21	7	Bronchitis	125.00
37873	Ferdinand Stibi	182	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
37874	Frank Schiller	231	6	4	Cancer	75.00
37875	Frank P. Seeger	246	11	1	Heart disease	125.00
37876	Frank Paul	532	18	8	Apoplexy	300.00
37877	Ernest Oliphant	711	4	3	Heart trouble	200.00
37878	Louis Barnett	937	7	0	Abscess	300.00
37879	Frank A. Kates	1055	13	9	Apoplexy	125.00
37880	John S. Wallenberg	1105	15	11	Carcinoma	300.00
37881	Carl W. Zeiter	1805	8	2	Fractured skull	300.00
37882	John Appel	1814	12	6	Systitis	125.00
37883	Elizabeth Deer	1	15	4	Nephritis	75.00
37884	Matilda Wirtane	36	5	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
37885	Robert W. Williams	52	2	11	Hemorrhage	100.00
37886	Robert L. Phillips	101	2	0	Fractured skull	100.00
37887	Annie E. O'Connor	101	15	2	Cancer	75.00
37888	Katherine Gyurasz	193	19	2	Abscess	75.00
27889	Dora Schintzinger	200	19	4	Influenza	75.00
37890	Peter Willis	261	22	5	Anemia	300.00
37891	Erastus J. Detwiler	335	17	0	Uremia	300.00
37892	Thomas C. Parker	384	11	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
37893	Fred Zander	434	10	7	Cancer	125.00
37894	Thomas J. Walsh	483	12	11	Pneumonia	300.00
37895	Hiram Ketchum	574	19	3	Nephritis	125.00
37896	Mary Wetmore	574	15	1	Paralysis	75.00
37897	David F. Gibble	677	16	4	Angina pectoris	125.00
37898	Henry Klaber (Dis.)	712	14	2	Accidental	400.00
37899	Mary Bolek	723	11	0	Myocarditis	75.00
37900	Carl J. Nystran	787	7	4	Myocarditis	300.00
37901	L. R. Tampka	977	4	1	Lung complications	200.00
37902	Elizabeth Jackson	1017	1	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
37903	Marie Thiel	1164	24	8	Hernia	75.00
37904	David Kerr	1856	3	8	Fractured skull	150.00
37905	Agnes B. Dill	1953	1	4	Heart disease	25.00
37906	Benjamin F. Burrows	11	4	5	Bright's disease	200.00
37907	John A. Broberg	62	21	1	Carcinoma	300.00
37908	Florence Bryant	198	2	3	Dilitation of stomach	50.00
37909	C. A. Garver	336	4	6	Pneumonia	200.00
37910	Oscar Cooley	425	2	10	*Killed in action	25.00
37911	Johathan B. Alspah (Dis.)	822	17	3	Accidental	400.00
37912	J. C. Farrell	1100	6	10	Gunshot wound	300.00
37913	Daniel J. Fisher	1257	2	0	Brain trouble	100.00
37914	George B. Terry	1547	14	3	Paralysis	125.00
37915	June Dunaway	1596	1	0	Hemorrhage	25.00
37916	Frank Henry Cook	1598	1	1	Acute indigestion	50.00
37917	Duncan L. Raney	14	16	3	Cancer	300.00
37918	Carrie Richey	80	20	10	Carcinoma	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37919	Wm. H. Morter	104	7	8	Pneumonia	300.00
37920	Bertha Steingraber	105	14	8	Nephritis	75.00
37921	Walter L. Massey	169	3	2	Tuberculosis	150.00
37922	George De Vaughn	332	7	10	Dropsy	300.00
37923	Wm. H. Habeck	388	13	8	Nephritis	300.00
37924	Thomas A. Crosbie	430	15	4	Duodenal ulcer	300.00
37925	Marie Thompson	450	2	0	Cancer	50.00
37926	Anna C. Wickford	547	7	1	Goiter	75.00
37927	S. G. L. Berg	661	8	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37928	John Race	842	4	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
37929	Annie Schonfield	954	10	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
37930	Charles L. Swim	985	18	4	Pneumonia	300.00
37931	Harold C. Johnson	1184	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
37932	Henrietta M. Bowen	1184	1	1	Tuberculosis	25.00
37933	Elizabeth Daniels	25	17	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37934	Howard Farman	26	11	0	Angina pectoris	125.00
37935	Nettie Steffens	26	17	10	Anemia	75.00
37936	Dorothy Kramer	80	16	0	Carcinoma	75.00
37937	John W. Hogg	101	18	6	Fractured skull	300.00
37938	Mathias Sanders	203	20	2	Dilitation of heart	300.00
37939	Mrs. Charles Phillips	314	3	11	Angina pectoris	75.00
37940	Minnie Ballew	317	1	7	Tuberculosis	25.00
37941	James Mort	345	7	1	Dysentery	122.25
37942	Thomas W. Maynes	366	6	8	*Killed in action	300.00
37943	Frances Ewanko	366	2	1	Carcinoma	50.00
37944	Emma Nelson	493	11	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37945	Emma Mayer	585	15	7	Endocarditis	75.00
37946	John E. Davis	599	1	6	Hemorrhage	50.00
37947	Lucien Hamel	624	17	0	Nephritis	300.00
37948	Wm. J. Mannion	799	8	10	Influenza	300.00
37949	Michael Shaughnessy	1093	9	10	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
37950	Amanda Brueckner	1596	2	1	Myocarditis	50.00
37951	Minnie G. Olson	1599	1	2	Child birth	25.00
37952	Henry Milster	1654	1	8	Typhoid fever	50.00
37953	Stephan Brusko	1784	12	4	Accidental	300.00
37954	Stewart Burgess	1839	2	11	Mitral insufficiency	25.00
37955	Everett B. Knight	1874	10	5	Menengitis	300.00
37956	Frieda Kube	1	16	8	Heart trouble	75.00
37957	Lewis E. Bass	61	19	5	Carcinoma	300.00
37958	Margaret L. Olsen	125	29	4	Carcinoma	75.00
37959	John F. Hannah	125	12	4	Hemorrhage	300.00
37960	John Buttery	131	14	1	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
37961	Tom E. Ludwig	131	3	2	Bullet wound	125.00
37962	GAeo. H. Huot	408	12	10	Hemorrhage	300.00
37963	Jos. F. Priest	441	10	11	Nephritis	300.00
37964	Charles Welder	492	17	5	Accidental	300.00
37965	Esther D. McLean	605	2	3	Rupture	50.00
37966	Toney Brand	643	3	5	Blood poisoning	150.00
37967	Nathan Leinwhal	1057	3	8	Tuberculosis	150.00
37968	Ella M. Hager	1155	17	10	Tumor	75.00
37969	Mary McGaw	1155	6	1	Cancer	75.00
37970	Frank Petrovcic	1365	6	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
37971	Mathias Psenicnik	1365	9	4	Endocarditis	300.00
37972	John Fossom	1367	6	7	*Killed in action	144.50
37973	Wm. Simpson (Dis.)	1505	10	2	Accidental	400.00
37974	Emily Bell	10	12	2	Nephritis	75.00
37975	Jos. H. Hanes	16	12	4	Diabetes	300.00
37976	Murdock Monroe	33	17	9	Accidental	300.00
37977	Hopkins Burgess	101	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
37978	Marie C. Aussant	178	17	11	Cancer	75.00
37979	Robert M. Milne	249	1	1	Nephritis	50.00
37980	Ann Emerson	261	15	10	Insanity	75.00
37981	Elizabeth Stewart	444	21	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
37982	Mary A. Newell	794	2	3	Carcinoma	50.00
37983	Nels A. Johnson	911	7	9	Cancer	75.00
37984	Whitfield H. Wintermute	1145	14	8	Nephritis	125.00
37985	Flora J. Sheets	1465	16	6	Carcinoma	75.00
37986	Axel Ottoson	1	19	2	Accidental	300.00
					Total	$37,615.75

148	Full beneficial claims	$25,915.75
34	Semi-beneficial claims	3,350.00
38	Wife claims	4,900.00
10	Disability claims	3,450.00
230		$37,615.75

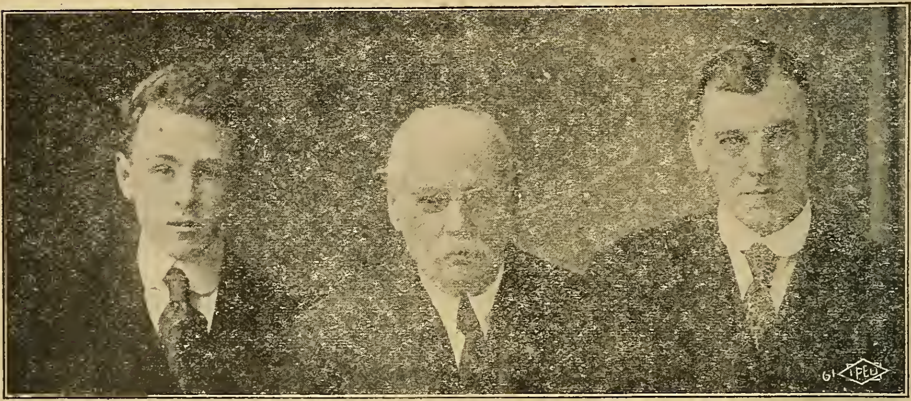
DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3796	Thomas Canfield	1671	3	8	Three months in arrears	....
3797	O. W. Saucerman	917	0	0	Not one year a member	....
3798	Demenico Tartaglione	539	7	10	Three months in arrears	400.00
3799	Annie V. Dunkley	132	2	0	Semi, not entitled to wife's donotion	....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3800	Samuel J. McDonald........	1978	0	0	In arrears	....
3801	Austin B. Huey............	218	18	11	Not result of accidental injuries	400.00
3802	Etherlund C. Graham.......	52	10	5	Husband died first...........	75.00
3803	Fred Hurst	1529	8	3	Three months in arrears......	300.00
3804	Horace W. Clark (Dis.).....	1243	9	9	Semi, not entitled to disability-donation	....
3805	Louis Ossignac	898	0	0	Honorary member	....
3806	Hjalmor H. Thoen..........	2028	0	0	Not one year a member.......	....
3807	Adam Gongola	341	8	5	Disability not result of accidental injuries	....
3808	Agnes Parker	239	2	4	In bad health when husband was initiated	....
3809	John Grady	643	17	4	Three months in arrears......	125.00
3810	Wm. H. Biely..............	425	2	11	Six months in arrears........	....
3811	Effie May Peck............	1384	17	3	Three months in arrears......	75.00
3812	Culver R. Thurber.........	1184	1	9	In arrears	50.00
3813	Wm. Contio	1756	1	2	Three months in arrears......	50.00
3814	Mary Reichel	608	16	5	Three months in arrears......	75.00

A RECORD BREAKER OF THREE GENERATIONS

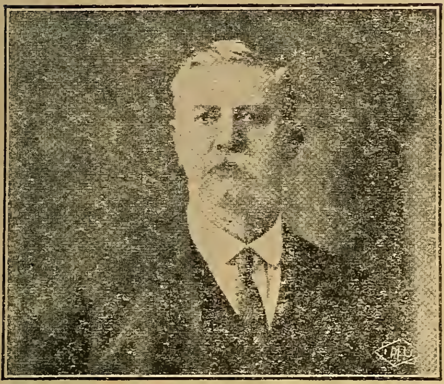
The individual history of the Locals of our organization should always be interesting to the members at large, but the record of L. U. No. 355 of Buffalo, N. Y., attracts particular interest at this time from the fact that we have been for the past three months engaged in an organizing campaign in which we expect to emerge with the phenominal membership of 500,000. If every Local could boast of three generations we would soon reach our goal. L. U. No. 355 recently celebrated the 80th anniversary of the birth of Brother August Winkelman, Sr. He has been a union man for the past 55 years, is a charter member of L. U. No. 9 of the United Brotherhood and later charter member of L. U. No. 355 and notwithstanding his age, still takes an active part in all of the Local's affairs; has held the office of Treasurer for many years and is now Vice-President of the Local. The accompanying photograph shows three generations of the family who are all members of the Local. They are respectively, August Winkleman, Sr., Wm. Winkleman, Financial Secretary and August Winkleman, Jr., grandson, also an active member of this Local.



An Army Viewpoint

The dollar of 11 years ago has lost 63c worth of purchasing power and is now only worth 37c according to a memorandum issued by the War Department in supporting the plea to Congress for salary increases in the army. It is stated that since the armistice was signed one-sixth of the officers in the entire service have resigned because they cannot meet present living costs with an 1908 salary. It is declared that reports from all over the service indicate that officers and men are being swamped by the high cost of living.

Beloved Chicago Veteran Answers Last Call



JOHN A. METZ

Early on Monday morning, November 10, 1919, there passed into the Great Beyond the soul of one who gave the best years of his life, yes, his very life, that the lives of carpenters and their families be benefited for his having lived. What better legacy could any man leave? Where could you find a more lasting monument than one that will go on with time, saying "the world was better for his having lived." Many thousands of carpenters all over the world mourn the loss of him who worked so hard and was faithful to the last in the cause of Organized Labor and particularly our Brotherhood. Not alone will the members of our organization mourn him, but the hosts of men in all walks of life who knew him for his sterling qualities, his honesty of purpose, his cool and farsighted judgment. His Honor Judge Newcomer of Chicago, who delivered the funeral oration at his home, said: "I knew him well, I loved to talk to him. His quiet manner impressed me. His idea of life was a square deal to all who dealt with him."

After a lingering illness of many months Brother Metz quietly passed away and the sympathy of real men goes out to his widow in this, her hour of bereavement.

John A. Metz was born July 27, 1859 at New Zealand, Mich. At an early age he went to Jackson, Mich., with his parents, served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade at Jackson. Went to Chicago, Ill., in 1883 and on November 10, 1885, married Julia Hennessy.

On April 26, 1886, he joined Branch 2 of L. U. No. 21 of the old United Order of Carpenters, this branch became L. U. No. 28 of our Brotherhood in January, 1887. Locals 23, 28, 73 and 162 consolidated on May 8, 1895 and formed L. U. No. 10. Brother Metz was elected Business Agent for L. U. No. 10 July 31, 1895, and served to May 1, 1896. He was elected to many responsible positions in L. U. No. 10, representing them in the Carpenters' District Council for 21 years. He was elected to many positions in the Chicago District Council and was elected its President July, 1905, and served in that capacity until ill health compelled him to decline July, 1917. He represented L. U. No. 10 at the Atlanta, Ga., Convention in 1902, Indianapolis, 1914, and Fort Worth, 1916.

He represented the Chicago District Council as a Fraternal Delegate at the Salt Lake City Convention, 1908, Des Moines, Ia., 1910, and Washington, D. C., 1912. He represented our Brotherhood at many Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department and always conducted himself with credit to the organization and the men he represented. His judgment was highly regarded by the leaders of labor all over our land, and hosts of friends will mourn his loss, and the labor movement will miss him, for the loss of a cool, conservative leader of men at this time is no small loss, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his widow, who said her last words to him in life on the 34th anniversary of their wedding.

Celebrates His Golden Wedding

It is given to few in this life to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, but to those that do participate it should bring a joy that only they can realize. The realization has recently been experienced by Brother Wayne Cremer, Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 1892 of Shelbyville, Ill., who celebrated his golden wedding at his home November 21st last, surrounded by his family, consisting of five sons, three of whom are members of the United Brotherhood in Chicago, two daughters and twelve grand children. We are glad to note this occasion in our Journal and hope to be able in the future to announce that Brother Cremer has celebrated his diamond wedding.

What Other Ca

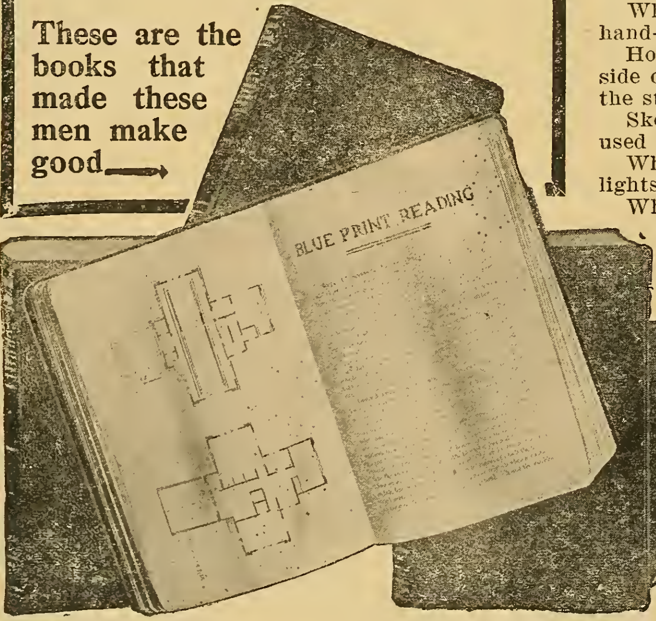
Read These Letters

F. Cunningham, Shreveport, La., says: "After reading your books I decided to go into business for myself. Have just closed a big contract on which I expect to make a profit of about $60.00 a week."

T. Felker, Louisville, Ky., says: "When I bought your books I was a journeyman carpenter. I studied them thoroughly and now I am General Foreman for the largest contracting firm in this city. You may refer anyone to me as to your fair dealing."

H. Garner, Gainesville, Tex., says: "I will always recommend your Carpentry and Contracting books. They have been worth a thousand times their cost to me. Refer anyone to me, any time."

These are the books that made these men make good →



What the 'other fellow' say
they will do for you. Here are
letters every day. These men
They attribute their success to
If you want to get ahead –
man or superintendent of cons
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Test Yoursel

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tions indicates your fitness to hold
really big job. These books answ
every one and thousands of others.**

What things must a workma
know to be able to read a bluepri
properly?
What do "rise" and "run" mean
connection with stair building?
Show the procedure in estimati
a residence.
What is the most important poi
to be considered in connection wi
the framing of walls and partitions
Sketch the framing for a mansa
roof.
What is the tangent system
hand-railing?
How is the mitre and length of t
side of any polygon to be found wi
the steel square?
Sketch and explain the meth
used in bisecting a given angle.
What are the various styles of sk
lights?
What are the methods of testi
cement?
Sketch the method of usi
brick filing as a fire stop.
What are the methods of la
ing a tile floor?
Give a sketch of the ho
izontal section throu
the jam of an inter
door frame.
Show by a sket
how you would co
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one large boiler.

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many questions as yo

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Address --

References --

(Please fill in all lines.)

Weakness of Profit Sharing

The special committee of the Federation of British Industries appointed to study and report on nationalizations lists the following objections to the profit sharing principle:

1. Profit sharing is not desired by the workers, interested chiefly in high and regular wages rather than in obtaining what they regard as windfalls.
2. Profits are not the correct basis for calculation of wages, because the remuneration of the workers ought not to depend on the successes or failures of the commercial management.
3. Profit sharing would lead to great inequalities between workers in different works and industries and give rise to a sense of dissatisfaction and injustice.
4. Profit sharing as at present in existence gives a small addition to the earnings, and this must always be the case, except where the capital engaged bears a high proportion to the number of workers employed.

The weight of these objections will not be denied by those who view profit sharing practically rather than rhetorically and sentimentally. Not much new has been added to the argument since Edme Jean Leclaire, father of profit sharing, launched his undertaking in Paris in 1842 and his experiment was acclaimed and imitated throughout the world.

Of the criticisms set out above the first is probably the most important. The average man, whose expenditure tends to tread closely on the heels of his income, is averse to taking risks. The capitalist employer, besides furnishing industrial leadership, which is stimulated into good work by selfishness, is also risk carrier and distributes the impact of many small shocks.

The perfected human animal, when numbers of the species are supremely intelligent and wise, will doubtless be a co-operator and a profit sharer. But in the meantime the men and women the world now knows, whatever some of them say, have little liking for profit sharing. They look kindly on bonuses, but a deduction when the business loses is not viewed with favor.—New York Tribune.

◆

Lewis Defends Miners

John J. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers, defends the coal diggers against the charge that they have repudiated their contract with the bituminous operators when they declare they will strike to enforce wage increases, President Lewis said:

"The claim of the operators that miners are guilty of repudiation of contract is totally unfounded and has no basis in fact. The Washington wage agreement reads that it is to continue in force and effect 'until the ending of the war or until March 31, 1920.' In substance and form the war has ended. The mine workers have no contract; the contract expired upon the 11th day of November, 1918, when hostilities ceased.

"In order to give the country and the mining industry an opportunity for readjustment, the mine workers have worked for an additional year for the same wages, merely by common consent. We now seek to negotiate a new agreement to become effective November 1st. Ample notice has been given the operators of our intentions in this respect, but they have steadfastly refused to take any action that might interfere with their profits. The miners have had no increase in wages for more than two years."

The miners' official charged the mine operators with attempting to camouflage the situation by talks of "repudiation of contract," that they might profiteer.

◆

Making Something for Nothing

Something made out of nothing—that virtually describes the American Hospital at Kolachin, Montenegro. The handy man who fashioned dressing tables out fo packing boxes and Colonial furniture out of spools is not even in the same class with the American Red Cross nurse in the remote mountain town who converted the appalling thing which the former occupants called "hospital" into the model of cleanliness and efficiency, which the Americans understand by that term.

When Miss Henriette Wiltsius of Chicago, who was to be head nurse, arrived in the town after fourteen hours of travel by camion, on horseback, by foot and by cart, through a binding snow storm, she didn't know whether to laugh or cry at the building called a hospital. It was a two-story cement house with slab floors through which the wind whistled. A few patients were lying on the floor, unspeakably filthy, and a manure pile was banked against one side of the building.

Miss Wiltsius sent for a carpenter and enough native women to clean everything. Then she and the carpenter, with the aid of an interpreter, began to make a hospital. The walls were patched. New floors laid. Additional windows were cut in each room. An inside staircase was built. Then they started on the furnishings.

All that she had as a nucleus was an Austrian iron operating table, much too low, and a few iron frame of cots. The cots were planked. Mattresses of straw were made to fit, and Red Cross sheets and blankets made them luxuries for people accustomed to sleeping on mud floors. Wash stands, bedside tables, lines closets, even chairs were designed by the nurse and built by the carpenter.

The operating room is the pride, not only of Kolachin, but of all Montenegro. It is the most up-to-date place of its kind in the Balkans. And it is all made of wood from American Red Cross packing boxes. The old operating table is raised on a wooden stand. Two tables for dressings, wall medicine cupboards, stools, and a clever three-decked stand for washing, are all of scrubbed pine boards.

"I'm really proudest of my screens," said Miss Wiltsius. "I couldn't make the interpreter understand what I wanted, so I hunted through the three magazines we had. In one I found the picture of a hinged photograph frame with three sides. I showed that to the carpenter. These regulation hospital screens with the muslin curtains are the result."

"It is a remarkable example of American ingenuity," said the Serbian general who visited it recently. "We must take this as an example. Our people are always complaining that they can't get materials. We have the wood, but apparently we haven't the sense.

Brooklyn Local Has a Gala Time

On the 14th of November, L. U. No. 808 held their first annual ball and from all reports it was a great success, both financially and socially. Large delegations from all the Locals in the district attended and the entire New York District Council were there in a body. General Organizer Blumenberg represented the General Office. The Local, which is one of the largest in the United Brotherhood, with more than 1,500 members, feels that the affair was the banner event of the year. It no doubt did a great deal of good by creating a feeling of good fellowship and harmony, which is sometimes lacking in such large districts, and L. U. No. 808 is to be congratulated on its outcome.

Dooley On the Open Shop

"What is all this talk in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accomerdate the constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey. Suppose wan of these freeborn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of one large iron dollar a day for tin hours. Along comes another free-born son-of-a-gun an' sez t' th' boss, 'I think I could handle th' job for 90 cints.' 'Sure!, sez th' boss, an the wan dollar man goes out into th' crool wurld t' exercise his inalienable rights as a free-born Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does fer his right eye. It's all principle with him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indipendence regardless of inything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open ship min ye minshun say they are for the unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have them conducted? No strikes; no rules; no contracts; no scales; barely iny wages, an' dam few mimbers."—Peter Finley Dunne.

Mr. Piez claims that the American labor movement is prepared to wreck the state itself. If Mr. Piez knows this to be a fact, he should produce proof, and if he doesn't know it he should make no such statement. As a matter of fact, a great part of the energy of the trade movement today is expended in fighting that destructive philosophy which has crept in among us to undermine our institutions.

* * *

The power of the Union Label is proved by its progress.

Correspondence

The Fight for the Open Shop In Texas

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Open Shop Association is doing everything in its power to down Organized Labor of all crafts, likewise they have violated their principles of which follow herewith:

This association is organized to foster and protect the industrial and business interest of San Antonio and adjoining territory; to establish equitable industrial conditions for employers and employes, and the general public.

To prevent and avert industrial disturbances; to harmonize differences between employers and employes; with justice to all concerned and to insist in the enforcement of the laws of the land. To oppose restrictions of output, sympathetic strikes, lockouts, and boycots, and illegal prosecution of individuals, all of which are a menace to the industrial progress of our community and our country and tend to the undermining of constitutional rights.

To secure for employers and employes the freedom of individual contract in the matter of employment. To insure every one his right to earn a living regardless of his membership or non-membership in any organization.

To prevent any interference with persons seeking through honest efforts to work and earn an honest living. To protect every one in his lawful right to conduct his business or affairs as he deems proper, so long as he does not encroach on the rights of others.

There has been three charters granted in the last ten days to the Open Shop Association (namely) Beaumont, Dallas, and Austin. You can see that it is up to Organized Labor to do all in their power to whip same.

The Open Shop Association, up to the present, has close to 300 members, including bosses of the building crafts, shops and factories, in and around San Antonio. Our city school board is also living up to their principles, the results are that work on several of the new buildings recently let is practically on a standstill. We must give the bricklayers and plasterers a rising vote of thanks for they came off in sympathy with the striking electricians who have been out for the last five months, for $1 per day increase in wages and a closed shop. The Open Shop Association is now trying to list the Wholesale and Retail Merchants' Association in their organization, if so, you can see where the union man's credit will be. Last week they agreed to take in all the workers that wanted to join them. They also employed an old time contractor to class the workers of all kinds and grade them in three classes, 1st 2nd and 3rd. After the classification is completed the bosses will be furnished a list of workers of all trades with your wage scale or your class besides your name. I have heard that they have gotten some carpenters and painters down to 3rd class at $3 per day.

We have three labor organizations locked out at present on account of the organization asking for closed shop conditions. The building trades and the Trades Council are giving their moral and financial support to the striking tradesmen.

The slogan of San Antonio tradesmen is "Pay Your Poll Tax" not alone for yourself, but for your wife, mother, daughter and sister, same should be complied with, with every organization.

Secretaries Take Notice.—On our meeting of Oct. 20, 1919, our trial committee brought in a verdict of guilty of nine members for violations of their obligation and trade rules: W. J. Miller, J. D. Holder, T. P. Lucas, and A. Holder were each fined $200 as they were foremen on jobs and refused to come off and worked non-union men. . Journeymen Jose Vega and Jesus Aguillar were each fined $100 for violation of trade rules. Apprentices Joe Bargsley, Will Bargsley and Frank Guerra received a fine of $25 each for violation of trade rules. The Trial Committee was given a rising vote of thanks.

Our Chief Steward System is a great thing and is one of the best factors to keep a check on the membership, and we are still improving on its wisdom of wonders, you have no idea the help it affords the organization, my advice to all Locals is to create an office of Chief Steward, you will reap wonderful results. Our demand of $1 per day on Sept. 17th was granted without a protest, but we have quite a few idle men being pulled off on account of the open shop fight on the electrical workers.

Would advise all brothers to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements, as the town is full of idle men of all crafts, and we ask you again to please stay away until the existing conditions get settled.

Fraternally yours,
G. M. WEBER,
R. R. No. 2, Box 105.

Government By Injunction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have now arrived at government by injunction for a fact, and you will hear people say and see in the daily press that this is a democracy when the man who issued the injunction against the miners was not elected by the people and they have no way to get rid of him.

In my opinion Organized Labor has just suffered the worst blow that has ever been delivered against it. I am not going to say that the miners did not do right in obeying the injunction, they should know their business better than I do. But I do say that in my opinion Organized Labor did not come to their rescue as they should have done.

I sure trust that the conference that President Gompers has called for Dec. 13 will be attended by our head officials and that great good will be accomplished. It can be done.

Yours respectfully,
R. R. RALAND.

Cigarmakers' Lockout and Strike

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In June, 1918, the Andrew Wilson Co., Ltd., cigar manufacturers of Toronto and Montreal, locked out 300 of our members, and have absolutely refused to again operate a union factory. This unfair firm is now having their "Benedict" and "Bachelor" cigars made with machinery by cheap labor.

In July, 1918, 400 of our members were forced to strike in the factories of "Tuckett Cigar Co." and "Hilda Cigar Co." of Hamilton, London and Montreal. These companies have also "declared war on our unions" and are operating their factories with 150 girls, women and a few men. Their goods are made with machinery, long hours are worked, and they are paying very much below the union scale.

This lockout and strike is being fought with true union courage by our members, and after battling for 16 months we are still determined to win. We therefore request your organization to publish this statement in your official Journal, so that your members in Canada may never forget that the above concerns are absolutely unfair to Organized Labor. We ask your members to help us win this battle by demanding Blue Union Label Cigars.

We remain, your for human justice.
D. W. KENNEDY, Sec.-Treas.
W. J. HEVEY, Pres.
CIGARMAKERS' JOINT ADVISORY
BOARD OF CANADA.

Unfair To Organized Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill., have taken the un-American stand that the workers have no right to become members of a labor organization. Efforts on the part of the workers in their employ to organize have met with immediate discharge.

During last October the employes of this unfair firm made an effort to organize. O. T. Merkle of the firm called all employes together, warned them that they had no right to become members of the Broom Makers' International Union and said, "A man with a union card has no more right in my factory than a Hun has in America."

Fifty of their employes were recently locked out for becoming members of the organization; some of these, girl workers, who were receiving the immense wages of $4.50 per week.

The Department of Labor of the United States Government sent a mediator to Paris to adjust the trouble. This scab-herding, unfair firm refused to have anything to do with the Government representative.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor then made an effort to secure an audience with the firm and was informed that they would have nothing to do with Organized Labor.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill., have been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of

Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Illinois State Federation of Labor reaffirm their previous action in Convention at Peoria, Ill., October 23, 1919.

As they refuse to recognize Organized Labor it is evident that they do not wish the patronage of the organized workers.

It is urged that you refuse to patronize this firm, that you give us every assistance in our efforts to create a demand for Union Label brooms. If possible, appoint a committee to call on the dealers of your vicinity and urge these dealers to refuse to handle these scab-made brooms if they wish your patronage.

Drive these scab brooms out of your vicinity.

Any assistance given us will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes for the success of the organized workers, I am.

Yours fraternally,
WILL R. BOYER, Sec.-Treas.
INTERNATIONAL BROOM AND
WHISK MAKERS.

Looking On the Bright Side

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It has been a long time since Coshocton has been heard from through our Journal. Our Local, No. 525, has passed through one of the best years we have seen in our city and the outlook for the new year looks good, as the scarcity of houses here is great, none to rent and people must build. We have a large contracting firm here from Cincinnati, the Ferro Concrete Co., being here all summer and will not leave here before January 1st. They are strictly union and our brothers are working lots of overtime. We just elected one of our big contractors and builders Mayor of this city on a wage earners' ticket with three men in the field labor has taken a strong hold here and expects to continue. We also elected one of our brothers as a member of Council. We hope for a prosperous year for our Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
FRED FISH, Sec. Sec.

Workers' Smoker Hits Right Spot

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Enclosed you will find a small write-up on the smoker to which I referred in one of my recent communications. The write-up was very modest, considering the general good time that we all participated in, yet I believe that it will give you an idea of the relationship in which we stand with the citizens at large. It is something that I believe could be copied with advantage to all concerned in other communities if all parties would come down off their "high horses" long enough to get together.

With best wishes to all in our endeavor for better conditions, I am,

Fraternally yours,
I. W. WRIGHT, Rec. Sec.
L. U. 635, Boise, Idaho.

"A general good time was enjoyed Friday night by all who attended the smoker given by the Boise Commercial Club to the labor unions of Boise. A large crowd was present and after a short talk by T. L. Martin, President of the club, in which he thanked the unions for their co-operation in donating the work necessary to build the bath and wash house at the Tourists' Park for the city. Mr. Martin said that to his knowledge no other city could boast of such a monument showing the harmony and co-operation existing between the commercial part of a city and the labor unions.

"Following Mr. Martin's talk several musical numbers were given by a men's chorus preceded by the singing of "America" by the entire personnel of the smoker."

Important Notice to Every Union Man

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We wish to ask every building trades craftsman in the United States and Canada to pay no attention to the advertisements in the daily papers for employment of the Mansfield Home Building Co., sometimes advertised as the Dunn Home Building Co., or D. C. Dunn, Mgr.

Mr. Dunn is organizing Home Building Companies in Ohio, which are backed by the Manufacturers' Association, to break up Organized Labor and is working on the open shop, anti-union policy.

Mr. Dunn's advertisements are misleading, so notify your fellow-workmen of this open shop, anti-union firm.

There is plenty of employment for all classes of building workmen in Mansfield on union work, but there is a strike on against the Mansfield Home Building Co., sometimes called the D. C. Dunn Co.

Yours fraternally,
MANSFIELD BUILDING TRADES
COUNCIL.

Builders' Association Declares for the Open Shop

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce and certain members of the Dallas Builders' Association have declared for the open shop in Dallas and vicinity, and are using every effort to destroy conditions established by our organization here, which calls for a wage scale of $1 per hour. Practically all of the members of L. U. No. 198, Dallas, are employed at that rate. Advocates of the open shop idea are finding it difficult to conduct their operations with non-union men, and as a result are advertising extensively in the press for mechanics in Dallas. Carpenters are advised to communicate with Secretaries before answering these advertisements.

The open shop movement has been started in San Antonio, Beaumont, Austin, Dallas and other places, and while the movement has not been very successful, it strikes at the very fundamental principle upon which Organized Labor is founded, and if allowed to continue without an effort on our part to forestall it, the result will be disastrous on the industrial life of this state and nation.

Members of the United Brotherhood are always welcome to Texas. However, we do not want men to come here under false impressions, and we ask members everywhere to give this matter all the publicity possible.

With best wishes and kindest regards, we remain,

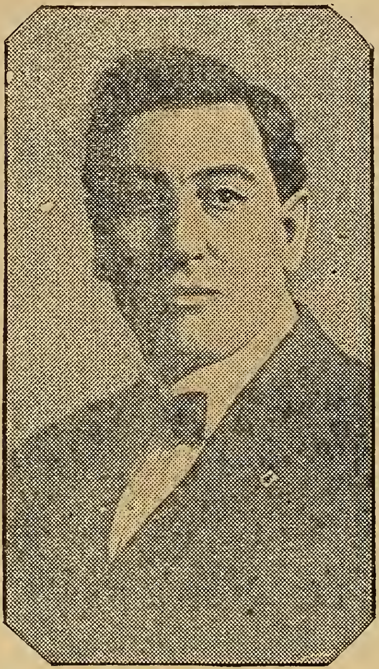
Fraternally yours,
R. E. ROBERTS, Sec.-Treas.
TEXAS STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

◆

Elected City Commissioner of Spokane, Wash.

We are always glad to hear and note items of interest about members of the United Brotherhood, and especially when such happens to be one so prominently connected with the history of our organization as Brother Leonard Funk, who was recently elected to the office of City Commissioner at Spokane, Wash., as first choice candidate, by an overwhelming majority of 9,599, out of total number of 16, 995 votes cast, his nearest competitor receiving a vote of 9,427.

In October, 1889, shortly after coming to Spokane, Brother Funk joined L. U. 98, of which body he has been President several times, as well as President of the Central Labor Body at Spokane. He served two terms as a member of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, one term by appointment and another by election at a Convention held in Niagara. In 1908 he was elected on a referendum vote throughout the United States and Canada, General Vice-President of the Carpenters' International Union, which position he resigned later because a change in the laws of the organization required his permanent residence on salary at Indianapolis. He did not wish to give up his Spokane residence. He is still a member of the local Carpenters' Union and is Chairman of its Building Committee.



◆

Astounding Figures

Amazing profits are shown in the report of the Corn Products Refining Co. for the first nine months of this year.

The surplus is $8,676,710 after all charges, maintenance, Federal taxes and preferred dividends have been paid. This is equivalent to $17.45 a share on the common stock, against $11.82 a share for the same period last year. The surplus for the common stock, says the report, is the highest that has ever been recorded in any corresponding nine months' period.

Casual Comment

Ring out the old! Ring in the new!

* * *

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

* * *

May the new year be a prosperous one for the members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

* * *

Don't forget that this is Convention year — and the place, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

It is campaign year also — and the open season for the politician and political promises.

* * *

Political issues are all very well, but the main concern of all wage earners should be industrial issues.

* * *

Every individual effort in organizing work helps to build up your organization and indirectly helps you.

* * *

Honesty may be the best policy, but one who knows says that often your survivors can't collect on it to give you a decent burial.

* * *

To strike is human; to succeed divine.

* * *

It is said that scabs hate union men, but did you ever stop to think if it were not for striking union men scabs would be without jobs?

* * *

With more than 3,000,000 workers on strike throughout the world, does it not prove that the masters of industry are helpless failures in coping with industrial problems? Could it be worse if the Government operated industry?

* * *

Things are getting so bad that even the fellows boarding at the expense of the county complain that they can't get a square meal.

* * *

The real goal is to make wages equal the value of output — which will be reached some day if the captains of industry don't watch out.

* * *

A crime to strike, yet 1,000,000 men poured out their blood to strike the chains from negro chattel slaves.

Ten million more fought, bled and died in the gory quagmires of Europe to strike against autocracy.

* * *

But turning their backs on history, a handful of corporation lawyers whose paunches never knew the knaw of hunger, whose soft bodies have never felt a bayonet thrust, whose families have never known the hell of starvation wages and lockouts, are trying to pass a law which would make it a crime to strike.

* * *

Tyranny can and does exist otherwise than under a monarchy and to the worker it is as oppressive and cruel from whatever source it emanates. As an example we quote the recent injunction against the miners, which eminated from the Attorney General's Department.

* * *

The principle reason for the failure of the President's joint conference at Washington, aimed to try to adjust labor contentions, was because the employers' group was top heavy with non-union employers.

* * *

The International Labor Conference in Washington, following in the footsteps of the peace treaty, recognizes the right of collective bargaining, the right of men to organize in trade unions and the need of high standards in industry — as well as the justice of all those things.

* * *

Certain employers who are trying very hard to keep their industrial policy back in the middle ages are fond of pointing to the "outside agitator."

* * *

The trade union movement knows no such thing as an "outside agitator." Labor unions elect and pay men to represent them. Some of these men are called Secretaries, some Treasurers, some Presidents and some Business Agents.

* * *

It is these men to whom some employers refer as "outside agitators." As a matter of fact they are inside, not outside. They represent the men who elected them. The machinery of democracy, which the labor movement respects and understands and fights for, put those representatives where they are.

* * *

The chosen representative of a union is no more an "outside agitator" than is the President of a corporation, or the Superintendent of a plant.

* * *

Bolshevism as a philosophy is crazy, beyond doubt. Worse than that — it starves its own people, which is the limit of absolute failure. It is a hateful, autocratic, unworkable thing. But the democratic way of dealing with the situation is not the way of the rich man who gets up to make a preachment on a platform which rests on profiteering.

* * *

It would have been well, before instituting the injunction proceedings recently against the miners, had Mr. Palmer looked on page 5004, of the Congressional Record of the 1st session, Sixty-fifth Congress. But the Attorney General does not care about such trivial things as the breaking of pacts. Upon such a breaking of faith rests Mr. Palmer's successful tourney in the courts.

* * *

We are still awaiting some comment from Mr. Gary and the capitalistic press regarding that part of the report from Mr. Kenyon's committee made to the Senate about the steel strike, which says:

"We believe an 8-hour day, with a living wage that will enable men to support their families and bring up their children according to the standards of American life ought to be a cardinal part of our industrial policy, and the sooner the principle is recognized the better it will be for the entire country."

* * *

The committee did not regard the strike in the steel industry as necessarily unjustified. Strikes, the report declares, "are apparently the only way for labor to secure even its just demands if employers refuse to grant them."

* * *

The incoming year should find us with our shoulders to the wheel pushing onward to the goal for 500,000. With our knowledge of what has passed we should be prepared to meet the issues that confront us, and the better organized we are the surer we will be of success.

* * *

Did you read the article on "Organizing" in the Christmas number, if not, you had better get it and pay particular attention to the parallel case drawn in same. It will make you sit up and take notice, Mr. Member. When it comes to organizing our Second General Vice-President sure does go some.

* * *

When the war stopped, mine work in this country was seriously curtailed by order of the operators. They apparently did not wish to disturb the exorbitant price of coal by putting a good stock of it on the markets. There would seem to be work for the Government here — work punitive and reconstructive.

* * *

How foolish it would be for the legitimate union movement, having repudiated the One Big Union idea, to adopt its policy of a general strike. What labor has built up step by step should not be staked on one throw nor on any issue in the making of which labor in general had no voice.

* * *

To a large degree the future well-being of our country depends upon the strength of those constructive forces that are intelligent enough to understand the meaning of democracy and patient enough to seek progress through it.

* * *

Injunctions won't mine coal — and coal we must have; but no less insistently must we have justice. Today half a million miners feel rightly, in our judgment, that the Government of the United States denies them justice.

* * *

Mr. Piez falls headlong as a prey to that state of mind which breeds extremism of statement. He evidently is excited and when excited many persons forget facts and get careless with truth. In some calmer moment he ought to have the grace to admit his rashness and inaccuracy.

* * *

Do not our Washington officials understand that the plain people of the United States are coming thoroughly to distrust them? It is lamentable, but it is a fact, and Washington has itself to blame. Mr. Lewis voices, we believe, a sentiment widely spread among thoughtful persons when he declares: "I regard the issuance of this injunction as the most abrogation of the right of citizens guaranteed under the Constitution and defended by statutary law that has ever been issued by any Federal Court."

Trade Notes

L. U. 635, Boise, Idaho.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we are now getting our new scale of 87½c per hour, millmen advanced to 75c per hour. I. Wright, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 130, Teague, Tex.—This is to notify you that our trade movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c an hour went into effect Nov. 1st. T. F. Hamilton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2071, Searcy, Ark.—Our new scale of 65c an hour and 8-hour day went into effect without a hitch November 1st. A. J. Martin, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1097, Longview, Tex.—This is to inform you that our new scale of $7 a day went into effect Sept. 3rd, and everybody is satisfied and at work. J. B. Rowe, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Our demand for 80c per hour was granted. The Contractors' Association agreed to the scale when we were before them with our committee. C. H. McMullin, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y.—I am glad to report that we have entered into an agreement with the Master Builders and our wages are now 85c an hour. Edward B. Remsent, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 562, Everett, Wash.—This is to notify you that our trade movement was a success and our demand for $1 per hour took effect Sept. 2nd. Wm. Davis, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.—We wish to inform you that our demand for an increase in wages was granted and our scale is now 87½c per hour. J. B. Frazier, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1747, Marietta, Ga.—This is to let you know that our increase in wages was a success and we are now getting the scale of 50c an hour. James J. Brooks, R. S.

L. U. 1865, Bellville, Tex.—Our trade movement proved a success and we are now getting $5 for a day of 8 hours. O. T. Wolnitzek, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2003, Waynesboro, Pa.—Our trade movement was a success and we are now working at the new scale of an increase of 3c to 5c an hour. Frank S. Mort, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1226, Manistee, Mich.—I wish to inform you that our trade movement met with success and our new scale of wages is 55c an hour. Swain Nelson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1936, Sand Springs, Okla.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our scale is now $1 per hour. W. F. Ballew, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1773, Douglas, Wyo.—I wish to let you know that our movement for better conditions was a success and our scale is now 90c an hour. L. G. Dunham, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1549, Keansburg, N. J.—I am glad to inform you that our trade movement was a success. Our new scale is now 80c an hour and a 44-hour week. W. B. Randolph, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1983, Defiance, O.—I wish to state that our trade movement was a success and we are now receiving the scale of 60c an hour. Louis G. Deekrosh, R. S.

L. U. 367, Centralia, Ill.—I wish to state that our trade movement went through without a hitch and our demands were granted. Our new scale is now 80c an hour. C. A. Heckman, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1957, Rockyford, Colo.—I am glad to report that our movement for a raise in wages was successful and our new scale is now 87¾c an hour. H. V. Johnston, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1204, Jasonville, Ind.—We are pleased to report that our scale has been raised to 85c an hour. R. E. Lee, R. S.

Foreign Trade Notes

Six per cent of the workers in the metal trades in England are women.

* * *

Nearly 25% of India's factory workers are women.

* * *

Agricultural workers in Norway number over 400,000.

* * *

For every 100 situations in Switzerland there are 513 applicants.

* * *

In Japan only 75c a day is paid carpenters for a 10-hour day.

* * *

Nearly 200,000 persons are employed in the printing trade in Great Britain.

* * *

The minimum wage for adult women workers in Great Britain will be $11 per week in the future.

* * *

Peruvian railways are threatened with a complete tie-up owing to the suspension of work by employes, who demand a substantial increase in wages.

* * *

Sweden has over 1,000,000 trade unionists.

* * *

Many thousands of girls between the ages of 12 and 15 years are employed in the factories of Japan, the most of them in the textile industry.

* * *

Figures just compiled by the General Federation of Labor of Italy show that that body has now passed the 1,000,000 membership mark.

* * *

As a result of an arrangement between the Government and the mine owners, Spanish miners in Asturias have been granted the 7-hour day.

* * *

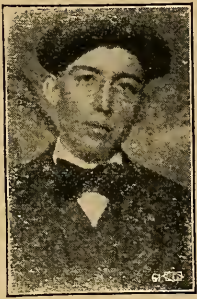
The German newspapers report a sudden and amazing growth of trade unions. The number of trade unionists had grown from 1,500,000 in October, 1918, to 4,000,000 at the end of June, 1919.

Information Wanted

Information as to any relatives of Daniel J. Fisher, a deceased brother who died October 22, 1919, at Silverton, Colo. He was born at Bout Island Lake, Mich., Sept. 3, 1868, and has two sisters. L. U. No. 1257, Silverton, would be very thankful for some information. Address W. E. Thomas, Box 315.

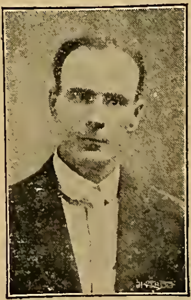
Information as to the whereabouts of Fred C. Tripp, 49 years of age, 6 ft. tall, dark hair and eyes; last heard of in Port Chester, N. Y. Any one knowing of him please address Bessie DeOliver, General Delivery, Newark, N. J.

* * *



George D. Rose, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, formerly a member of Local Union No. 345; last heard of in Memphis, Tenn. He is 6 ft. tall, blue eyes and fair complected. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, please address Wm. A. Fields, 218 Vine St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

* * *



W. O. Winters, a member of L. U. No. 690, Little Rock, Ark., left his home in Vincennes, Ind., some two years ago. He is 45 years of age, 6 ft. tall, black eyes and hair. The accompanying picture is a good likeness. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. Wm. O. Winters, 816 N. 12th St., Vincennes, Ind.

* * *

"Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there was but one is both a profit and a pleasure."—(Lincoln.) Money put in W. S. S. returns with interest.

* * *

The Union Label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and in practice.

Craft Problems

How Lumber Should Be Stacked and Stored

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

All timber, especially that which is to be used in the construction of buildings, should be properly piled, stacked up and cared for.

When rough stuff is dumped on or adjacent to the site from the wagons it should immediately be stacked up into piles, according to the different sizes of the timbers; for example, 6x8 in. girders, 4x6 in. posts, 2x4 in., 2x6 in., 2x8 in., and 2x10 in. and such like ought to be in separate stacks, according to their lengths, as ordered in the bill of lumber, in a manner to allow the free circulation of air around each stick and permitting all rain water to fall through without remaining on the timbers.

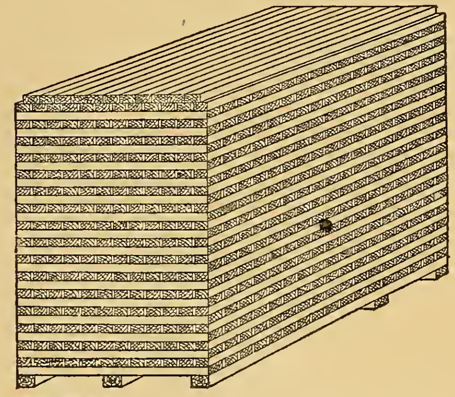


Fig. 1.—Method of Piling Sawn Timbers.

Piles must always have trees or heavy old blocking cross timbers placed underneath so as to prevent those next the ground absorbing dampness therefrom.

If any pile be very high or heavy, as in the case of sheathing, boards or such like items, many blocks ought to be placed under to keep the boards straight, and the pile should slope to one end downwards, say 8 to 12 in. to permit rain water or melting snow to run freely off ⅞ or ¼ in. strips, or short, broken pieces of boards, may be laid between the layers to tie each of the piles firmly together and allow the free circulation of air between and among each layer, so as to facilitate early drying and seasoning.

If finished tongued and grooved flooring be brought to the building before the roof is on, it must be neatly stacked in layers on dry ground with blocks underneath and cross strips between each tier, or series, every 3 or 4 ft. apart in length, and each length kept in its own separate pile as 8 ft. lengths, 10 ft. lengths, 12 ft. 14 ft. 16 or 18, as they occur, so that there will be no mix up nor time lost picking them out; and each pile marked with a black lumber pencil, each pile also must likewise be covered with a layer of sound, common

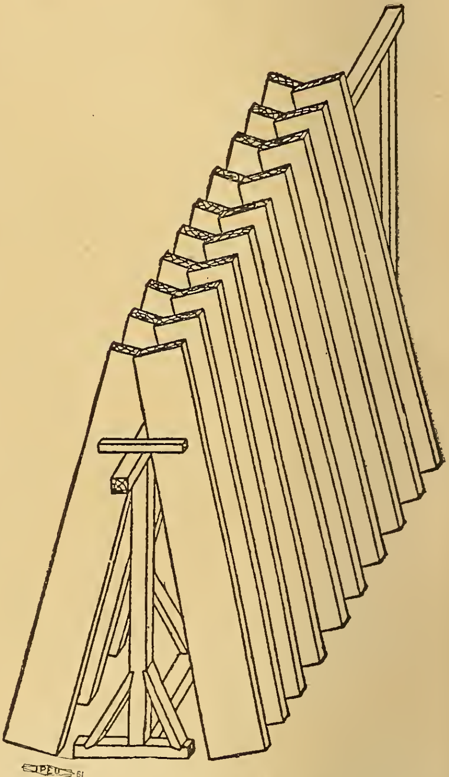


Fig. 2.—Vertical Rack for Rapid Drying of Hardwoods.

sheathing boards, overlapping 2 or 3 inches to keep off the sun's rays and rain, which by their alternate occurrence, will warp, crack, dampen or otherwise injure the wrot and finished materials.

It is wisest, however, unless there is a temporary shed or an old barn convenient to the job to postpone bringing any finished material, such as outside or inside trim clapboards, siding, cornice, stuff, etc., until the roof is on, so as to prevent any possible deterioration. The best method, however, is to have all the outside finish primed with a coat of white lead paint before sending to the job.

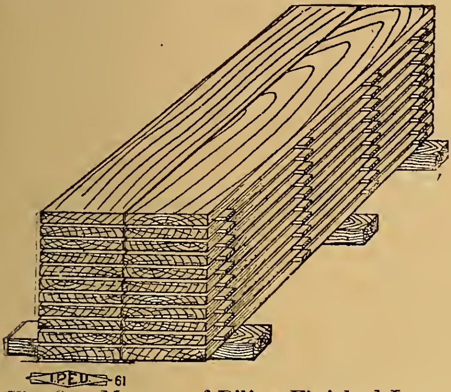


Fig. 3.—Manner of Piling Finished Lumber in Mills and Shops.

The prevailing method of piling and storing sawn timbers, say 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, or 2x12, in lumber yards is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the sketches. The piles should not be higher than the length of the scantlings, so they can be passed down to the man below. For 12 ft. timbers the piles should not be more than say 12 ft. high and for 16 ft. timbers not more than 16 ft. high, and so on.

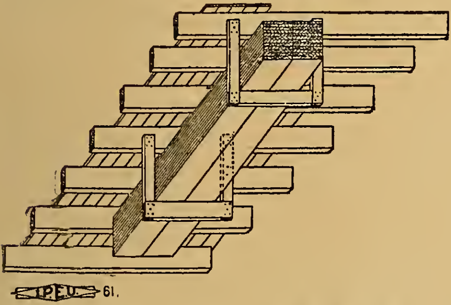


Fig. 4.—Beam or Ceiling Hangers for Storing Lumber in Carpenter Shops and Factories.

A very convenient ladder for climbing to the top of each pile can be formed by allowing an old timber to project 12, 16 or 18 inches on one end and about the same distance so as to form, as it were, a series of steps or stairs. In Fig. 2 is a vertical outdoor rack used by builders for the rapid drying of hardwoods.

In Fig. 3 is represented the manner in which finished lumber is piled in mills and shops for rapid drying and handling. The strips, especially in the case of the more delicate woods as sycamore, oak, hazel, satin wood or veneers, must never be omitted.

The beam or ceiling hangers shown in Fig. 4 are of the greatest utility in small wood-working shops operated by carpenters and builders and located in basement or elsewhere. They should be placed above the bench so as to be readily accessible when the stuff is required. Brackets of ⅞x4 or 6 in. stuff nailed to side walls in frame structures or to uprights of from 16 to 24 in. projection also serve this purpose. Both of the above should not be more than 6 ft. apart, accurately spaced.

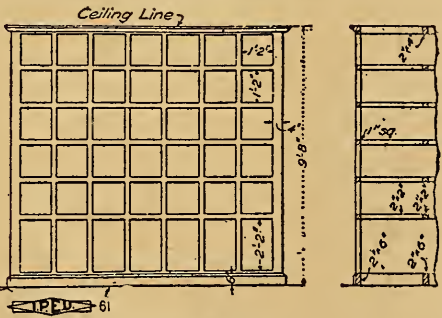


Fig. 5.
Economical Method of Storing Moldings in Racks or Bins.

Moldings and strips can be stored with much economy of space by building racks or frames of pigeonhole form at the side of the shop or mill as indicated in Fig. 5. Use light stuff 1x2 in. or 1x3 in. and from 12 to 20 ft. in depth, spaced 4 ft. apart. All heavy and wide material should be stored on the bottom tier, with the light stuff on top.

As there are 42 spaces here represented, they will be found sufficient for the needs of any ordinary carpenter, builder or contractor. More or less can be built as required to meet conditions as required.

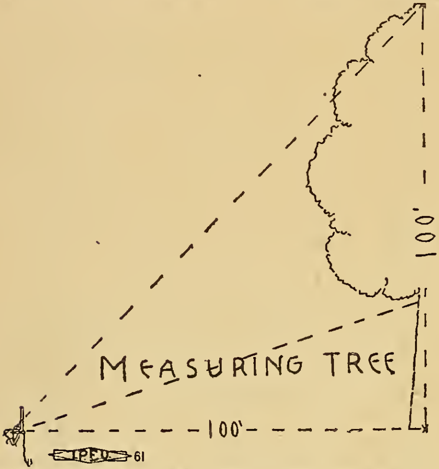
THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In olden times the carpenter was not able to do any work until he got his tree, and it is the same today, only the carpenter of today looks to some one else to cut the tree and get it cut into lumber ready for him.

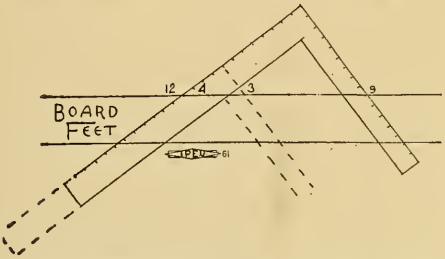
Measuring a Tree

To find the height of a tree step off say 100 ft., place your square as illustrated, level and plumb and sight if you are 100 ft. away and it sights at 12 and 12 the tree is 100 ft. high, just as high as the distance from you, if it sighted only 9 ft. high then the tree would be only 75 ft. of course, but in getting lumber it is not generally the height of the tree that is wanted, but it is the height up to the limbs, therefore if it sights 12 and 4, it is about 33 1-3 ft. to the limbs, or you can get a piece of timber about 34 ft. long, or at least two lengths of 16 ft. lumber.



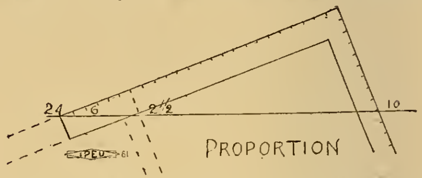
Board Measure

If we have a 4 in. board 9 ft. long, place the square on 12 and 9 length of board and bring it down to 4 in. width of board and we find we have 3 ft. of lumber as illustrated.



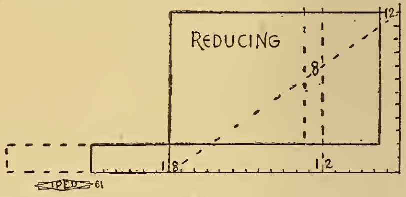
Proportional Cost of Lumber

If a thousand feet of lumber costs $24, take our square as illustrated and we place the square on 10 and 24, if we want to know what 250 ft. will cost, bring the square down to 2½ and we have $6, the cost of 250 ft.



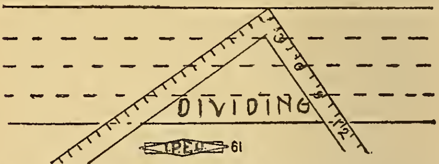
Reducing

Proportion can be used a good many ways, and we use it daily with the square, and this reducing is used daily in photography. If we have a photo or a drawing that is 12x18, and we want to reduce it down to 12 in. long it will be 8 in. wide, as illustrated.



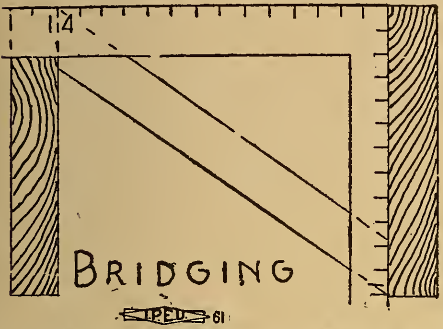
Dividing

Supposing we have a board anywhere from 7 in. to 11 in., we care not exactly what it may be, we want to divide it into four equal parts, to even do that fractionally inches accurately with the lead pencil we sometimes have some figures to make, but place the square across diagonally, as illustrated, mark at 3, 6, 9, and we have it easily and accurately.

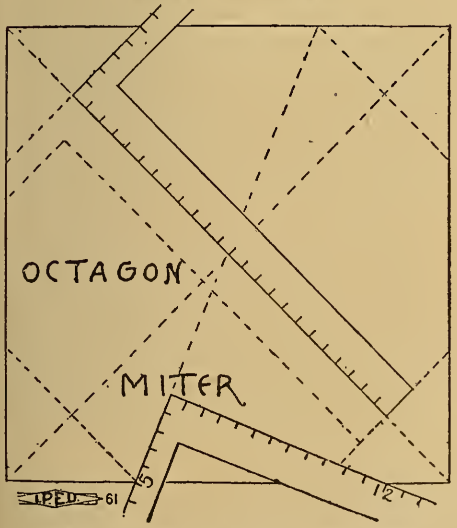


Length of Bridging

The simplest things in the world are always hardest to get hold of. Hundreds of times I have seen the very best of mechanics go to the bother, expense and time to entirely lay off two joists and measure across the entire laid out bridging to get the length and then make more calculations to get the cuts, and when it was all done and the first bridging cut, take it and try it, and find it was not quite right even then. If the joist is full 12 in. and there are 16 centers, they will be 14 in. between, (of course, if the joists are not full widths as most joists of the present day are, we take whatever the width of the joists are and the distance between) lay your square on as illustrated and it instantly gives you the length and bottom cut of the bridging, reverse and you get the top cut, the only trick there is to it and what has kept every carpenter in the land from knowing how, is the simple fact that practically all our work, as the days go by, we work from the one edge of our lumber to make all our calculations and we get the habit, and do not think of doing anything any other way, but it is the bottom and top of our bridging that we get the distance too, therefore the length on one edge for the top and the other edge for the bottom.



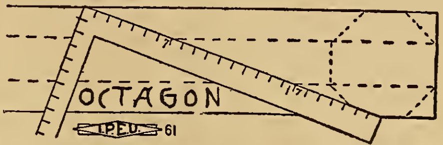
Laying Out Octagon



Take your width, get the same width across diagonally and it gives the octagon corners, as illustrated, 5 in. and 12 in. (I use it more often 10 and 24), cuts the miter.

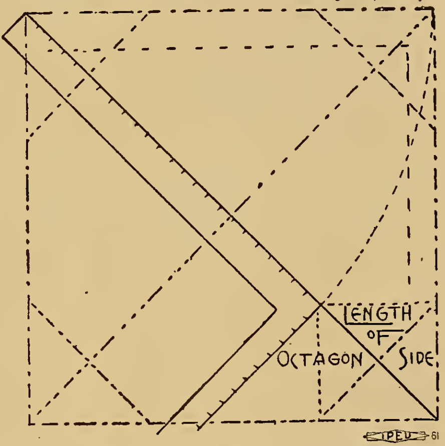
Octagon Timber

If you have a square timber and you want to make it an octagon, place your square across diagonally and mark at 7 in. and 17 in. and you have it as illustrated.



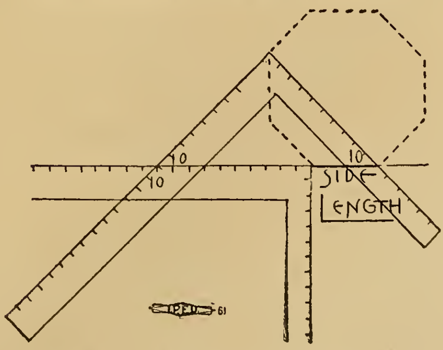
Length of Octagon Side

While I just gave it in the other illustration, and I suppose most of the readers know it just as well as I do, yet I have no doubt but some of you, even after knowing it, stop to think that measuring across the diagonal the distance of the width and the balance of the diagonal measure is the length of one of the sides of the octagon.



Side Length

I have already illustrated this twice and yet it might be that some of the readers could not grasp the idea that if



you wanted an octagon 10 ft. wide you could tell the length of the sides by simply placing your square down and measure across from 10 to 10 and after taking off 10 from the diagonal measurement the balance left would be the length of one side of the 10 ft. octagon, you will note by measuring across your square carefully that you have 4 in. and nearly 2-12 in. or by being very careful, you will see it is a bit over ¼ of a 1-12 less the full 2-12, the real measurement is 4 ft. 1 11-16 in. Now I do not say this is absolutely accurate, for I think it is something like a thousandth of an inch too long, you can have the thousandth to cut on, though if I was getting the length I think I would lay off the sides 4 ft., 1 ¾ in., and have a little over 1-16 to cut on.

Rustic Carpentry, Its Construction and Usefulness

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

That part of the practice of the handicraft which comes under the above heading might be defined as "the art and skill necessary to join and frame together pieces of natural tree wood or timber, so as to form articles and structures of utility and value."

It is a branch of this craft or trade which in ancient or former times was comparatively unknown or at least crudely executed, but the outflux of people to suburban and country districts, has brought them close to trees, groves and woods so that the wood necessary for this work is now close at hand and available and in many villages and towns, very excellent rustic workmanship may be noticed, so that some ideas of the details and methods of construction employed should prove interesting, useful and valuable.

Primarily, the material required consists simply of the branches and trunks of the natural trees in which the cross section when sawn, is nearly circular or elliptic and of very irregular, yet not ungraceful curvature, and it is this attitude which gives the different constructions their artistic value.

Different woods may be used, but it has been found in the experience of the writer that white or red cedar is the best wood when obtainable for this kind of work. It is fairly lasting if well seasoned, repels insect life, has an agreeable pungent odor, as will be noticed from the parings of lead pencils, if smelt, is soft and easily worked and has very delicate curves in its branches. The trunks are comparatively straight and not too thick for this work. However, if not available, then ash, which has a black bark, cypress, oak, butternut, sycamore or willow, may be used; but sycamore warps greatly when sawn and willow is not a very lasting wood.

Except for fences and bridges, locust is an undesirable wood, being too hard in texture of fabric to be workable. Maple and oak are the same, besides being rough in the bark so as to be unfit for small work, but anyway, no matter what timber is used, it ought to be dry and seasoned.

Twigs, faggots and small branches are better sawn off after the trunks are felled or fallen. I quote the last because oftentimes branches and trees which have been broken off or blown down by the storms of winter or heavy snows are if not rotted or injured by lightning, well seasoned and dry, besides saving the growing trees from the axe.

Fig. 1.—Three Artistic Rustic Cottage Window Flower Boxes.

To emphasize the rusticity, some artistic taste and good judgment in picking out branches will add much to the effectiveness of the design and its appearance. For example, cloors should be varied, also knots, wens and shakes staggered and scattered. Accurate mechanical fitting is not so essential, provided the job is strong and secure. Wire brads and nails, or better still, galvanized iron or copper nails should be used as the two last do not corrode.

Let us suggest then in commencing to describe this class of carpentry that the beginner, if he has never done any of it before, start to make one or more flower or window boxes somewhat similar to those illustrated in Fig. 1 of the sketches where three examples are shown and simply oblong, open receptacles for clay with bottoms, sides and ends made of ⅞ in. or ¼ in. pine or cypress wood nailed together and lagged with ⅝ or ⅞ in. natural tree twigs, either nailed on to close joints vertically or diagonally, or indiscriminately as seen, the boxes should first, however, be painted a dark green and holes bored in their bottoms to allow water to drain off. These boxes can also be covered with bark either may be used. Similar end braces must be inserted to stiffen the seat crossways, vertically, horizontally or diagonally, as desired.

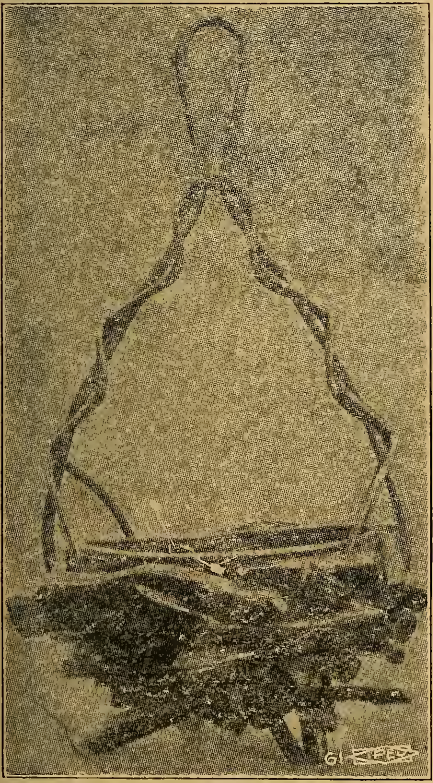


Fig. 2.—Rustic Porch Hanging Flower Basket Made From An Empty Pail, Butter Tub and Cedar Tree Faggots or Twigs.

Hanging flower baskets or pots in which Boston or English ivy may be grown with a very beautiful effect, may be made of good, small grocery boxes or pails covered with twigs or faggots after the manner seen in Fig. 2.

The suspension loop may be either of woodline or wire, rattan or any twistable material so arranged that the clay vessel will hang level.

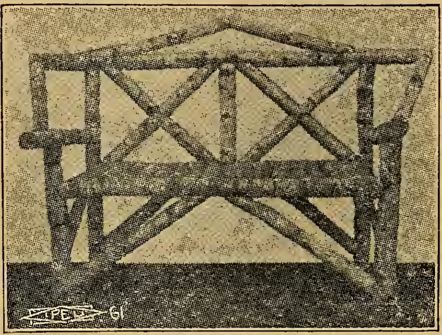


Fig. 3.—Home-Made Rustic Settee or Bench Made of a Fallen Silver Beach Tree.
(Note How a Comfortable Arm Chair Might Be Made By Using Only Half of It.

Coming now to the construction of porch lawn or garden chairs, we will find it very useful and interesting work. The backs are best first put together by sawing the 3 or 4 in. legs from 2 feet, 6 in. to 3 feet, 0 in. in height and bracing them from corner to corner, as shown in Fig. 3 with a horizontal on top, 3 in. piece, 2, 3 and another 18 in. up at the level of the seat, and below the seat piece angle braces are either fitted by

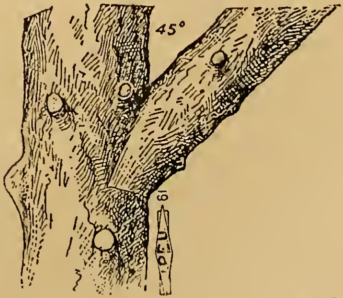


Fig. 4.—End of a 3 in. Rustic Brace Coped to a Horizontal Piece.

coping as in the engraving, or natural forks spanning the legs and tie-pieces after which the arm rests and head rests may be fitted and nailed on. The seat lagging is of round, straight branches averaging 1½ or 2 in. in diameter and the seat ought to be pitched back or slightly hollow.

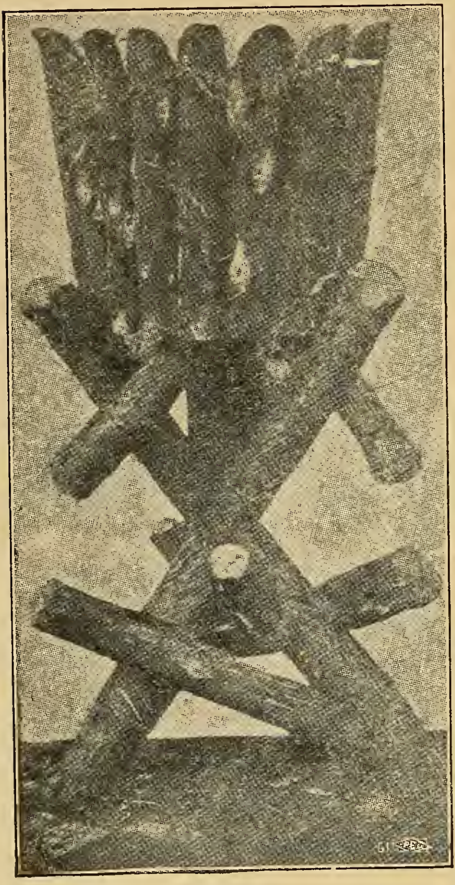


Fig. 5.

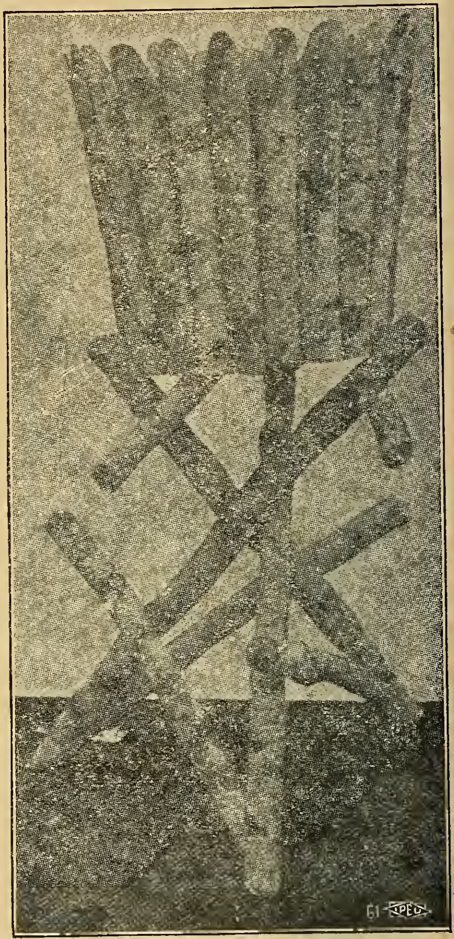


Fig. 6.

Two Vases for a Front Porch Entrance.

The legs, or uprights and horizontal pieces, also the braces may either be coped and fitted together in the way shown in Fig. 4, but if the maker has neither the skill or time to do this, then the forks on the branches may be introduced and nailed into the legs, etc.

The two vases or epergnes, which may be of cedar and effectually placed to flank and adorn a porch or entrance, show practical illustrations of the work just described. They can be built of empty pails or butter tubs lagged with 1, 2, or 3 in. slabs nailed on and set up on rustic tripod stands coped or overlapping in about the simple manner represented in these two engravings. It is not essential they should be essentially thus, but resembling them because na-

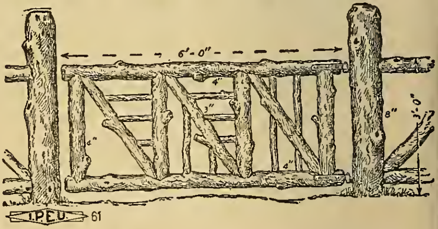


Fig. 7.—Rustic Gate.

ture rarely grows two branches alike, so these are merely given as examples to copy and follow and the design cannot therefore be closely adhered to. Forks may always be employed to the best advantage at the joints.

Fences and gates may likewise be built of this kind, as may be witnessed in Fig. 7, which shows a gate and fence of the same layout built by the writer. The gate posts are 8 in. and the framing 4 in. 3 in. and 2 in. approximately, the timber used being sound cedar coped and spiked together.

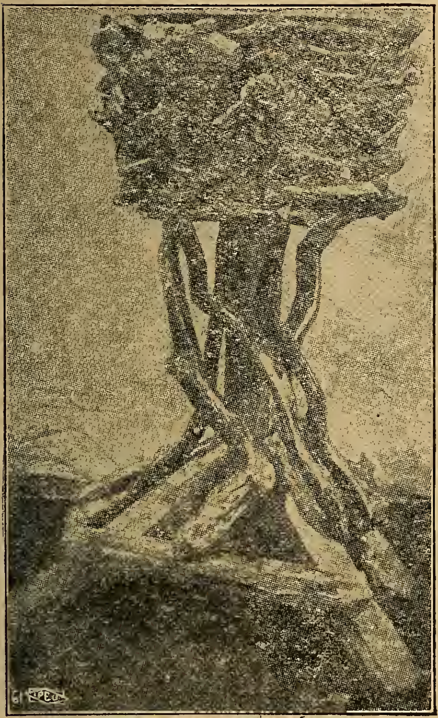


Fig. 8.—Rustic Vase or Epergne 3 Feet in Height.

Fig. 8 is another example of a large flower lawn vase made out of the half of an oak barrel covered with rustic twigs with a very effective result.

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The Plan of My Home and How It Was Built

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

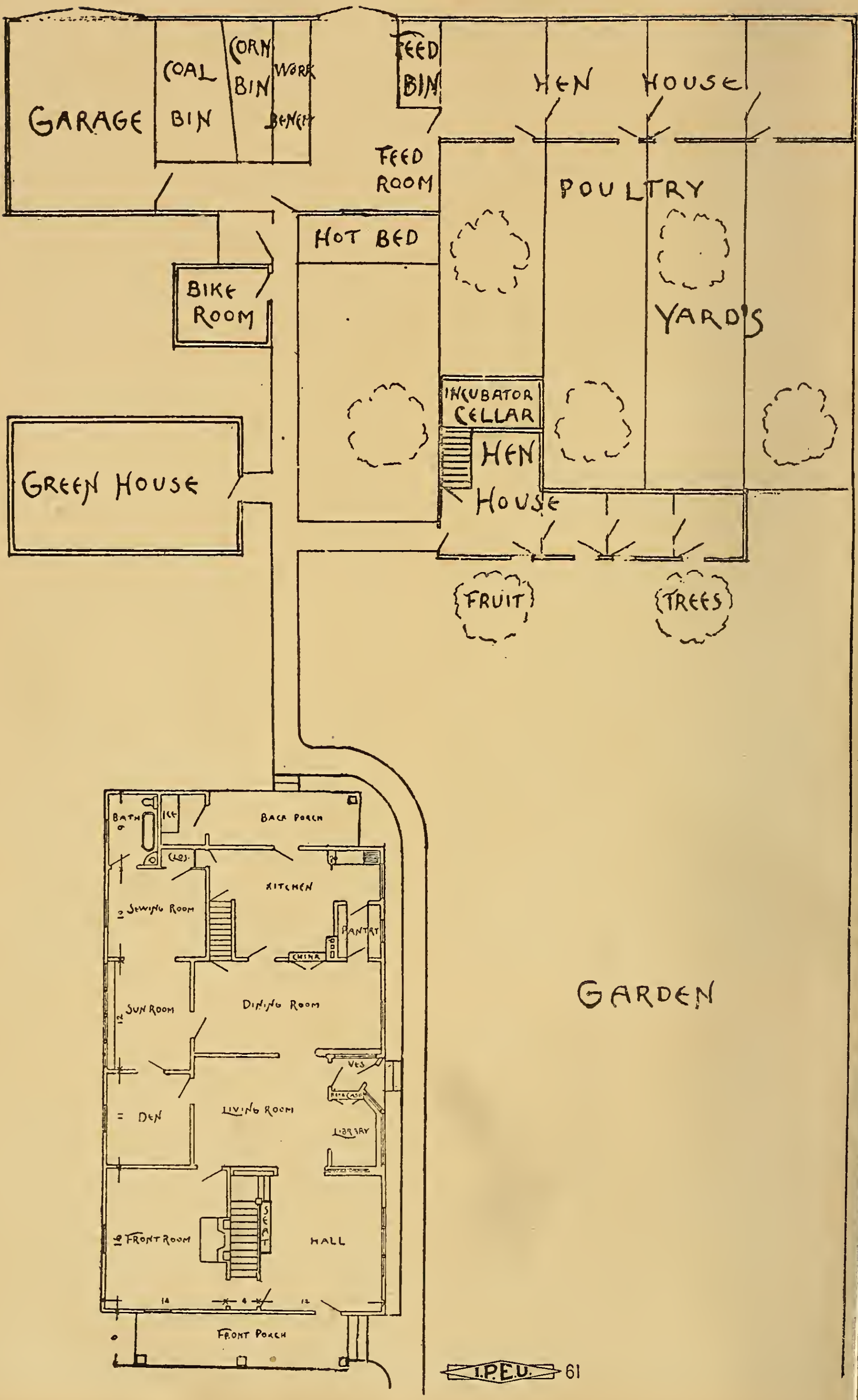
Now I do not suppose there will be any particular interest in the plan of my home or how I built it, as far as that is concerned, yet I do really believe there was never a greater demand for craft problems and technical education than there is at this present writing. It sems the whole world is waking up to something more practical, something really worth while. It seems to be the ambition of the carpenter to learn more about his trade so he will be a better mechanic and therefore have a better chance to get steadier work and be able to get in more hours and therefore be able to earn more dollars, yes, dollars, dollars, dollars is what the whole world is after, yet after all, what does dollars amount to, unless they are exchanged for something really worth while?

If one works hard all day and studies craft problems all night so as to prepare himself to get every dollar possible, yet if he does not take good care of his money and spends much of it for a rented hovel until he becomes old and cannot work and does not have money saved up to pay rent he realizes then after it is too lote that while his life to the world may have been a great success, as he has built the finest homes in the world and has done his full share of making the very best it could be made, for the better the homes the better the world, yet to himself he finds in the end his life has been a miserable failure, for he has put his whole life in learning how to build for others, and has never once stopped to plan and build for himself.

I care not how valuable a man may be to the community, he owes something to himself and something to be left to his family that will be a lasting benefit to them.

I care not how many fine craft problems there might be in our official Journal and how much real value it might be for the Brotherhood to read them, I do not believe any brother could spend a few moments of his time to a better advantage than to the planing and building of a home of his own.

Now to illustrate the fact that "where there is a will there is a way." When in the panic of 1893 the bank failed and I was left without a dollar and was out of work a good deal for over a year following, and a great deal of sickness in the family, and when I paid $5 cash for the first payment on my lot I was practically out of cash again, but I bought in a new addition with the understanding I would build at least enough to live there and stop rent as soon as possible, but it took some time, but finally arrangements were made to


GARAGE
COAL BIN
CORN BIN
WORK BENCH
FEED BIN
HEN HOUSE
FEED ROOM
POULTRY
HOT BED
BIKE ROOM
YARDS
INCUBATOR CELLAR
HEN HOUSE
GREEN HOUSE
FRUIT
TREES
BATH
ICE
CLOS.
BACK PORCH
KITCHEN
SEWING ROOM
PANTRY
CHINA
SUN ROOM
DINING ROOM
VES
BOOKCASE
DEN
LIVING ROOM
LIBRARY
SEAT
FRONT ROOM
HALL
14
4
12
FRONT PORCH
GARDEN

I.P.E.U. 61

get lumber on 60 days time to enclose a building 14x23 ft., which as you can see by looking on the plan, was the living room and part of the dining room. I ordered the studding 10 ft., but as the lumberman sent 12 ft., I put it up full height and later ordered heavier ceiling joists and floor for the upstairs and therefore made it practically twice as big as first planed as the rooms up under the roof had the same floor space as the two small rooms on the first floor.

To illustrate the value of true brotherhood I want to mention the fact that some eight union carpenters came down on Decoration Day afternoon and helped me enclose it and in the early part of June we moved in, finished laying the floors and hung the doors after we moved in. For months the stove pipe stuck out of the window, but finally I found a day and scabed on the bricklayer and put up a flue. I had two different plasterers engaged to plaster, but on account of sickness with one and it being such a small job with the other, they never came and then was when I scabed and scabed right on both the plasterer and hod carrier. Late that fall the summer kitchen was added, which afterwards became the kitchen for both summer and winter, which shows that one often changes his plans.

From time to time a room here and there was added until finally the four best rooms in the front were built and last year, twenty years after the start, the old original was raised up to correspond with the front.

The front room is finished with quartered oak, the hall with plain oak, the living room black walnut, while other rooms are finished with white maple and other woods.

Some may think they have a fine home when they rent a three room flat, and I will admit it is real nice and cozy, especially in the winter, when you have steam heat, but to me I think there is a good deal more in a home than a few rooms to live in. Yes, my house is a small part of my home and that is why I give the plan, I want to illustrate the fact that a home is what you make it, and if it is your desire you can make the back yard as enjoyable as the front yard or as any part of the house.

In fact I spend much of my time in the back yard, that's where I enjoy life. I have already told you that the first thing I built of my home was in the very center of my house and so it was again at the back end of the lot, I built a little barn and put in a work bench, had the coal in that same building at first, but later built on the coal bin and corn crib part and a carriage room for my brother-in-law. The only horse I ever owned was a saw horse, now as soon as I can afford it I am going to put a Ford in there.

My bike room was first used as a hen house, but I raised so many barred plymouth rocks and sent them in all directions that I soon had to have more room and built the four department hen house on the back end of the lot. I hatched thousands of chicks in the cellarway of my home, but as a few of the incubators caught fire and I read of other families being burned to death in the night by the fire from an incubator, I decided to play safe, yes, "Safety First."

I built a cheap shed roof cement incubator and another four-room house for the younger stock, believe me, I have enjoyed myself in those poultry yards and buildings in a way that it would be almost impossible to enjoy in any rented home.

The first easy hundred dollars I ever got was from the sale of my little book and I spent it in building a small green house too small to be of any great practical value, but I just thought I got the money so easy I would spend it, even if I got no permanent good out of it, for experimental purposes. I was surprised by it turning out one of the best hundred dollars I ever spent. I want to illustrate these facts to let the readers know that the planing of a real home is something besides simply planing a house.

I wish to mention the fact that as I made out to borrow the money to pay off my first lumber bill, I was ever afterwards good for any amount of lumber I was a mind to telephone for, and could pay for it whenever I got ready and in that way I have built up my entire home without cramping me to meet any payments on any certain time, and therefore it was easier and better for me than being compelled to meet rent, which comes around every thirty days, whether you have any money or not.

My home was practically built at odd times and therefore shows whatever there is of it it is just that much that would have never been accomplished if I had never made the first start.

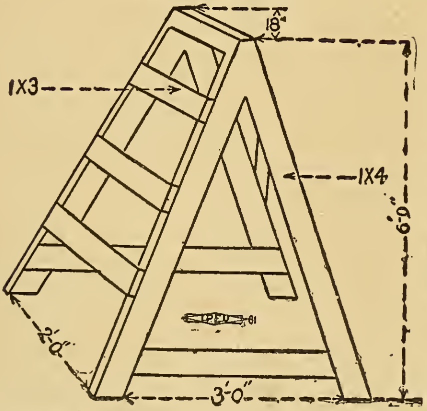
One often changes their plans. I first planed and bought some fifty fruit trees, as I thought they would raise me fruit while I was working at my trade, but many of them died, and I found unshaded garden better for me, even if it does take some time to kill the weeds, and my fruit trees are now shade for my chicks. I used to have permanent yards in front of both hen houses, but I have done away with the front ones and only use tempopary yards for the younger stock, it gives better chance to change the ground and also gives me a bit more room for garden.

By making use of every inch of my two big lots I can get by in a hard year even if I do not have work at the carpenter trade every day.

I care not how hard the struggle to build your own home, it is worth far more than the effort.

While the best plan is to save money and build your home complete before you move in, yet I will leave it to the reader if my way of building a little at a time as I could, is better than no way at all. It is not such a bad plan after all, if I improve as much in the next twenty years as I have in the past twenty, I will have a home that no one need to be ashamed of.

Ladder Scaffold



Scheme for a Ladder Scaffold and Horse for Trimming.

Americans Should Be Proud of This

The General Staff of the American Army has just published figures regarding some of the details of the work America performed in the war.

Some of these figures are so vast as to be entirely beyond comprehension. Yet no real American can read them without a deep feeling of pride that he was part of a movement so vast, and that his country, although far from a military nation, could perform so heroic a part in the accomplishment of victory.

We spent $21,850,000,000 or $1,000,000 an hour, in the war.

Our armed force, when the armistice was signed, aggregated 4,800,000 men.

We sent 2,086,000 overseas and 1,390,000 of them saw battle service.

In one month 306,000 men were landed in Europe.

The battle deaths of the war were about 50,000, the wounded totaled approximately 236,000, and deaths from disease 56,991.

The Quartermaster's Department purchased 131,800,000 pairs of wool stockings, 85,000,000 undershirts, 83,000,000 drawers, 30,700,000 pairs of shoes, 26,500,000 flannel shirts, 21,700,000 blankets, 21,700,000 wool breeches, 13,900,000 wool coats, and 8,300,000 overcoats.

American engineers overseas constructed 83 new ship berths and 1,000 miles of standard and 538 miles of narrow gauge railroads.

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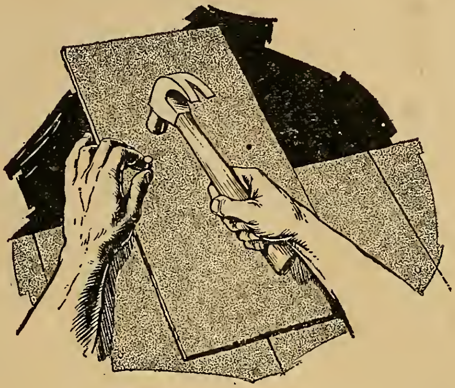

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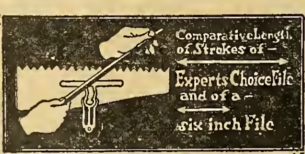
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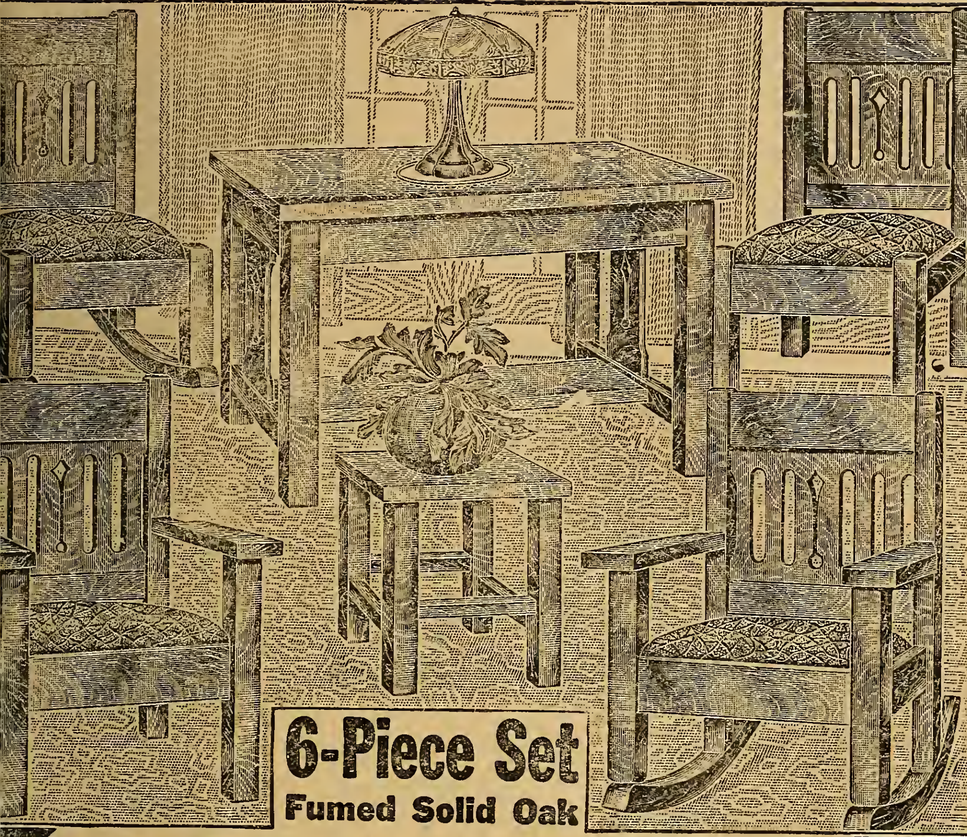

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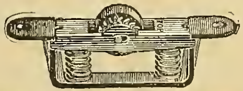

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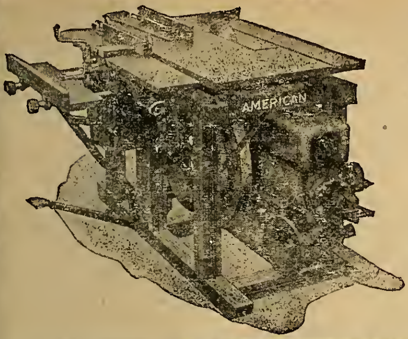

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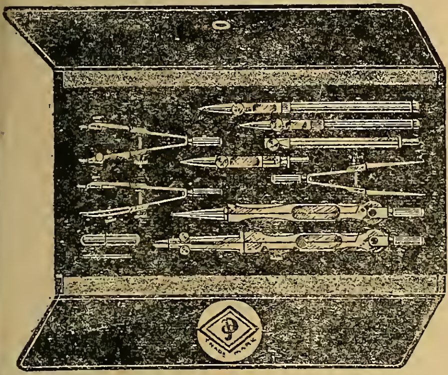

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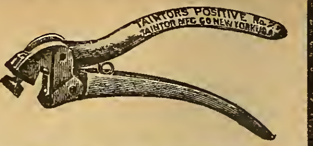

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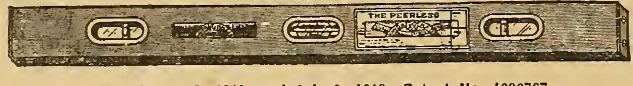

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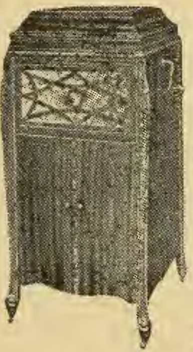

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The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free 75c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it with your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

F. H. Delano, 1305 Griffin Square Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.

UmakeM Outfits for making UmakeM Flying Airplanes. Curtiss Model J. N. 4 can be made complete ready to fly from UmakeM No. 17 (price $3.00), which includes blueprints, wood, metals, rubber and special tools necessary. Send for this set quick and Make Money Making UmakeM Flying Airplanes for sale. Enormous demand. Profits big. Ask about our 40 other UmakeM sets for making Airplanes, Toys, Novelties, Workbenches and practical Screw cutting and Milling Lathes.

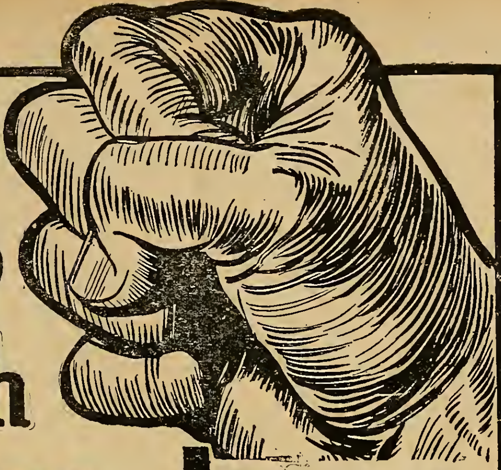
W. R. PRICE, Inc., 800 UmakeM Bldg.,
127 5th Ave., New York.

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Cut out big profits. Anyone handy with tools can make a cabinet according to our drawings and simple instructions. We furnish mechanical parts at small cost. Drawings, blue prints, parts, price list, etc., free on request. Write today.

Associated Phonograph Company
Department 9 **Cincinnati, Ohio**

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.



Get Back Your Grip On Health

NUXATED IRON

Helps Make Strong, Sturdy Men and Beautiful, Healthy Women 3,000,000 People Use It Annually As a Tonic, Strength and Blood-Builder

Ask Your Doctor Or Druggist

Tobacco Habit BANISHED in 48 to 72 Hours

No craving for tobacco in any form when you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious shock to the nervous system. Let the tobacco habit quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer, according to directions for two or three days. It is a most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff, Tobacco Redeemer will positively banish every trace of desire in from 48 to 72 hours. This we absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company,
Dept. 584 St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURED?
TRY THIS FREE

Wonderful Invention Sent on 30 Days' Trial Before You Pay.

Simply send me your name and I will send you my new copyrighted rupture book and measurement blank. When you return the blank I will send you my new invention for rupture. When it arrives put it on and wear it. Put it to every test you can think of. The harder the test the better you will like it. You will wonder how you ever got along with the old style cruel spring trusses or belts with leg straps of torture. Your own good, common sense and your own doctor will tell you it is the only way in which you can ever expect a cure. After wearing it 30 days if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way — if it is not easy and comfortable — if you cannot actually see your rupture getting better and if not convinced that a cure is merely a question of time — just return it and you are out nothing. Any rupture appliance that is sent on 30 days' trial before you pay is worth giving a trial. Why not tell your ruptured friends of this great offer?

We refer you to any Bank or Trust Co., in Kansas City.

EASYHOLD CO., 1015 Koch Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

A diller, a dollar, a Thrift Stamp scholar. Are you one of those in your school? Save something for Thrift Stamp and W. S. S.

ROUND CORD PULLEY CHAIN

PATENT APPLIED FOR

GUARANTEED to operate over any common cord pulley, and is stronger and more economical than sash cord.

Get rid of the troublesome and unreliable sash cord, and standardize on the modern product, the latest thing out — **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain.** Guaranteed to operate freely and smoothly over any common cord pulley. Will not kink.

Infinitely stronger than sash cord and will not stretch or rot — practically ever-lasting. **Costs no more than common grade sash cord.**

In case of fire **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** won't burn. It will keep the windows closed, prevent drafts and the spread of a conflagration. Looked upon with favor by fire insurance companies.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain

is made of the best steel obtainable, and blanked and assembled on specially designed automatic machines. Its strength is uniform throughout.

The carpenter and builder like **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** because there is no waste. It can be cut into exact lengths, and the quantity required checked. You can hang more sash with **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** than you can with sash cord. There's no knotting — it's all used. More easily and quickly attached than sash cord.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain is easily handled, and won't deteriorate in stock. It is packed in strong cloth bags containing 100 feet of chain, with 20 weight fixtures — enough for five double hung sashes.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain comes in two finishes — Coppered Steel and S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof).

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

INCORPORATED

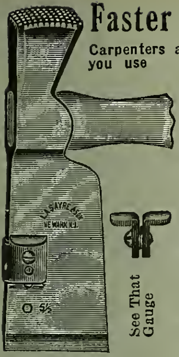
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U.S.A.

IN CANADA: DOMINION CHAIN CO. LTD., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

General Sales Office, New York City

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World



Faster Shingling---More Money

Carpenters and Builders! That's what it means when you use

Sayre Shingling Hatchet

With Positive Gauge — Get One Today!

Gauge is positive—cannot slip. Clamps on with screw—is readily changed. Unequaled for fast shingling; ask for No. 144 made (with oval head, 169 points) price, prepaid, $2.50. Also with flat head, No. 44, 81 points, milled. Price, $2.50, prepaid.

We also make a complete line of lathing hatchets. Sayre Shingling or Lathing hatchets are the best your money can buy.

L. A. Sayre Company

332 Mulberry Street, NEWARK, N. J.

"SPECIAL" SAWSET

"Special" and No. 1 for hand saws not over 16 gauge.

No. 3 for cross cut and circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.

No. 4 for Champion and "M" toothed saws 14 to 20 gauge.

No. 5 for timber and board saws 6 to 14 gauge.

CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STOP CARRYING A TOOL BOX

You can't get ahead working on day wages. The Big Money is made by the fellows in business for themselves.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Be the floor surfacing Contractor of your town. The "American Universal" electrically driven machine establishes you in a highly profitable and independent business at a very small investment. Floor scraping by hand is undesirable, expensive and unsatisfactory. Therefore, the demand exists right now in your town for the "American Universal Way" of floor surfacing. Will you take advantage of it?

AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Ask the man on the roof--He knows

Rex Strip Shingles

Asphalt *Slate Surfaced*

Here are a few of the many reasons for the great popularity of REX STRIP SHINGLES.

They are made in strips of four — which means a saving of over one-third on the cost of labor and nails. "Strips" can be laid faster and with greater ease than any other type of shingle. They are self-spacing and no chalk lines are necessary.

REX STRIP SHINGLES are fire resisting and weatherproof. The beautiful chipped slate surfacing — dark red or grayish green — never requires painting. These shingles will not warp, split, decay, crack or discolor. Descriptive booklet furnished on request.

We manufacture a complete line of the various types of asphalt shingles and roll roofings.

Send for catalog No. 20 which contains information of special value to Carpenters and Builders.

The Flintkote Company

Asphalt Shingles *Prepared Roofing*

87 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

BUILDING IS BOOMING
At this time there is a shortage of homes of nearly a million, to which must be added the normal requirements for the balance of this year. The pressure to inaugurate and complete delayed construction is being felt; the supply of labor is adequate and the resumption of home building on a large scale is possible.
DRIVER HELD AFTER ACCIDE
Frank Tracy, 335½ East
ATKINS PERFECTION
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
INDIANAPOLIS
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The

"Build It Now"

idea is growing. In normal times, under normal conditions, it required the building of about 600,000 homes annually. For over two years normal construction has been suspended, therefore, over 1,000,000 homes are needed. This means more building. Be prepared for more work and buy

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws

Write for our catalog which illustrates and describes

"A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose"

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

"The Silver Steel Saw People" Established 1857

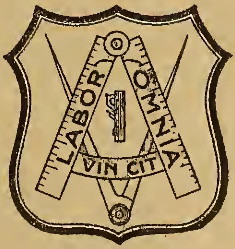
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ont. Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Vancouver, B. C.
Sydney, N. S. W.
Paris, France

Result *of* Referendum Vote

on Amendments to Section 9, Paragraph "A", Section 15, Paragraphs "A" and "C", and Section 16, Paragraph "A" of the General Constitution.



GENERAL OFFICE
United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners
of America
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana

51

Office of

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Carpenters' Building

Indianapolis, Ind.

March 12, 1920.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD:

Greeting: You will find herewith appended the result of the referendum vote as taken on amendment to Section 9, Paragraph "A," Section 15, Paragraphs "A" and "C," and Section 16, Paragraph "A."

The report of the Tabulation Committee shows that the amendment did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote as required in the General Constitution.

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

General President.

Report of Tabulating Committee

Indianapolis, Ind.,
March 9, 1920.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

We, the undersigned committee appointed to tabulate the returns on the proposed amendments, Paragraph A, Section 9, Paragraphs A and C, Section 15, and Paragraph A, Section 16 of the General Constitution, respectfully submit the following:

Returns from one thousand two hundred and two (1,202) Local Unions sent to the General Office, of which one thousand and seventy-four (1,074) were as per Constitution and agreeable to the requirements of the Special Circular pertaining to said amendments.

Returns from one hundred and twenty-eight (128) Local Unions were rejected for the following reasons:

First—Having no Seal attached: Nos. 171, 195, 239, 309, 392, 436, 517, 770, 840, 990, 1050, 1169, 1504, 1650, 1686, 1695, 1699, 1731, 1846, 1855, 1879, 1952, 1978, 2009, 2071, 2138, 2335.

Second—Not properly signed: Nos. 158, 222, 364, 407, 431, 432, 434, 498, 560, 622, 651, 656, 826, 936, 1079, 1083, 1116, 1161, 1193, 1199, 1218, 1249, 1260, 1340, 1341, 1363, 1372, 1383, 1412, 1431, 1441, 1584, 1663, 1729, 1760, 1765, 1774, 1806, 1813, 1924, 1980, 1982, 2041, 2181, 2191, 2217, 2291.

Third—Not properly filled out: Nos. 98, 99, 132, 229, 286, 430, 450, 460, 465, 682, 910, 1308, 1373, 1719, 2123.

Fourth—More votes cast than returns showed members present: Nos. 58, 108, 113, 511, 750, 779, 827, 912, 928, 1007, 1011, 1073, 1076, 1305, 1465, 1576, 1629, 1712, 1805, 1935, 1983, 2141, 2146, 2172, 2244.

Fifth—Returns showed no quorum present: Nos. 834, 1254, 2211.

Sixth—Received too late to be counted: Nos. 357, 778, 795, 1210, 1242, 1609, 1670, 1977, 2142, 2198, 2274.

The total vote of the one thousand and seventy-four (1,074) Local Unions filed as per requirements in favor of the amendments, 35,224. Against same is 55,428. The above will show that the proposed amendments have not received the necessary two-thirds vote as provided for in the General Constitution to have same become a law, and is therefore defeated.

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN HALKETT, L. U. No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Chairman.
MARTIN L. KANE, L. U. No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHN H. WEYRICH, L. U. No. 104, Dayton, O.
G. W. LINZER, L. U. No. 256, Savannah, Ga.
WM. M. DAVIS, L. U. No. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary.

THE VOTE

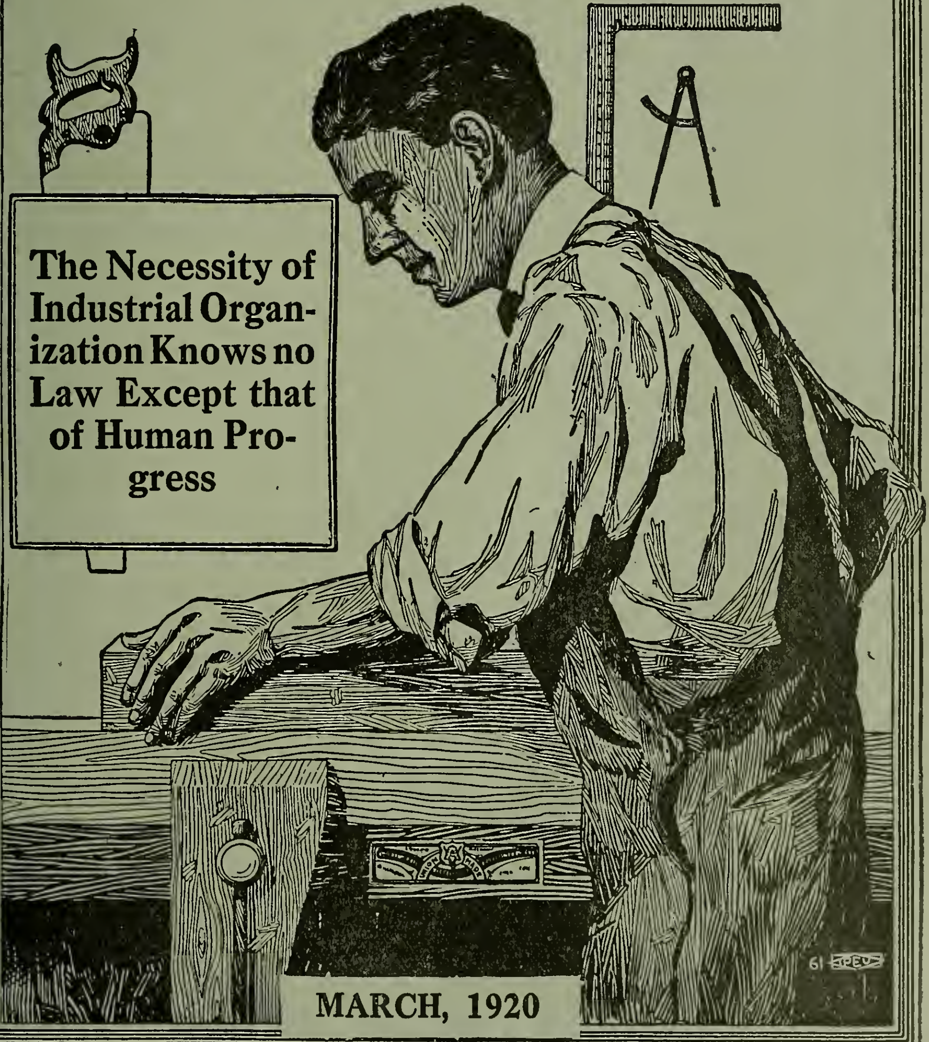
L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1	...	733	118	40	5	255	...	48	375	305	...	543	...	32
2	...	410	119	110	13	256	1	21	377	187	...	545	15	...
4	...	90	121	7	22	257	893	...	378	14	14	546	...	40
5	349	5	122	98	777	258	16	...	379	63	...	548	30	...
7	76	14	125	340	...	259	...	50	380	...	18	550	...	185
8	...	1193	129	...	203	260	...	23	385	700	...	551	...	52
9	152	...	131	15	78	261	1	594	389	...	9	556	...	23
10	...	312	133	...	94	262	349	...	390	...	85	559	51	3
11	...	119	134	...	282	264	...	213	391	...	67	561	...	38
13	1	94	135	356	...	265	136	...	393	...	185	562	1	31
14	...	75	136	...	123	266	35	...	395	...	37	563	...	21
15	24	350	139	...	87	268	117	56	396	275	...	564	...	38
16	...	73	141	...	250	270	...	11	397	...	29	566	1	17
17	...	26	142	...	344	271	16	...	398	...	20	568	...	25
18	3	223	144	...	158	273	...	51	401	...	33	569	253	...
20	526	...	145	...	15	274	55	...	402	...	43	571	...	48
21	...	32	146	...	410	275	24	4	403	...	55	574	...	62
22	205	...	148	28	...	277	...	702	404	...	32	576	...	61
23	...	92	149	14	...	279	68	1	405	...	11	579	47	...
24	40	2	150	...	33	280	10	...	406	...	60	581	34	2
25	...	43	151	...	64	281	123	1	408	...	23	583	...	18
26	...	50	153	16	...	282	2	67	410	15	...	585	972	...
27	...	170	154	...	22	283	48	1	411	12	...	586	...	114
28	...	21	155	...	47	284	280	2	413	700	...	587	...	10
30	...	12	159	1	107	287	...	45	414	...	72	589	...	9
33	...	228	160	...	302	288	...	112	415	...	83	592	64	3
35	7	...	161	...	94	289	24	19	416	...	365	593	...	87
36	95	496	162	...	33	295	18	...	418	...	28	594	32	...
37	...	64	164	3	90	296	...	41	420	165	...	595	...	110
38	77	67	165	1	198	297	...	55	422	...	24	597	...	28
39	...	147	166	...	85	298	...	256	425	...	68	598	...	20
40	...	149	167	98	...	301	85	...	426	1	209	599	...	176
41	2	130	168	147	...	302	...	40	427	...	436	602	32	13
43	601	11	169	...	151	306	...	219	428	...	52	603	...	50
44	8	34	174	...	82	307	...	47	429	1	44	604	...	32
47	...	197	175	9	6	308	83	...	433	...	103	608	850	...
49	5	60	176	...	21	310	16	...	435	15	...	610	45	...
50	...	31	177	...	303	311	26	...	440	83	1	612	...	37
51	..	220	179	...	47	313	10	...	444	...	68	614	...	9
52	39	19	180	...	167	314	...	90	446	...	24	615	...	39
53	...	110	181	...	406	316	327	2	447	...	22	620	84	1
54	21	276	183	...	212	317	3	58	451	18	...	623	28	2
55	160	31	184	...	120	318	1375	21	453	...	38	624	...	84
57	...	48	185	...	358	319	...	37	454	108	4	627	...	50
59	...	26	186	...	130	320	...	23	456	25	...	628	...	29
60	...	21	189	1	81	321	...	29	458	18	...	630	...	170
61	19	573	191	43	...	322	...	105	462	...	34	632	...	80
62	...	340	192	...	18	327	...	26	463	28	...	633	55	...
63	47	...	193	...	79	328	66	...	464	27	1	635	...	100
65	...	380	194	14	...	329	118	...	469	34	...	636	37	...
66	...	174	196	...	12	331	1667	177	470	...	136	637	1	97
67	...	179	197	...	26	332	...	23	475	2	13	640	1	18
68	...	18	199	57	...	333	...	78	477	53	...	641	21	...
70	...	53	200	1	45	334	...	135	479	...	10	642	...	55
71	...	100	201	...	120	335	85	...	481	1	44	643	...	37
72	2	193	202	...	183	336	...	41	483	...	78	644	47	...
73	687	...	203	...	250	339	...	25	484	...	9	645	...	8
74	...	170	206	91	...	340	...	55	485	646	...	646	...	84
75	...	238	207	...	332	343	...	129	486	4	21	648	1	30
77	71	...	209	...	110	344	...	11	488	8	161	649	33	...
79	262	...	211	...	263	345	...	87	491	10	...	650	17	1
80	...	333	212	192	...	346	32	1	492	...	70	653	...	12
81	...	459	214	25	...	347	...	17	493	...	91	655	...	42
85	9	1	215	19	...	348	...	12	499	...	23	657	2	66
86	...	23	216	22	...	350	40	1	500	...	121	660	153	6
87	2	79	218	...	225	351	...	54	501	17	...	665	...	68
88	124	...	219	21	...	352	13	21	504	1	222	667	86	...
89	1	63	220	29	...	353	10	25	510	18	...	668	44	...
90	...	102	221	...	12	355	5	198	512	2	42	669	3	19
91	...	202	226	...	672	358	...	24	514	...	220	670	...	34
92	6	1	227	...	33	359	20	320	515	8	10	671	...	15
93	...	139	228	...	27	360	50	...	518	...	26	672	...	10
94	15	1	230	...	54	361	...	342	519	...	20	673	...	14
96	...	88	231	...	165	362	...	140	523	...	11	674	1	38
100	...	75	232	...	202	363	23	...	525	24	1	676	...	48
101	...	185	233	7	3	365	25	...	526	22	12	677	...	48
103	...	102	237	...	98	366	...	389	528	...	18	679	...	22
104	4	260	240	...	17	367	...	61	530	...	19	680	...	24
105	...	83	241	...	68	368	1	81	531	63	...	685	...	40
106	...	88	242	...	290	369	...	76	532	...	155	686	21	...
110	63	10	244	1	21	370	...	37	533	...	90	689	...	9
111	...	40	246	625	...	371	...	53	534	58	...	690	103	...
115	...	70	249	60	5	372	...	21	537	...	36	693	...	13
116	60	...	251	...	39	373	33	...	540	54	...	696	...	26
117	...	346	254	...	41	374	...	190	541	12	...	698	...	53

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
699	...	31	871	...	116	1045	...	34	1248	...	19	1480	...	24
700	60	...	874	...	18	1048	68	8	1251	18	...	1485	...	59
703	2	37	877	...	33	1050	...	303	1252	...	195	1486	28	...
705	...	112	878	...	25	1051	1	802	1255	...	49	1487	...	23
708	...	18	879	...	102	1053	...	79	1258	...	82	1490	34	3
710	1	156	880	...	28	1055	141	16	1261	...	27	1499	...	54
712	1	63	883	10	...	1056	...	7	1268	...	33	1500	14	...
713	1	32	884	...	72	1057	809	7	1270	...	100	1505	24	3
714	...	22	885	...	21	1059	15	...	1271	...	10	1506	35	...
716	36	1	887	...	36	1060	18	16	1273	27	...	1511	10	2
718	28	1	888	...	29	1061	4	10	1278	...	86	1514	...	65
719	46	1	890	...	25	1062	82	...	1279	26	...	1515	...	20
720	15	...	891	21	...	1065	12	8	1281	...	90	1516	...	17
722	...	38	892	...	77	1069	22	...	1282	29	10	1520	...	23
723	10	67	893	1	18	1070	70	...	1285	...	41	1521	9	...
725	...	46	895	...	23	1072	65	...	1292	...	15	1524	20	...
727	...	14	897	...	142	1074	34	...	1295	97	...	1525	10	...
728	13	...	899	...	74	1080	15	...	1297	...	256	1526	...	13
730	1	213	901	69	...	1081	11	...	1299	247	1	1528	...	12
731	...	24	905	...	23	1082	2	43	1300	...	15	1529	59	4
734	61	...	908	...	12	1084	...	17	1302	...	12	1535	...	16
735	37	22	911	...	9	1986	...	24	1303	...	20	1536	17	2
736	...	210	914	...	20	1089	1	86	1309	29	...	1537	...	37
737	25	...	916	...	72	1093	...	38	1310	...	25	1538	...	38
739	8	...	917	35	...	1095	25	...	1312	...	71	1540	...	23
740	166	1	918	26	...	1097	36	...	1313	...	12	1547	...	21
744	10	...	919	23	...	1102	30	7	1314	...	18	1549	30	2
745	90	...	923	25	1	1105	2	39	1316	22	...	1551	37	...
751	39	...	924	...	19	1106	44	1	1317	...	42	1552	38	...
753	54	...	926	40	...	1107	...	51	1319	67	1	1558	31	28
754	19	...	932	...	20	1108	...	107	1324	...	56	1560	151	...
755	...	80	934	...	15	1110	...	56	1325	1	7	1561	69	25
756	39	7	940	3	31	1111	41	...	1330	...	137	1562	53	...
762	1	22	941	...	64	1112	32	7	1332	...	13	1563	1	39
764	...	385	943	...	84	1115	...	27	1339	25	...	1566	...	31
765	13	1	944	17	...	1119	19	...	1345	...	180	1570	18	...
766	11	...	945	...	34	1120	...	51	1348	17	...	1572	...	12
767	19	5	947	...	73	1122	21	...	1350	...	105	1575	26	...
768	...	40	948	...	96	1127	...	37	1354	...	50	1582	1	78
769	...	26	950	65	...	1129	16	...	1355	21	17	1587	...	18
771	...	22	951	...	13	1132	...	19	1357	11	...	1588	10	54
772	31	...	955	...	44	1133	28	...	1359	62	...	1596	3	475
773	...	48	956	20	...	1134	...	75	1361	...	14	1597	96	4
775	...	20	957	18	2	1136	...	7	1365	1	365	1598	...	32
781	...	7	958	33	...	1137	37	...	1366	...	50	1600	...	30
782	...	48	962	...	23	1140	42	...	1367	...	691	1601	2	26
783	132	...	965	...	16	1141	10	...	1368	16	25	1602	...	70
785	19	...	967	7	...	1142	...	82	1375	...	28	1605	...	13
786	16	...	970	...	15	1143	59	...	1382	..	45	1610	...	46
787	8	457	971	...	48	1144	...	16	1384	...	33	1612	...	40
790	...	25	972	5	160	1145	...	62	1386	23	...	1613	...	110
791	...	850	973	8	...	1146	...	90	1388	...	28	1615	...	110
792	...	246	974	...	15	1151	...	10	1389	...	256	1624	17	...
793	31	...	977	...	396	1158	25	6	1394	1	15	1625	15	...
796	12	...	978	...	32	1160	13	...	1397	18	...	1626	38	...
799	...	16	979	...	5	1164	2	155	1398	...	34	1628	...	9
801	...	72	983	...	29	1166	...	23	1401	...	52	1630	10	4
806	...	24	984	...	21	1167	30	...	1402	30	...	1631	...	65
808	720	2	985	...	76	1172	...	195	1403	...	42	1632	10	...
812	25	...	986	...	13	1173	...	17	1405	30	...	1636	...	51
813	90	...	988	4	58	1174	12	...	1408	...	34	1637	...	10
815	4	128	989	...	19	1176	15	4	1414	12	...	1638	35	...
816	8	...	991	...	15	1179	...	14	1417	...	10	1644	...	18
818	64	...	992	...	15	1180	27	...	1418	...	19	1656	50	...
819	...	62	993	...	174	1185	...	11	1419	1	37	1658	11	1
824	...	27	1002	...	19	1186	...	65	1421	10	8	1659	...	31
825	58	...	1004	19	...	1187	52	...	1423	...	36	1665	...	23
829	19	22	1005	2	25	1198	3	22	1424	...	28	1666	16	...
832	...	8	1006	...	30	1200	26	...	1425	26	2	1667	46	...
835	...	10	1008	24	...	1206	...	39	1426	...	48	1668	...	25
838	...	57	1010	...	49	1207	...	26	1427	1	7	1669	13	...
839	10	...	1013	...	26	1208	...	55	1430	...	62	1672	1	38
844	13	6	1014	...	37	1211	...	108	1433	...	11	1674	...	25
845	...	83	1015	...	26	1212	...	29	1434	...	30	1685	...	8
847	...	50	1016	35	...	1213	14	...	1437	440	10	1689	51	...
848	17	...	1017	3	37	1215	...	11	1443	30	...	1690	...	418
849	...	54	1019	...	8	1217	16	...	1446	...	52	1692	10	...
850	...	9	1021	...	61	1219	9	...	1447	33	...	1694	12	35
852	...	35	1022	27	...	1220	9	35	1449	...	51	1695	...	16
853	...	64	1023	...	22	1223	1	21	1450	45	5	1703	15	...
854	2	41	1024	...	53	1226	18	...	1451	34	...	1704	...	86
857	105	1	1027	...	16	1228	11	6	1456	2895	...	1705	302	...
858	28	...	1030	25	...	1233	42	...	1460	...	42	1706	...	27
859	...	32	1031	...	22	1234	...	9	1463	...	12	1707	12	...
860	...	22	1032	56	...	1237	10	...	1468	...	35	1708	...	20
864	17	...	1034	22	...	1244	...	62	1472	...	25	1711	12	...
866	14	...	1035	...	22	1245	...	18	1473	...	58	1713	...	64
868	11	...	1036	...	16	1246	...	23	1476	7	...	1714	...	19

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1715	...	38	1847	...	11	1974	...	36	2073	...	66	2225	38	...
1716	2	54	1851	23	...	1978	42	...	2077	32	1	2228	...	23
1723	...	20	1854	...	57	1985	87	...	2078	26	...	2230	51	...
1724	...	30	1856	23	300	1900	...	30	2083	...	72	2231	...	30
1725	...	31	1863	10	...	1991	9	...	2087	...	11	2237	106	...
1730	17	...	1868	...	60	1995	...	25	2090	540	...	2240	22	1
1732	...	15	1870	83	...	1996	...	39	2093	14	...	2246	19	...
1735	...	20	1872	...	12	1997	...	39	2094	2	58	2247	21	...
1740	11	...	1873	...	44	1998	...	22	2097	4	12	2248	47	5
1741	22	...	1874	1	64	2001	37	...	2099	...	7	2249	21	...
1743	14	6	1875	16	...	2002	11	...	2100	...	12	2252	...	12
1750	186	50	1878	...	7	2003	...	85	2108	96	...	2259	2	39
1751	...	28	1881	...	23	2006	17	...	2109	8	...	2261	35	...
1752	45	...	1882	21	...	2008	...	53	2113	10	...	2266	15	...
1753	...	31	1883	...	16	2011	...	42	2114	...	37	2271	22	...
1757	42	2	1885	...	43	2013	...	75	2116	...	16	2275	39	...
1759	...	8	1890	...	15	2014	...	90	2125	29	...	2280	85	...
1762	20	...	1891	11	...	2017	16	...	2128	...	19	2281	...	48
1763	42	...	1900	132	...	2019	11	...	2130	...	25	2289	160	...
1766	20	...	1904	405	...	2020	...	50	2131	...	28	2299	...	50
1768	...	17	1907	55	...	2021	20	...	2151	14	...	2301	30	...
1770	...	18	1910	43	...	2027	18	...	2152	...	25	2308	15	3
1776	...	58	1915	60	...	2028	...	25	2156	34	...	2318	20	...
1779	...	60	1920	...	28	2029	34	...	2158	10	...	2320	15	...
1782	...	349	1921	...	108	2033	73	19	2162	6	10	2321	20	...
1783	14	...	1927	4	18	2034	...	16	2169	6	3	2323	...	28
1785	...	35	1929	60	...	2035	118	2	2171	...	30	2326	9	...
1786	3	135	1933	21	...	2037	...	83	2175	...	9	2327	25	...
1788	11	...	1936	...	35	2038	60	...	2178	18	...	2329	15	...
1793	84	63	1938	...	25	2043	16	...	2183	41	5	2331	17	...
1795	...	46	1943	...	20	2044	...	15	2184	18	...	2338	41	...
1796	...	65	1946	1	41	2046	31	...	2186	35	...	2346	17	...
1799	...	61	1949	...	15	2047	17	14	2190	28	...	2347	11	...
1811	18	...	1951	13	...	2049	40	...	2192	24	...	2352	15	...
1820	...	43	1956	11	...	2050	48	...	2200	10	...	2357	16	...
1823	7	...	1959	...	60	2057	19	...	2210	18	4	2361	33	...
1825	...	10	1960	...	71	2058	32	1	2215	...	15	2363	22	...
1828	...	14	1963	14	...	2060	27	...	2216	...	12	2364	...	16
1835	24	48	1967	108	...	2066	...	157	2219	...	15	2369	22	...
1839	...	31	1969	...	10	2067	...	18	2220	16	...	2371	27	...
1841	10	...	1970	...	37	2068	22	...	2221	15	...	2372	14	...
1845	2	5	1973	18	...	2070	...	17	2222	28	...			

The CARPENTER

The Necessity of Industrial Organization Knows no Law Except that of Human Progress



MARCH, 1920

Better than a Million Feet a Day

More than a million feet of Beaver Board is now being built into *long lived* walls and ceilings every day.

In public halls and auditoriums, where it has become such a useful ceiling material, large quantities are being used. In stores, offices and factory buildings it has readily lent itself to rapid and substantial construction.

With increased home building as well as remodeling it has found a great diversity of uses.

Let the Beaver Board dealer in your city direct you to some good Beaver Board examples. Write today for a copy of our new booklet "Beaver Board and Its Uses."

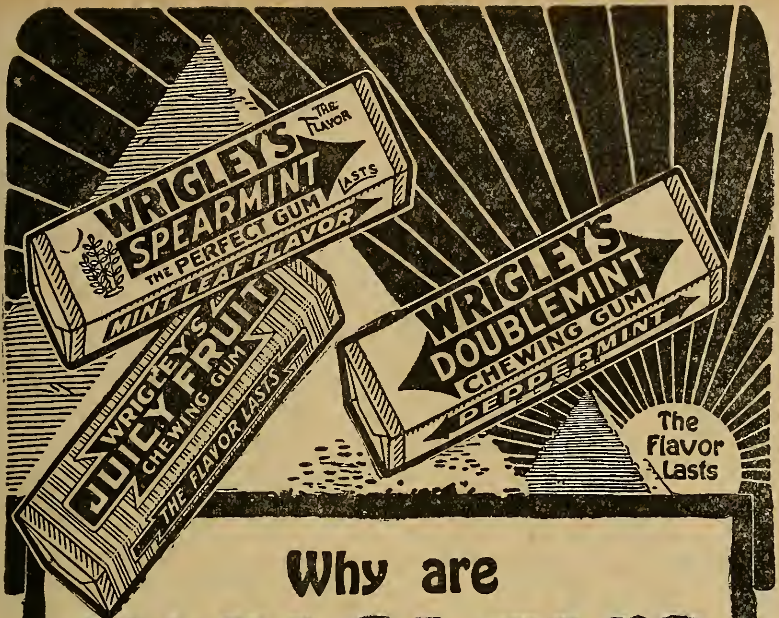
THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
Administration Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thorold, Ontario, Canada; London, Eng.
Offices in principal cities of the United States and abroad
Distributors and dealers everywhere

BEAVER BOARD

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trademark is on the back of the board you buy

BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS



Why are

WRIGLEY'S

flavors like the pyramids of Egypt?

Because they are long-lasting.

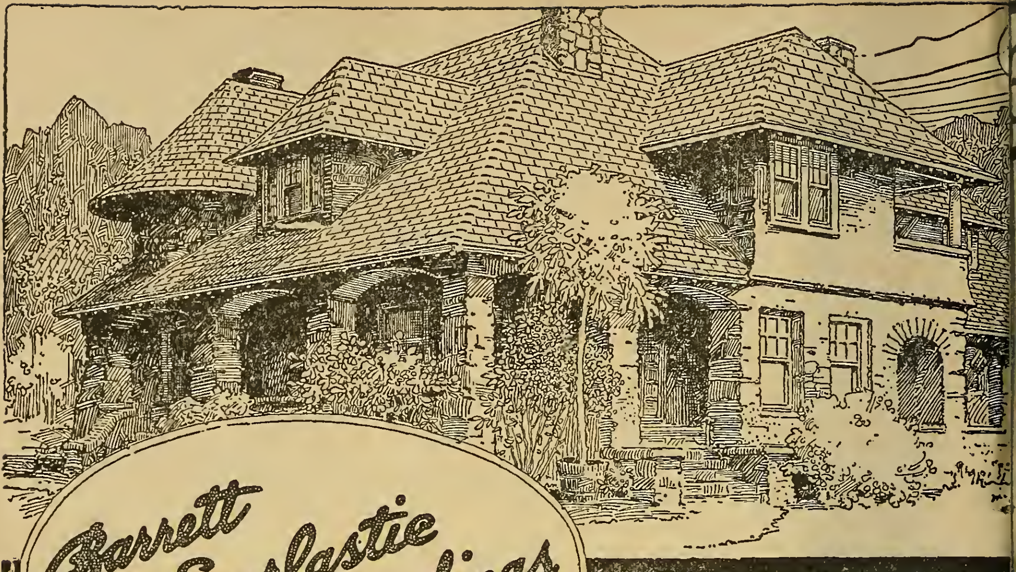
And WRIGLEY'S is a beneficial as well as long-lasting treat.

It helps appetite and digestion, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, allays thirst.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

Sealed Tight—
Kept Right

A10



Barrett Everlastic Roofings

Artistic Roofs that are easily laid

The Barrett Company with 60 years' successful roofing experience offers in Everlastic Shingles, roofings that appeal to owner and builder alike.

These shingles are surfaced with curshed slate in beautiful art shades of red or green. They are easy to apply; they need no painting; are long on service and low in price. Made in two styles — individual and in strips of four shingles in one.

Everlastic Slate-surfaced Roofing in rolls matches the shingles. It is the most beautiful roll roofing made.

Here's a brief description of t
four styles, but for full inform
tion, write for free illustrated boo
let in color. Address neare
branch.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles — fo
shingles in one. When laid, lo
like individual shingles — used
the finest buildings — a popul
roofing with builders everywhere

Everlastic Tylike Shingles—Si
gle Shingles — 8x12¾ inches — du
able, artistic, easy to apply, and lo
in cost. Superior to wood shingle

*Everlastic Slate-surfaced Roo
ing* — Same material as Everlast
Shingles but in rolls. Nails and c
ment in each roll. Artistic and du
able — easy to apply.

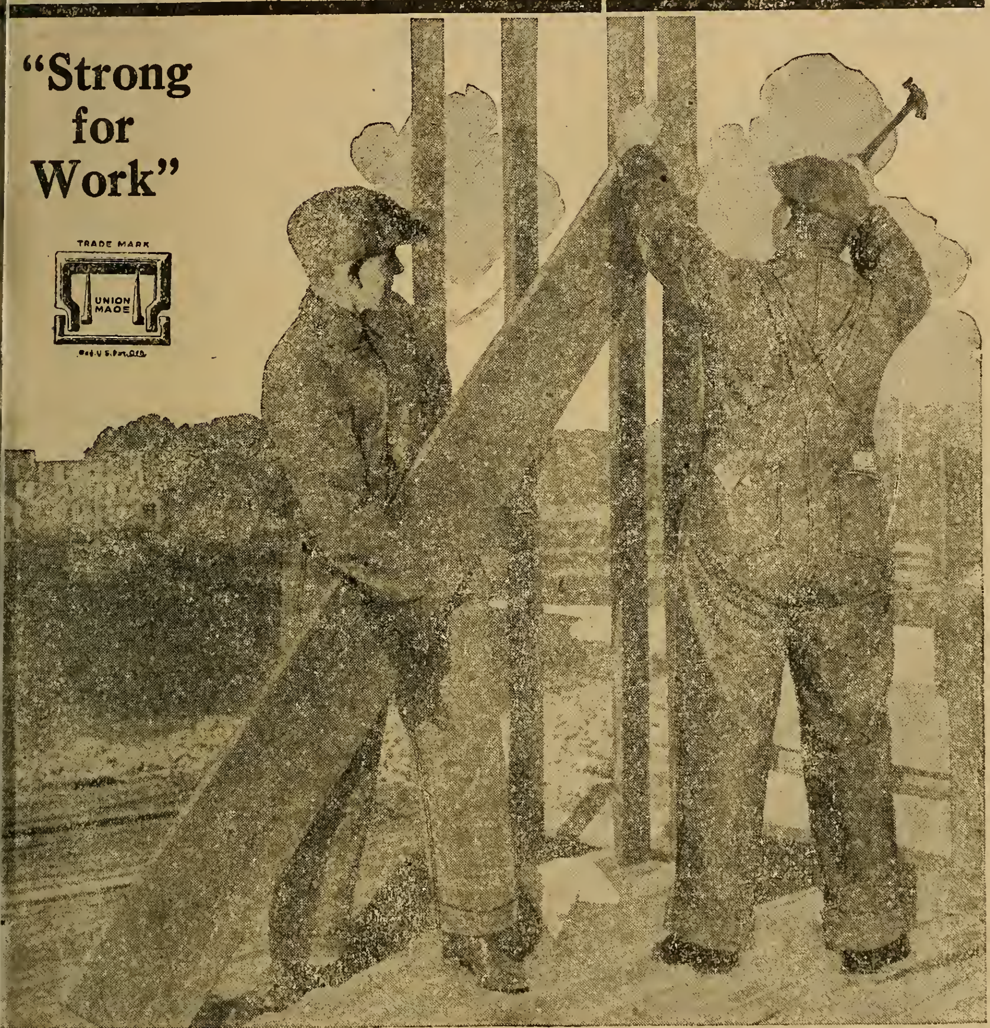
Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing
A plain-surfaced ready roofin
Tough, pliable, elastic, durable a
very low in price. Easy to la
Nails and cement in each roll.

The Barrett Company

TRADE B MARK

New York
St. Louis
Richmond
Johnstown
Columbus
Lebanon
Elizabeth
Milwaukee
Chicago
Birmingham
Cleveland
Latrobe
Cincinnati
Bethlehem
Baltimore
Toledo
Philadelphia
Seattle
Kansas City
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Duluth
Detroit
Buffalo
Boston
Washington
Peoria
Dallas
Atlanta
Youngstown
Nashville
New Orlean
Salt Lake City Bangor
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Mont
Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.
Halifax, N. S. Sidney, N. S.

Blue Buckle Union Made OverAlls

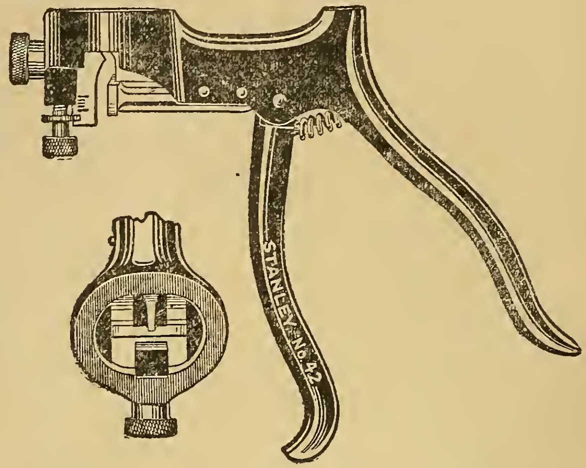


BACK of every Blue Buckle garment are the resources of the largest and most odern overall factory in the world. Huneds of skilled Union-workers on a 44-ur week put the most painstaking workanship into sturdy Blue Buckle wearuality denim under the best of working nditions. Try out the comfortable can't slip suspenders; the reinforced backband that won't split; the roomy pockets placed just where you want them; note how the tack stitching guards against rips. Then you'll agree with us that stitch for stitch, feature for feature, Blue Buckles are the **finest workrig you ever laid hands on!**

Largest Manufacturers of Overalls in the World

obbers OverAll Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Virginia

Stanley
Tools



Stanley "Pistol Grip" Adjustable Saw Set No. 42

This Saw Set embodies several unique and important features not heretofore seen in tools of this description.

The shape of the Body and Handle enables the user to operate the tool with great ease and with the least possible exertion, and the Saw is held firmly against the gauge while the tooth is being set.

It can be readily adjusted by means of the knurled thumb screw to give a greater or less set to the teeth of the saw, according as the saw is to be used for coarse or fine work. As the anvil or part against which the plunger works is graduated, the same adjustment can be easily obtained for duplicate work.

The tool is so designed that the saw teeth are in plain view which enables the user to quickly adjust the tool to the tooth to be set.

The plunger and anvil are made of tool steel — hardened and tempered. All parts are carefully machined and are interchangeable.

The tool is given a fine black finish.

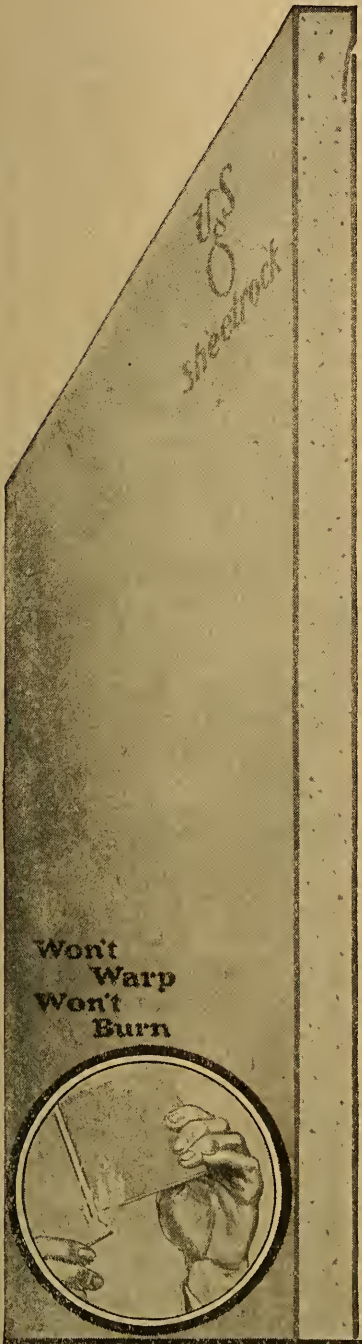
Packed one in Box.

Send for special circulars.

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

USG Sheetrock

For Fast and Good Work



EASY to put on, and good looking when the job is done, Sheetrock is the wall and ceiling material that satisfies both carpenter and owner.

Good builders everywhere are recommending Sheetrock for alterations and for general economical construction.

You ought to know how easily Sheetrock handles. It comes in broad, firm sheets of pure gypsum. It is clean, smooth and compact.

Sheetrock cuts, saws and nails like soft pine. Its joining edges are made with the U. S. G. Patented Reinforcement that protects it in handling, gives it extra nailing strength, and insures a tight, flush joint.

Every room you finish with Sheetrock is pleasingly even in surface, and may be paneled, papered, tinted or calcimined, just as the owner prefers. Or it can be left just as it is.

You can tell your owner that his walls and ceilings of Sheetrock will resist fire, cold and damp; that Sheetrock will never warp, shrink, crack nor buckle.

Your dealer in builder's supplies can furnish you with Sheetrock, the economical wall and ceiling material of extra quality and lasting strength.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
General Offices Chicago

Manufacturers of Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers, Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine Lumber, California White Pine Doors and Sash, Screen Doors, 3-ply Veneers, Creosoted Lumber and Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks.

The Lumber Grader

In lumber manufacturing plants it is the Grader who has the last word in determining quality. Every board and timber must pass before his eyes and the grade mark he puts upon them is based solely upon the established grading rules that govern him. Skill, intelligence and pains-taking care he must have but, most of all, he must have experience—for only practice makes perfect. In its thirty years of lumber making The Long-Bell Lumber Company has developed graders of good judgment and to them can be traced directly the chief reason for the **uniform** quality of Long-Bell lumber. That the consumer may be positively assured of obtaining lumber that has passed the inspection of these trained men it is branded with this trade marked name:

LONG-BELL
THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ask your dealer for Long-Bell brand

The Man, The Tools, and RU-BER-OID ROOFING

Many a carpenter's reputation stands or falls by the quality of the roofs he builds.

No matter how skillful he is, nor how good his tools, *his roofs cannot be better than the roofing material that covers them.*

If you want to build roofs that will *last*—that will help your reputation for years to come—cover them with Ru-ber-oid Roofing.

When you figure on a roofing job specify Ru-ber-oid Roofing. Show your customer the economy of using the best—the prepared roofing which, though a trifle higher in first cost, requires a minimum expenditure for upkeep.

Ru-ber-oid Roofing has stood the test of time under every condition to which a roofing can be subjected. Many Ru-ber-oid roofs, laid over a quarter century ago, still testify to the sound judgment of the men who specified and laid them.

There is a Ru-ber-oid dealer near you who will be glad to show you samples and quote prices.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
Woolworth Building, N. Y.
Chicago New York Boston
There is but one Ru-ber-oid—The Standard Paint Company makes it

Send for a copy of "Roofing Facts Worth Knowing." This interesting book will be sent to you free on request.

STAND ON END
RU-BER-OID
ROOFING
Directions, Lap, Cement, Rustproof Nails, Inside Roll
"RU-BER-OID" is printed on underside of all Ru-ber-oid Roofing
A PRODUCT OF
THE STANDARD PAINT CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

THE OVERALL

That's as necessary as your tools. They help to make work easier by keeping the tools right on the job with you.

INTERURBAN SPECIAL CARPENTERS OVERALLS are made to fit you. They have the UNION LABEL, are made of heavy boat sail drill, and are just what the real carpenter wants.

We are making a price to April 15th of $3.25 per pair delivered to you. Send us money order for your wants and they will be sent you prepaid. If they are not just what you want in every respect, return to us and every cent will be refunded to you.

They must please you.

Mail your order now.

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.

Sherman, Texas

SPECIFY BY OAK FMA USA TRADE MARK

Money for You

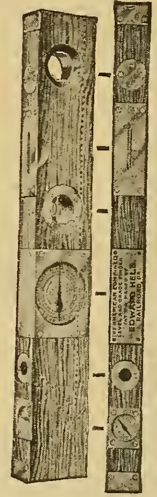
You have many chances in the course of a year to suggest to a customer that he have you lay 3/8" OAK FLOORS right over the old floors that look so bad. A trifle of thought and salesmanship will get you a lot of profitable business laying OAK FLOORS. It's dead easy when you tell people that a beautiful, finished OAK FLOOR *costs them less than good carpet.* Try it. We'll send you printed matter to help. Ask us—a post card will do.

OAK FLOORING MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.
1003 Ashland Block: Chicago:

OAK FLOORS

"Good—for a hundred years"

Something Every Mechanic Needs.
The American Combined


—Vertical Level.
—Horizontal Level.
—Horizontal Level.
—Grade Finder.
—Longitudinal Recess.
—Compass.

"Large list of testimonials from Carpenters and Contractors sent on application with postage."

Level and Grade Finder.
EDWARD HELB, MANUFACTURER,
Box 265, Railroad, Pa.

The Union Label appeals not to force, but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed; but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well-doing.

birch

is a wood you like to work with; first, because you can do a job with it which means reputation instead of kicks; second, because at its comparatively reasonable price you can make yourself a good profit; third, because we will supply you free with our handsome and convincing "Beautiful **birch**" book.

Will send the book to as many as 25 of your customers and mention your name to them if you ask us. Do it.

THE BIRCH MANUFACTURERS
209 F. R. A. Building Oshkosh, Wis.

"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork"
Beautiful
birch

Does your watch tell time in the dark?
Ingersoll Radiolites do!

**On The Job
Day and *Night***

Any watch tells time by day. The Ingersoll Radiolite tells time day or ***night.***

The hands and figures of genuine Ingersoll Radiolites are coated with a substance containing real radium.

You can see them plainly and clearly in the dark.

But that's not all.

The Ingersoll has works that work.

The Ingersoll stands the bumps.

It is made that way by a body of skilled men who cannot be equalled anywhere in the world.

Get an Ingersoll from your dealer—

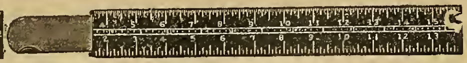
There are fifteen styles to choose from.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal

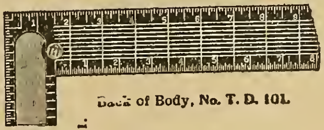
RADIOLITE
The lowest priced Radiolite--an ideal service watch for sportsmen vacationists and boys,
$3.25
In Canada $3.50

WATERBURY RADIOLITE
A stylish small size Radiolite beautifully encased in nickel, solidly constructed, jewelled.
$6.25
In Canada $7.25

THE STANDARD TAKE DOWN SQUARE.

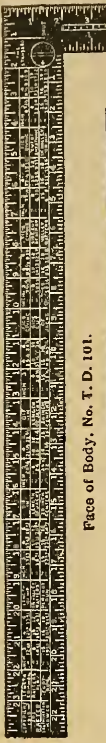


Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.



Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue. No. T D. 101.



Face of Body. No. T. D. 101.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.

Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4

24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

If your Tool Dealer cannot supply you with this tool we will be glad to do so.

Prices are as follows.

Polished Finish, - -	$4.00 each.
Gun Metal Finish, - -	4.50 each.
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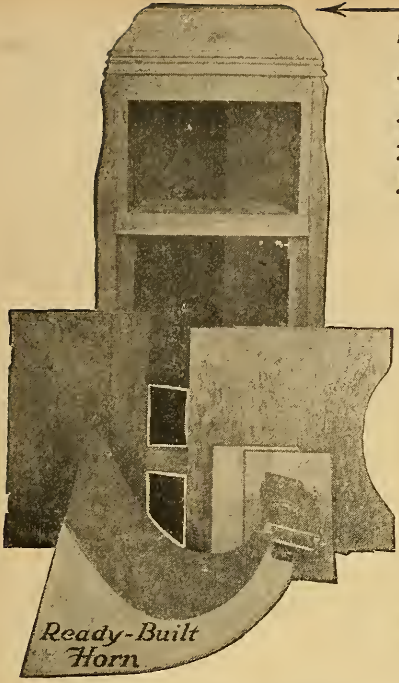

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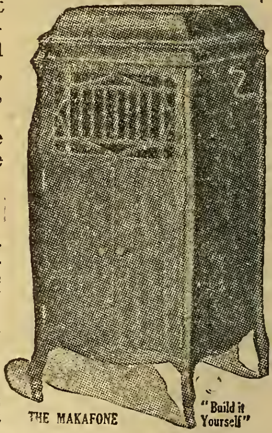

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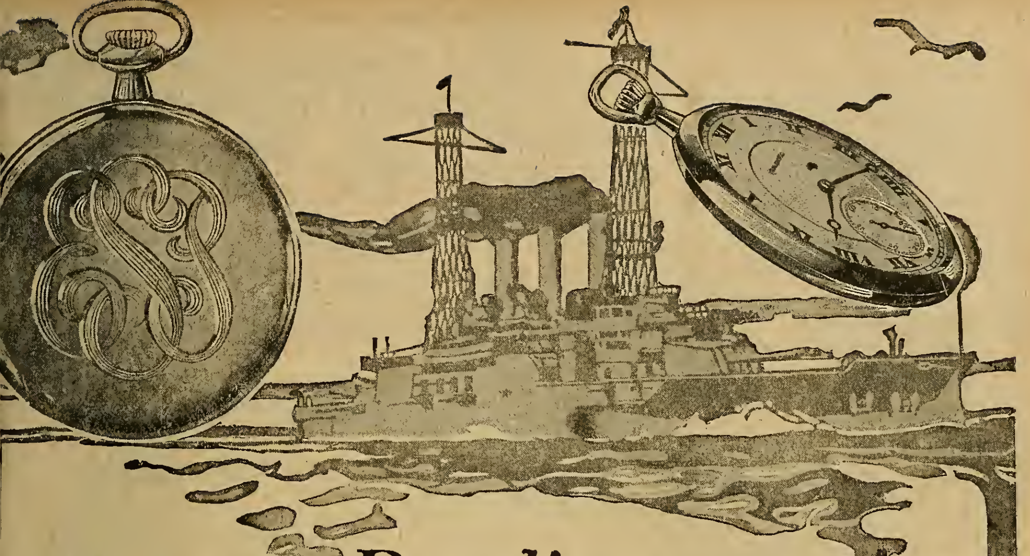

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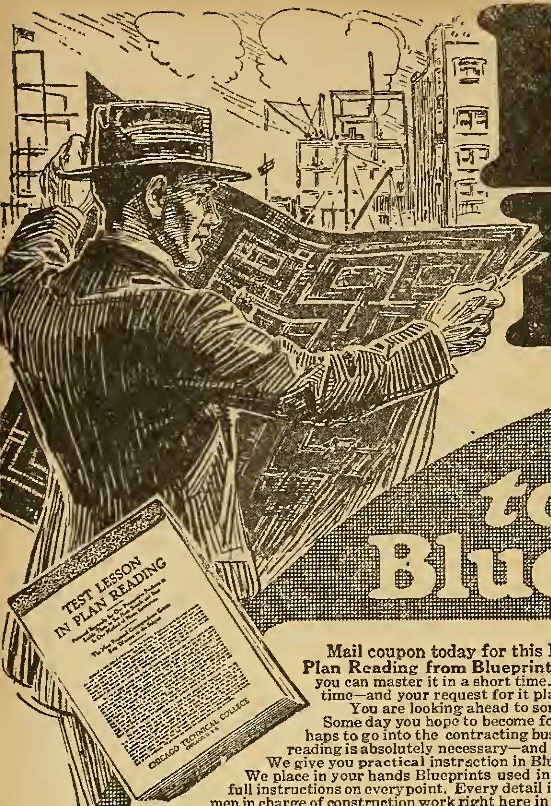

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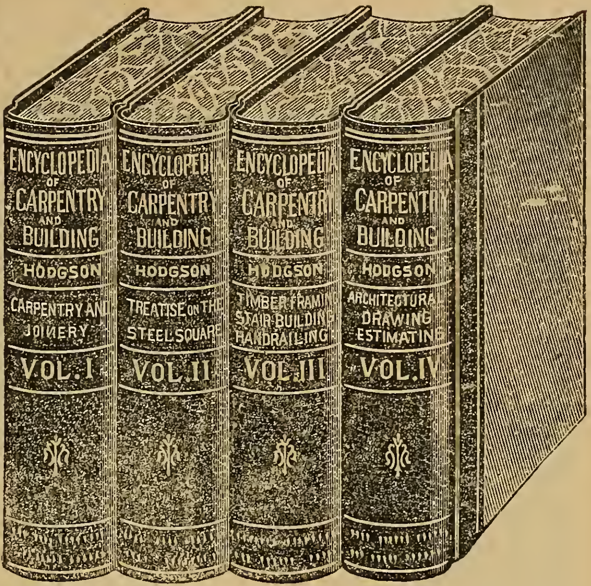
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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1920

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Who Shall Save

Who shall save? Not they who linger
In the shadow of a cross,
They who find sweet consolation
In the fact of earthly loss.
All the honest strife of labor
Is to them a passing breath,
What have they to do with living,
When their life begins with death?

Who shall save? The ones who suffer
All the wrongs that others give?
They whose hardest task in living
Is to get enough to live;
They who wear the chains shall break them
With the might of right alone;
They who need a savior chiefest
Shall be saviors of their own.

—Selected.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(By Attol.)

MANY wonder at the social unrest which is so much in evidence, but as one contemplates recent history the wonder is not that men have become aroused, but that they were able so long to remain quiescent under such conditions. As Mr. Gompers recently stated, "the Bolsheviks are not all to be found in the ranks of labor." While I am not able to follow Mr. Gompers in all of his conclusions, I do agree with him most emphatically in his statement that in our free America, the day of the autocratic employer has passed; never, I hope, to return. I subscribe to the doctrine that human labor is not a commodity in the ordinary sense of the term. When a man, or a number of men, for their own ends create a great industrial unit, they assume an obligation toward the human elements in that unit, and through them to society in general, which cannot be cancelled or arbitrarily suspended.

In a completely natural society, every man by reason of close and continuous contact with land and other natural resources would be an independent, self-sustaining unit. When a man has left this natural condition, whether voluntarily or otherwise, and has become the servant of another man, or other men, he has given up a natural right, and his employer has assumed an equivalent obligation. The fact that neither the employer nor the employe has been conscious of this exchange and that both may have acted from purely selfish motives, does not alter the elemental fact, which in the great national aggregate, constitutes the big unanswered problem of modern times; the elemental fact that is at the base of all social unrest.

The saying "taxation without representation is tyranny," epitomized the sentiment back of the American Revolution. Whether money is taken from a man by unjust taxation, or witheld from him by an unfair wage system, the principle remains the same. Lincoln, in one of his famous debates with Douglas, said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand; this nation cannot continue to exist half slave and half free."

Political thinking has advanced with tremendous strides since then, so that as a result of the war with Germany, the nations seem ready to say, "This world cannot continue to exist half democratic and half autocratic." And while this is true in the domain of politics, it is no less so in industry. Our past history is full of instances where men in control of large aggregations of capital have been guilty of grave abuses against the public welfare and against the most elementrary principles of morality. This has brought on the present conflict between capital and labor and the only way out of it is for employers to realise that the day of industrial democracy has dawned, and that the establishment of wage rates and other conditions of employment without representation is tyranny.

Much has been done by benevolent employers to improve working conditions, but however, conditions may be improved, the right of the workmen to collective bargaining must be recognized as a legitimate outgrowth of American ideals. The individual workman, dependent on his own strength and resources, cannot hope to bargain on equal terms with the corporation. If he cannot do so, and is barred from association with his fellow-workmen, he is no longer a free man, but a serf; and the serf has no place in the future of America. The greatest task to which American employers must address themselves is the devising of practical ways in which labor can be given the full recognition to which, as an equal partner, it is entitled. To do this, the first steps necessary to inspire the workmen with confidence in the sincerity of the employers' recognition of the proper status of labor, is the adoption of a fair system of collective bargaining. Some may ask, "What is to become of the sacred freedom of contract under such a system?" and the answer, is, the same thing which has happened to many other seeming natural rights which the individual has sacrificed for the common good.

The idea which customarily obtains among employers or, let us say, but recently obtained, is that labor, like other commodities, should be bought in the cheapest market and should be expected to render the utmost service for whatever wage paid. Labor power was considered as more or less of an inanimate thing, entirely divorced from the person of the possessor, with no more sentimental attachment than exists between the fisherman and the day's catch he is trying to dispose of. The individual workingman was supposed to offer his power to create wealth entirely apart from his procedure as a human being and entirely without regard to what any other workingman might do. The whole arrangement was to be a barter of equal values between the single employer and the single worker.

That explains why collective bargaining and recognition of the trade union were fought so bitterly. And it explains why the worker holds to these principles so tenaciously, until now they are coming to be generally accepted. He has learned by uniform experience, that standing alone he is helpless. His thin reserve savings, if he has any, is pitted against the employer's fortune and the banker's aid and the employer's association. It is an altogether unequal struggle. The worker almost invariably loses.

The employers likewise paid for their obstinacy. They had to contend with constant derangements, the uncertainty of the plant running at all through the succession of strikes and lockouts, breaking out here and there, in the most unexpected directions. They faced continual disruption. The workers not only had no interest in the plant, they regarded the employer as a hard task-master, their sworn enemy, against whom any retaliation was fair.

Only slowly did collective bargaining meet with favor as a possible stabilizing factor in industry. For industry itself is not stable; it is motion all the time. The organization of large bodies of men into unions means the lessening of petty strikes. Mutual agreements become easier to make when each side knows the strength of the other side. Labor leaders feel the responsibility of the large armies they lead; they are conservative, rather than radical, as a consequence. Instead of a regular patter of trivial troubles, there are a few, but decisive contests.

The reason that collective bargaining is not turning out to be a panacea for labor troubles, is because the very consciousness of solidarity among the masses is creating a new sense of dignity in the ranks that is nothing less than an elemental religion. More often than heretofore, there are sympathetic strikes and general strikes, not for economic causes, but for social consequences. Whereas the contest of an individual craft organization may be regarded as purely selfish, in the later development the immediate concern of the organization is sacrificed for the benefit of others.

The entrance of labor as a special factor in the war, in that war upon European soil, stirred it to an appreciation of national questions as never before. Labor now revalues former dynasties and diplomacy, and easily passes from a condemnation of political autocracy to an estimate of industrial autocracy. More and more, there is talk of industrial democracy.

The great social fact of our time is this declaration of independence by labor from its previous status as an inferior class. It is asking for a place of complete equality in industry and society. In America it is only on the verge of formulating its actual demands; it is the stage of coming into consciousness of what it is striving for. It is bound by many ties to the old, while groping for the new.

American labor is not following in the footsteps of English or Continental labor. It is going on a way of its own.

We are, therefore, facing an entirely unprecedented national problem. The elements of uncertainty were never so plentiful or so powerful. What great trials are before us can only be conjectured; what critical moments we are about to go through may be imagined. We are in the travail of a thorough social readjustment. In that holy war, in which the ideals for which America stands have been so gloriously triumphant, the sons of employers and workmen have marched side by side and shoulder to shoulder, and many of them sleep together today in the same patriotic graves in the soil of France, hallowed by their sacrifices.

Let us, in the same spirit of brotherhood, grapple with the problems of peace and help to usher in the dawn of an industrial democracy, which will give fuller recognition to the thought: "The rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a' that."

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1920

Moving Backwards

The annual report of the Secretary of Labor offers some enlightenment as to the causes of the present condition of accentuated unrest. While Mr. Wilson does not himself point out the explanation, yet it is plain from his summing up that our American nation prepared for the industrial problem of reconstruction by demolishing incontinently most of the machinery created during the war to make harmonious industrial relations. In his narration of the activities of the Department of Labor is contained the record of the dissolution of some of those Federal agencies which might have been of great service during the time which has elapsed since the Armistice.

In his account of the dismantling of war labor administration he ironically comments that not only we should have failed to create any new agencies to deal with the problem of reconstruction, but that we should also have rid ourselves so quickly of whatever organization we had improvised during the stress of war. The National War Labor Board, which was an effective high tribunal for the settlement of industrial controversies, has been abandoned. The United States Employment Service through which a regional distribution of labor might have been effected, has been reduced to relative impotence. The Bureau of Industrial Housing at a time when the shortage of homes is a national peril, has dwindled to that point of insignificance where it seeks only a place to deposit its records. Other organizations which, if intelligently directed, might have rendered inestimable service, were disorganized at the first blast of the trumpet. Without delay we attempted to turn back to the governmental structure of 1914, not mindful of the demands of the new era.

It is not possible to say what would have happened if the time of reconstruction had been met in a constructive, rather than a destructive spirit. The steel strike, the coal strike, might still have transpired. But it is none the less interesting to speculate on what might have been, had there been public agencies in existence to deal with conditions which eventuated in these costly and embittering struggles. Even with the continuance of the War Labor Board it might not have been possible to attain justice and to maintain peace in these affairs. But it would still have been a great gain if some impartial body had been at hand to clarify the issues and to ascertain the truly relevant facts.

The Secretary of Labor has during the existence of the Department exercised a certain authority to mediate industrial controversies. The law gives him no power to arbitrate. At best the Department may endeavor to bring together the two sides to an industrial issue.

During the fiscal year for which the report is made — July, 1918, through June, 1919, — the Department settled disputes involving directly more than 1,000,000, workmen. That in itself is a very great accomplishment. This record has grown steadily. Moreover, large scale controversies have been prevented in important industries. The actual organization elaborated to meet the requirements of these industries and others affords the basis for a further development of governmental activity.

Other war branches of the Department of Labor, divisions which, although created in the time of emergency, might none the less deal with the continuing problems of industry, have been either ended or continued as mere skeletons. In this time of readjustment there is boundless opportunity for constructive co-operation on the part of the Federal Government. If only the successful experience of creative-minded employers and trade unionists were put at the disposal of the entire country, enormous benefits would be obtained. At this time it would be well were we to consider conditions as they are. In Europe the greatest famine of modern times, in Asia disturbances from the Urals to the sea, on the southern border, the beginnings of a desperate adventure, the world over schism and distrust, at Washington a deadlock of office holders no single measure of reconstruction achieved, a presidential year. It will not be an easy year. It will not be a tolerant year if thought is suppressed and terrorized if the censors, propagandists and bigots have their way. The year 1920 will leave the world better than it found it, only if free men insist upon their freedom.

A Timely Warning

On numerous occasions the General Treasurer's attention has been called to shortages .in the accounts of our Local Unions, through the misappropriation of the Local's funds, to their own use, by the officers, whose sworn duty it is to protect same, and in every instance it has been found that the occasion presented itself to the culprit through the laxity of the Trustees of the Local in their carelessness in auditing the accounts.

There are some men who, unfortunately, are so weak that they are unable to withstand temptation and more especially is this so when it is made easy for them through the carelessness of others; while there are those, who apparently honest, only wait until the opportunity presents itself. It would seem that they do not have to wait long, owing to conditions that prevail in some of the Locals.

Our General Laws provide a safeguard for conditions of this nature and it is a deplorable state of affairs that more attention is not given to same by the officers responsible. Section 40, Paragraph "C," specifically sets forth: "The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary."

This does not mean a mere superficial examination of the accounts of those officers, nor, does it mean, because they are well known to the Trustees, that they should take too much for granted; but, it does mean they should make a careful and pains-taking effort to ascertain that the accounts under their supervision are correct in every detail.

When an officer knows that his books are to be examined carefully and thoroughly and not superficially, and knows that this examination is to take place at a stated period, his inclination and opportunity to misappropriate money is greatly lessened.

It is vital and necessary to the interests of this organization that our Local Unions give special attention to the foregoing Section of our General Laws, not only as a protection to this United Brotherhood, but it will do much towards saving some weak officials from making criminals of themselves under prevailing conditions.

Death Claims General Organizer

General Organizer Peter Smith, one of our most experienced ship carpenters and General Organizers, was taken suddenly ill at New Orleans, La., on Sunday, January 11, 1920; he was removed to the hospital, where an operation was performed for appendicitis. He apparently rallied, but on Thursday night, January 15th, his condition became suddenly worse and he died at 4:15 A. M. Friday, January 16th.

Organizer Smith was 59 years, 10 months of age; a member of Local Union No. 329, of Mobile. He was a member of W. O. W. at Pascagoula, Miss.

He leaves a wife and one son, who is engaged in the ship building industry at Mobile, Ala.

The funeral was held at his home, Pascagoula, Miss., and was attended by a large delegation of friends and brother members.

Brother Smith was generally known in the ship yards of the South, and was an earnest worker in behalf of the organization.

To his widow and son we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending December 31, 1919

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

This report, covering the fourth quarter of the year 1919, brings to a close a year that has been a very busy one for the members of our Brotherhood, and while there has been a feeling of unrest existing in the minds of many workers in the country, which to an extent effects our membership, taking it as a whole, we should feel pleased with the progress made by our organization.

There has been put into effect, by our membership many trade movements, the majority of which were successful, that brought to our membership an increase in wages.

The outlook for the coming year is that there will be a continuation of building activities, thereby creating a continued demand for men of our craft.

Since the last meeting of the General Executive Board there have been settlements made by our members for wage demands in various localities, the principle of which were the New York District Council (which demand was approved by the General Executive Board at its last session), which was settled for $1 per hour, beginning January 1, 1920; St. Louis District Council for $1 per hour, and Washington, D. C., District Council for 95c per hour, which shows that on the part of the Contractors there is a desire to recognize the necessity for an increase in wages in accordance with the high cost of living.

Among the various matters that were referred to me by the Board at their last meeting was the litigation in Chicago between the District Council of our Brotherhood and the Contractors' Association and the Material Men and I will give you detailed information as to what has been done in this matter during the meeting of the Board.

You will recall that the delegates representing our Brotherhood, who attended the American Federation of Labor Convention at Atlantic City, when making their report, made reference to the action taken by the Convention in reference to the Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers. The action being instructions to the Maintenance of Ways Employes to cease encroaching on the jurisdiction lines of other affiliated organizations, and to transfer to the respective international unions all those members now within their organization who properly come under the jurisdiction of other international unions.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was instructed to see that unless the instructions of the Convention were complied with within a reasonable length of time, that the organization of the Maintenance of Ways Employes stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor. This matter was given attention by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and conferences were held but the Maintenance of Ways Employes failed to comply with instructions given on December 31, 1919, they were suspended from the American Federation of Labor. They now stand outside the pale of the labor movement and our members should see that they become disassociated and un-affiliated with all Central Bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

There is a situation existing in Pascagoula, Miss., and Bogalusa, La., that requires attention and consideration of the Board and with this report I am submitting report made to me by Second General Vice-President Lakey, whom I sent to these two cities to investigate the conditions.

It recently became necessary for the undersigned to revoke the Charter of Local Union No. 573 of Rye, N. Y., Local Union No. 573, together with Local Union No. 77, located at Port Chester, N. Y., were affiliated in a District Council, the two cities adjoining. Difficulties arose in the District Council with the result that the Council was disbanded.

Local Union No. 77 had a membership sufficiently large to permit of their maintaining a permanent Business Agent, while Local Union No. 573, having only a few members, could not maintain a Business Agent, and they were therefore not in a position to give attention to conditions as was Local Union No. 77, and in as much as the two cities being connected and it not working any particular hardship on the membership and deeming it to the best interest of the membership, and failing to get Local Union No. 77 and Local Union No. 573 to consolidate, I instructed Local Union No. 573 to transfer their membership to Local Union No. 77.

Since the last meeting of the Board, I am in receipt of communication from the Ironworkers wherein they inform me that their organization has accepted the agreement as entered into between their Association and our Brotherhood, with the interpretation as placed by our Board and by their acceptance of same, the interpretation becomes a part of the agreement.

I am also informed by the representative of the Ironworkers that as per the understanding of the agreement they are ready to turn over such members as they have in their association who work at pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building to our Brotherhood.

Since the last meeting of the Board the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department held their quarterly meeting at Washington, D. C., at which time they had up for consideration the attitude assumed, and the action as taken by the Theatrical Stage Employes, as they, (the Theatrical Stage Employes), have continued to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the various building trades, notwithstanding the agreement as reached between their representatives and representatives of our Brotherhood at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, after giving the matter consideration, decided they would convene in session in Los Angeles on January 20, 1920, for the purpose of giving the situation as affecting the controversy consideration, thereby being in a position to personally inspect such work as is in dispute, as most of the moving picture studios are situated in and around that locality.

Thanking the members of the Board for their co-operation and assistance in carrying on the work of our Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, for Quarter Ending June 30, 1919

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith present to you my fourth quarterly, or last report, for the year of 1919.

In reporting to you at the end of the third quarter, I briefly outlined to you a conference I attended with officials of the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders' Association, in which they had signified their willingness to consummate an agreement with our organization.

In order to fully carry out the spirit of the agreement I had in mind it was necessary to secure the co-operation of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, and accordingly I visited Lafayette, Ind., at a time when the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters was in session and explained to them the agreement I had under way with the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders' Association. A few days later I submitted the same proposition to General President Bowen and Secretary Dobson of the Bricklayers' International Union and each of these organizations agreed to become a party to the agreement along with our Brotherhood. Accordingly a meeting was arranged for at Philadelphia and the agreement finally consummated.

Later in the quarter it became necessary to attend another meeting with the representatives of the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders' Association, at which meeting there was also present President Bowen of the Bricklayers and President Hedrick of the Brotherhood of Painters and at this meeting rules for the guidance of the Joint Committee was adopted. While attending this meeting I availed myself of the opportunity to present to the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders' Association an increased wage scale desired by our affiliated Locals, composed of the Delaware River District, Newburgh, N. Y., Mobile, Ala., and other localities, and was informed by the Ship Builders' Association that their members were in receipt of a notification from the Government officials which prevented them paying a higher wage scale than that embodied in the Macy Award. Upon my return to the General Office I reported to you in detail regarding this matter.

During this quarter and in pursuance to your instructions, I visited Grand Rapids, Mich., and in conjunction with Business Agent Peterson of that city, conferred with Owen-Ames & Kimball relative to the attitude of their company towards our organization, and while this conference was of a pleasant nature, the only results obtained was that the firm agreed to take under consideration the matter of entering into an international agreement with our Brotherhood.

On November 12th I visited Detroit, Mich., and conferred with General Organizer Woodbury and officials of the Wayne County District Council relative to the conditions existing in that district, particularly as it applied to the work of the Dupont Engineering Company then under construction at Detroit, Flint and Pontiac. On the evening of the same day I attended a meeting of the Detroit Building Trades Council and assured the delegates of the Council that our organization proposed to put forth every reasonable effort to unionize for our members and the other building trades associated with them the work being done by the Dupont Engineering Company.

On November 25th I visited Cincinnati and attended a meeting of Local Union No. 667, where a supper and entertainment was given in honor of the members of this Local Union who went over seas and did their bit to bring about victory and perpetuate democracy for all times to come. This meeting was largely attended and in addition to the undersigned addresses were also made by General Executive Board Member Potts and Wm. Reinke, Secretary of the Cincinnati District Council.

During the month of November I also visited Chicago and conferred with officers of Local Union No. 1 of the old United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers relative to their Local Union coming over to our Brotherhood and at the conclusion of this conference I was assured by those present that they would recommend to their union the matter of applying to our organization for a Charter. This promise, I understand, was fulfilled, but up to the time of making this report, no application has been received from them for a Charter. However, from advice received at our General Office, indications are that unless this independent Local Union shortly applies for a Charter their organization will become defunct through lack of membership, as many of their members are deserting the independent Local and coming over to our Boxmakers' Local Union No. 2289.

On December 4th I visited Burlington, Ia., and represented our General Office at the Sixth Annual Convention of our Iowa State Council. This Convention was largely attended and the delegates appeared to be very much interested in the work before them, and I am of the opinion that the results of their deliberations will eventually be of benefit to our membership in the state of Iowa. Brothers Wm. H. Griebling of Local Union No. 1313, Mason City, Ia., and Thos. P. Menton of Local Union No. 315, Boone, Ia., were re-elected President and Secretary respectively. Waterloo was selected as the city in which the 1920 Convention would be held.

While in Philadelphia I conferred with Mr. Warren of the Warren, Moore & Co., which firm has an international agreement with our organization, relative to some work this company had under construction in Elizabeth, N. J., and the following day I visited the job at Elizabeth and went over the pending grievance with the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council and arrived at a satisfactory understanding.

While in this vicinity I visited Jersey City, N. J., and conferred with Organizer Burgess and the millmen's committee, representing the Counties of Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex and Union, who are in charge of the millmen's campaign in this territory. The committee is making excellent progress in their campaign and indications are that the few outstanding mills in these Counties will in the very near future be signed up and using the Label of our organization on their products.

During the past quarter I have also ber and December I passed upon two hundred and forty-seven (247) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, two hundred and three (203) of which came from our Local Unions, thirty-three (33) from District Councils, nine (9) from State Councils, and one (1) from a Ladies Auxiliary.

During the post quarter I have also issued eleven thousand and two hundred and fifty (11,250) transfer labels, fifty-six (56) rubber mill stamps and two (2) brass dies of the United Brotherhood Label. Fifty-five (55) firms were granted the use of the Label, who previously had not used same on their products. One (1) firm was deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions and four (4) firms that had previously used the Label of our Brotherhood on their products suspended business during the year, but were not reported to this office until during the last quarter; consequently I am making mention of this in this report.

The last quarter of the year of 1919 was the best in our history in so far as installing the use of the Label of our Brotherhood in the mills was concerned, and while we have made very satisfactory progress throughout the past year in furthering the interest of the Label present indications are that the year of 1920 will eclipse the results of our efforts in 1919.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory, and with best wishes, and season's greetings to yourself, and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

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Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey, for Quarter Ended December 31, 1919

January 2, 1920.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report for the fourth quarter of the year of 1919, and will say early in October I attended a Convention of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor at Chattanooga. There I met many of our members and went over various situations with them, as they affected our Local Unions in different localities.

From Chattanooga I proceeded to Atlanta, Ga., where there was a controversy over a settlement supposed to have been made with the Guide Company. On this matter I made a detailed report to you.

From Atlanta I returned to the Office and took up routine matters for a short time.

Pursuant to your instructions I accompanied a committee of the General Executive Board to Kansas City, Mo., where we held a meeting with representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. On this a detailed report was made to you covering the entire situation, so I will not repeat the details in connection with this matter.

From Kansas City I proceeded to St. Louis, where I took up several matters with Secretary Williams of the District Council. From there I attended a meeting in East St. Louis, Ill., which I am pleased to say was well attended in spite of the inclement weather. The membership in that city are to be congratulated on the splendid progress being made.

I next took up a situation in Muncie, Ind., where I held a conference with the Business Agent and representatives of a company doing work on the General Motors Co. job, and am pleased to report that this matter was satisfactorily settled.

From there I proceeded to Cleveland, O., where I took up several matters with the officers and Business Agents of the District Council, and have made a detailed report to you on the matters dealt with there.

I next visited Chicago, where I attended a meeting of all the trades involved in the completed organization of the men employed in and about the packing houses. Some good has eminated from this meeting, and I detailed Organizer Lewis to follow up these meetings inasmuch as I could not devote the time to attend all such meetings in Chicago.

From Chicago I went to Gary, Ind., where I got in touch with Business Agent Burch and visited the job of the Clarke-Smith Construction Co., which had been tied up for some time. Am glad to state that arrangements were made to start the job in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.

I attended the funeral at Chicago of the late President of the Chicago District Council, Brother John A. Metz.

Pursuant to your instructions I proceeded to New Orleans and investigated the bad affair at Bogalusa, La., where four of our members were deliberately murdered for no other reason, in my opinion, than that they were union men and members of our organization. I have made an extensive, detailed report to you on this situation with my recommendations and am pleased to know that the General Executive Board have decided to render every possible assistance to our Local Union in that city in maintaining their organization as well as prosecuting the murderers of our members.

From there I went to Pascagoula, Miss., where a controversy existed in the yards of the International Ship Building Corporation, and will say that we were successful in bringing about a closed shop agreement in the yards above mentioned. The yards of this company had closed down a short time before my arrival for an indefinite period, but after the closed shop agreement was entered into they arranged to open January 4th.

In conclusion, let me say, in practically every locality visited I found an extraordinary amount of work in prospect, conditions improving, and our organization growing.

I desire to thank yourself, other General Officers, Organizers, Business Agents and members, for the hearty co-operation received from them by me during the past year, and with best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to our entire membership, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: The Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September of this year. At that gathering, matters of vast importance and interest to our organization will be dealt with.

So that our members may have an opportunity to consider these matters thoroughly, it became necessary for all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils proposing amendments to our laws, to do so as soon as possible, and send them to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws, which specifies that:

> "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention, shall be

> forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

We therefore now ask that this Paragraph be complied with. Send all amendments, changes or alterations to our Constitution and Laws to us as soon as possible so that they may be published in the coming issues of our Journal. Don't put this off until a later date— do it now.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the fourth quarterly session of 1919 and the first quarterly session of 1920, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

November 5, 1919.

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

San Angelo, Tex., L. U. 411.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 97½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Brazil, Ind., L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Centerville, Ia., L. U. 597.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fremont, O., L. U. 1166.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sanford, Me., L. U. 1225.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Austin, Minn., L. U. 1486.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Pleasant, Tex., L. U. 1788.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective November 25, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Graham, Tex., L. U. 1975.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

November 7, 1919.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 87½ per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Paragould, Ark., L. U. 1103.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½ to 75c per hour, effective November 28, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

November 13, 1919.

New Haven District Council, New Haven, Conn.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective January 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Maryville, Tenn., L. U. 1223.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective December 11, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

November 18, 1919.

Sycamore, Ill., L. U. 826.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Kincaid, Ill., L. U. 1905.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

November 21, 1919.

Hillsboro, Tex., L. U. 397.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Baker, Ore., L. U. 536.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

November 22, 1919.

Houston, Tex., L. U. 2052.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

November 25, 1919.

The matter of holding the next regular meeting of the General Executive Board on January 7th instead of January 14th, as scheduled at the October session, was submitted to the members of the General Executive Board by correspondence. All members being favorable to the advancement of the session one week.

December 9, 1919.

Winfield, Kans., L. U. 513.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

January 7, 1920.

The first quarterly 1920 meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date.

Fall Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Yonkers, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fall River, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chester, Pa., Delaware Co. District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per year, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Wheeling, W. Va., Ohio Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Indianapolis, Ind., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

New London, Conn., L. U. 30.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Port Chester, N. Y., L. U. 77.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98.—Movement for an increase in wages from 97½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Westerly, R. I., L. U. 217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85½c per hour, effective June 16, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. 220.—Movement for an increase in wages from $7 to $8 per day, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Cambridge, O., L. U. 245.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective February 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kalamazoo, Mich., L. U. 297.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Huntington, W. Va., L. U. 302.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Millville, N. J., L. U. 305.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Boone, Ia., L. U. 315.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hagerstown, Md., L. U. 340.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; official aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. 358.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 361.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Denison, Tex., L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lima, O., L. U. 372.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 87½c per hour and eight hours per day, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fort Madison, Ia., L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Alexandria, La., L. U. 403.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 512.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Keokuk, Ia., L. U. 523.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Burlington, Ia., L. U. 534.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The quarterly report of General President Hutcheson was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Pascagoula, Miss., L. U. 1760.—Request of former Business Agent Chas. H. Franck for financial assistance in his present activities and troubles was placed before the General Executive Board by the General President. After careful consideration of the case the Board could not see its way clear to comply with the request, with the information at hand.

Appeal of L. U. 1585, Lawton, Okla., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., vs. L. U. 1585, Lawton, Okla. Decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of Chas. H. Anderson vs. L. U. 792 of Rockford, Ill. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

January 8, 1920.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cairo, Ill., L. U. 812.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 898.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Brookville, Pa., L. U. 906.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appeal of L. U. 1960, New Orleans, La., from the decision of the General President in the case of John Nyland vs. L. U. 1960. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The report on the suits still pending in Chicago was referred to the General President for further attention.

The New York suits were referred to the General President for adjustment.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 101.—Request to donate money to other organizations and levy an assessment on its members for the purpose of raising money for such donations was denied by the General Executive Board.

Pontiac, Mich., L. U. 1032.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $500 to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Little Rock, Ark., District Council.—Report of conditions existing were brought to the attention of the General Executive Board. The sum of $800 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

Savannah District Council.—Request for strike benefits for one week covering 45 men who answered roll call daily. The sum of $270 was appropriated.

San Francisco, Cal., Bay Counties District Council.—The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the relief of the men locked out in San Francisco, Cal.

Victoria, B. C., Can., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organization purposes. Since all matters pertaining to organizing are handled by the General President, the matter was referred to him.

January 9, 1920.

Burlington, Ia., L. U. 636.—Brother F. M. Cox, representing L. U. 636 (Millmen), appeared before the General Executive Board relative to a proposed trade demand. After a careful consideration of the case the Board sanctioned the movement under usual terms and conditions.

The report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove was made to the General Executive Board for the fourth quarter, 1919. Received, concurred in and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—The sum of $300 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

New York, N. Y., District Council.—Full accounting was made to the G. E. B. for the expenditure of an appropriation of $5,000.00 made for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

New York, N. Y., District Council.—An additional appropriation of $5,000.00 was made for the relief of men on strike in New York City.

January 9, 1920.

Meadville, Pa., L. U. 556.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective February 2, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wabash, Ind., L. U. 598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fort Dodge, Ia., L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.12½ May 1, 1920, and $1.25 September 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pana, Ill., L. U. 648.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Harrisburg, Ill., L. U. 669.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 670.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. 686.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 20, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Corsicana, Tex., L. U. 731.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective February 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783. — Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Skowhegan, Me., L. U. 786.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Pittsfield, Ill., L. U. 816.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hominy, Okla.—L. U. 823.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for an incerease in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Eldorado, Kans., L. U. 832.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sunbury, Pa., L. U. 838.—Request of Local Union to postpone trade movement sanctioned at the October session of the General Executive Board from January 1, 1920, to May 1, 1920. Request sanctioned.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 879.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered when reports are made to the General Office.

Hot Springs, Ark., L. U. 891.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Du Page District Council, West Chicago, Ill. —Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office, in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Wyoming Valley District Council, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Amsterdam, N. Y., L. U. 6.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. 50.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

White Plains, N. Y., L. U. 53.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 101.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour from May 1, 1920 and $1 per hour from November 1, 1920, to May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chambersburg, Pa., L. U. 616.—Movement for a decrease in working hours from 10 to 9 hours per day, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for a "union shop," effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mansfield, O., L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Normal, Ill., L. U. 956.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Nebraska City, Neb., L. U. 960.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 95c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Freeport, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 983.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to $1 per hour, effective February 14, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Cortland, N. Y., L. U. 1019.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Parsons, Kans., L. U. 1022.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective February 6, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Johnston City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective March 25, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Oskaloosa, Ia., L. U. 1034.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Brother Moore, representing the District Council of New Orleans, La., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to conditions existing in Bogalusa. After considering his statement along with the reports already made to the General President on the same subject, the Board referred the matter to the General President with authority to render whatever assistance may be necessary in bringing about a thorough investigation and adjustment. The Board approved the following letter to be sent out by the New Orleans District Council to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood, asking for financial aid and appropriated the sum of $5,000 for immediate use in enforcing the law and vindicating the machinery of justice.

APPROVED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, JANUARY 9, 1920

New Orleans, La.,
January 9, 1920

To the District Councils and Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: Please do not dispense with the reading of this communication. It is important to each of you individually and collectively.

On November 29, 1919, in the town of Bogalusa, La., four members of our Brotherhood belonging to Local Union No. 2203, Bogalusa, to wit: Brothers L. E. Williams, Thomas Gaines, H. J. Bauchillon and S. J. O'Rourke, who were employes of the Great Southern Lumber Co., the principal industry of the city of Bogalusa, La., were murdered in broad day light while in the offices of the Central Labor Union.

All four of these brothers enjoyed an enviable reputation for peace and quietude, and in our judgment were wantonly slaughtered for no other reason than that they were members and officers of Organized Labor. None of them had been charged with any crime. They were not guilty of any offence and were peaceably attending to their every day business when set upon wantonly and maliciously murdered By their deaths four women were widowed and sixteen children orphaned. These four brothers were all American born citizens. We, as explained below, tried to get Grand Jury action in the premises. The Grand Jury met, heard evidence and adjourned without finding a true bill against any of the assassins. We interviewed the District Judge of Franklinton and on the affidavits of Jim Williams, a brother of L. E. Williams, one of the murdered men, thirteen of the thugs were hailed into court, held on four counts each by the judge and were compelled to give individual bonds in the sum of $40,000 each, and we are satisfied from our investigation that the bonds were furnished di-

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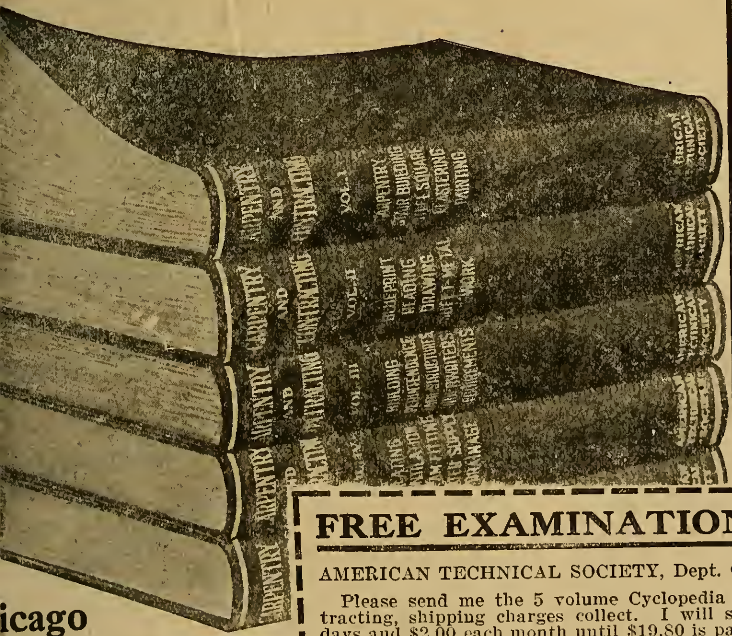
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rectly and indirectly by the firm before mentioned.

The Local Unions, District Council and State Council, as well as the Metal Trades Council, General Trades and Labor Council, New Orleans Building Trades Council, and New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council immediately took up the fight to properly prosecute those accused of these murders, not only because we feel interested in our brothers, but for the sake of keeping and upholding law and order, and without any venom or malice, we say with all sincerity that we are just as much interested in preserving law and order as we are in punishing these assassins for the deaths of our brothers.

Because of the fact that certain influences will work, the physical brunt of prosecuting these cases as well as furnishing the financial means to do it with is going to fall on us and to do this we must raise funds, and in order to raise funds we have organized what is known as the "Union Liberty League," composed of the trades organizations before mentioned.

Already we have spent over $2,000 for just a superficial investigation and gathering of evidence to use, and before this case is completed and merited punishment meted out to those guilty it will mean in the neighborhood of $50,000 expenditure.

We have employed the ablest attorneys in the state to prosecute these cases and we propose to employ such others as the funds raised will permit, and above all things, we do not intend to let go the malicious killing of our brothers when we know that their deaths were caused for no other reason than that of defending the rights of the Brotherhood of which you and we are members. Our union of Bogalusa was making great headway, and over three hundred members and was peaceably attending to its own business when the officers and members mentioned above were set upon and murdered. There was no strike, lockout or other labor trouble and this applies to other trades organized and no trouble of any nature with any of them, and the killing of these four men was for no other purpose than to destroy, disrupt and disorganize our ranks for the reason they might be distasteful to the principal industry in the town and bringing men from peonage to a realization of Americanism.

The funds you contribute will be fully accounted for in a detailed statement given the General Office. This appeal has been submitted to the General Executive Board, together with a statement of the facts, and it would be too lengthy to cover in this appeal all the facts. However, we hope that this explanation is sufficient and that you will rally to the defense not only of these men, but to the defense of the Brotherhood itself.

With best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Send all donations to Mr. F. L. Wattingny, Treasurer of the New Orleans District Council, 300 S. Broad St., New Orleans, La.

Meeting of the General Executive Board, January 9, 1920.

The General Executive Board approved the above appeal and appropriated the sum of $5,000 for immediate use for the purpose of enforcing the law and vindicating the machinery of justice."

Pinckneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective February 16, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective January 12, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Twin Falls, Ida., L. U. 1116.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to $1 per hour, effective March 9th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

January 10, 1920.

Newton, Ia., L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pratt, Kans., L. U. 1137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1140.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to 87½c per hour, effective February 16, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted under usual terms and conditions, provided the movement includes the 8-hour day.

Girard, Ill., L. U. 1234.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Iowa City, Ia., L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Movement must first receive official sanction of the District Council before becoming effective.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Salem, O., L .U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective January 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Oconomowoc, Wis., L. U. 1314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

York, Neb., L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rantoul, Ill., L. U. 1318.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ballston Spa., N. Y., L. U. 1321.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., L. U. 1354.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 72½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Decatur, Ind., L. U. 1356.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Quincy, Ill., L. U. 1366.—Movement for the 8-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Washington, Ia., L. U. 1398.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Watertown, Wis., L. U. 1403.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Elyria, O., L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, O., L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kent, O., L. U. 1499.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Gulfport, Miss., L. U. 1518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective February 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 1520. (Millmen.) Movement for the 8-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Effective March 1, 1920.

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1546.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement include the 8-hour day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., L. U. 1576.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hutchinson, Kans., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashtabula, O., L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Grove City, Pa., L. U. 1658.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. 1672.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690. (Furniture Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 37c to 47½c, 55c and 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wildwood, N. J., L. U. 1743.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when Section 58 has been fully complied with.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 1763.—Movement for an increase in wages from 74c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Greybull, Wyo., L. U. 1807.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fort Worth, Tex., L. U. 1824. (Millmen.) Movement for an increase in wages from 55½c to 75c per hour, effective March 20, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Escanaba, Mich., L. U. 1832.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Waterloo, Ia., L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Russellville, Ark., L. U. 1836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with understanding that the next movement shall be for the 8-hour day.

Stratford, Conn., L. U. 1914.—Movement for an increase in wages from 53¾c to 72c per hour, effective January 17, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Easton, Md., L. U. 1915.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 45c per hour and the 9-hour day, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Palatka, Fla., L. U. 1916.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Crown Point, Ind., L. U. 1938.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective January 17, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Albany, Ala., L. U. 2001.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 4, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rapid City, S. D., L. U. 2036.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

West New York, N. J., L. U. 2047.—Movement for an increase in wages from 61¼c to 72c per hour, effective February 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Logansport, Ind., L. U. 2060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

January 12, 1920.

Napa, Cal., L. U. 2114.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective February 12, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Suffolk, Va., L. U. 2153.—Movement of Local Union for increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective March 15, 1920. Laid over until April meeting of the General Executive Board.

Memphis, Tenn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chicago, Ill., Cook County District Council.—Request that the General Executive Board recommend to the American Federation of Labor the necessity of that body levying an assessment on all its affiliated unions in behalf of the steel workers. No action necessary, as steel strike has been declared off.

Full accounting received from L. U. 984, Rockport, Tex., for appropriation made for the relief of the members who sustained losses in the gulf storm. Filed.

Klamath Falls, Ore., L. U. 1764.—Appeal for financial assistance for organizing purposes was considered and the sum of $225 was appropriated for this purpose, same to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Marshfield, Ore., L. U. 1098.—Request for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance referred to the General President for investigation.

Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 1114 (Floor Layers)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Muskegon, Mich., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sapulpa, Okla., L .U. 1655.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial iad to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Communication received from D. J. Farley, Toluca, Ill., relative to the use of the Label, referred to the General Secretary for reply.

United Labor Council, Butler, Pa.—Complaint against L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., in circulating a notice that the Local had not endorsed any candidate to be voted for at a local election. The Board ruled that the Local was within its right in the action taken.

Iowa State Council.—Communication urging the General Executive Board to submit the matter of the erection on non-union trim to the membership by referendum vote. After consideration the Board referred same to the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Correspondence received from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the co-operative movement after being considered in its entirety was referred to the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Consolidated Realty Co., Louisville, Ky.—Communication relative to investing funds of the United Brotherhood. Received and filed.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request for strike benefits. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further information and submit same to the General Executive Board by correspondence.

Ravena, O., L. U. 1829.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rochester, Minn., L. U. 980.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Tiffin, O., L. U. 243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Thompsonville, Conn., L. U. 234.—Movement for an increase in wages from 69c to 81c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Request for financial assistance for members of L. U. 569 locked out. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Estimates were received from the following firms for making the quarterly audit of the books and accounts for the year of 1920:

Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, Cleveland, O.; Coffield & Herdrich, Indianapolis, Ind.; Simplex Account Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The General Secretary was authorized to enter into a contract for one year with the firm of Coffield & Herdrich, Certified Public Accountants, to make a quarterly audit of the accounts of the General Office.

January 13, 1920.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 1001.—Movement for an increase in wages of 25% per day, the 8-hour day and double time for overtime, effective January 1, 1920. Referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information. Paragraph "I," of Section 58, not complied with.

Des Moines, Ia., L. U. 715.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Present agreement not expiring until 1921. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further information.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wyona, Oklahoma, L. U. 2142.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Vinita, Okla., L. U. 1825.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c per hour to $1, effective March 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, when the Local Union has fully complied with Paragraph "H," of Section 58 of our General Laws.

Fredericktown, Mo., L. U. 1999.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

La Junta, Colo., L. U. 1634.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted.

hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Marshall, Mo., L. U. 934.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Findlay, O., L. U. 822.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when the Local Union complies with the provisions of Paragraph "H" of Section 58.

Portsmouth, O., L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

North Platte, Neb., L. U. 1200.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. 646.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. (Millmen.)

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appeal of George A. Carman, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of the late Timothy E. Carman, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn. The General Executive Board sustained the appeal and the claim was ordered paid.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $300 to be used for organizing purposes and to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Appeal of Arthur Mooney, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., from the decision rendered by the General Treasurer in claim for disability donation. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal.

Appeal of J. T. Steele, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing balance of donations on account of the death of Charlie F. Davis, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of disapproved death claim of Godfred Bjork, L. U. 65. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on the grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed. Evidence shows the Local Union is liable for the claim.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during September and November for the relief of members on strike. Filed.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. 1588.—Accounting received for appropriation made for the relief of men on strike during the month of June, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—Accounting received for appropriation made for the relief of men on strike during the months of September and October, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Welland, Ont., Can., L. U. 969.—Accounting received for appropriation made for the relief of men on strike during the month of July, 1919. Received a sfull accounting and filed.

Two Rivers, Wis., L. U. 1600.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of September, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Buffalo, N. Y., District Council.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Accounting made for appropriation during the month of September, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1654.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of September and October, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Wayne County District Council, Detroit, Mich.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of May and June, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 1501.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of August, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 1803.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of August, 1919. Received and filed as full accounting.

Waynesboro, Pa., L. U. 2003.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of September and October, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1705.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of September and October, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. 630. (Shop men only.) Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, when the provisions of Paragraph "H" of Section 58 of the General Laws have been complied with.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795. (Box Makers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 70c per hour, effective April 20, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

January 14, 1920.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

January 15, 1920.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 16, 1920.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 17, 1920.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 19, 1920.

Audit of books and accounts completed. Following is a report of sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting: We, the undersigned sub-committee of the Board, with General Treasurer Thomas Neale, on January 17, 1920, made an examination of all bonds and certificates of deposit in the vault of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

Certificate of Deposit dated September 8, 1919, No. 606, for $100,000, due February 2, 1920. Interest at 4½%.

Certificate of Deposit dated December 1, 1919, No. 697, for $200,000, due March 15, 1920. Interest at 4¼%.

Certificate of Deposit dated December 22, 1919, No. 743, for $100,000, due June 15, 1920. Interest at 4½%.

We find fifty (50) $1,000 bonds; interest at 4% of the Second Liberty Loan; $50,000.

We find thirty-five (35) $100 bonds; interest at 4¼% of the Third Liberty Loan; $3,500.

We find nine (9) $500 bonds; interest at 4¼% of the Third Liberty Loan; $4,500.

We find fifteen (15) $5,000 bonds; interest at 4¼% of the Third Liberty Loan; $75,000.

We find fifteen (15) $100 bonds; interest at 4¼% of the Fourth Liberty Loan; $1,500.

We find ten (10) ($10,000) bonds; interest at 4¼% of the Fourth Liberty Loan; $100,000.

We find twenty-five (25) $1,000 bonds; interest at 5½% of Canada Victory Loan; $25,000. Mature December 1, 1922.

We find five (5) $5,000 bonds; interest at 5½% of Canada Victory Loan. Mature November 1, 1923; $25,000.

Total U. S. Certificates of Deposit....	$400,000
Total U. S. Liberty Bonds...........	234,500
Total Canada Victory Loan Bonds.....	50,000
Total in Bonds and Certificates of Deposit	$684,500

T. M. GUERIN,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
JAMES OGLETREE,
Sub-Committee.

Brocton, Mass., L. U. 624.—Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Anthracite District. Accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of December, 1919. Received as full accounting and filed.

Commonsburg, Va., L. U. 1441.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Montreal, Que., Can., L. U. 1127. (Millmen.) Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 958.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Grinnell, Ia., L. U. 929.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. (Millmen.) Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Honalulu, H. I., L. U. 745.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 81¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Butler, Pa., L. U. 500.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office with the understanding that the Local Union complies with Paragraph "H" of Section 58.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Topeja, Kans., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Menominee, Mich., L. U. 1246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Greeley, Colo., L. U. 418.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Manchester, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council. (Millmen.) —Movement for an increase in wages from 57½c to 85c per hour, effective April 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Daytona, Fla., L. U. 1725.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dickerson, N. D., L. U. 1992.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. 654. (Outside men only.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 95c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Maysville, Ky., L. U. 922.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920 Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Michogan City, Ind., L. U. 1293 (Millmen) —Movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lowell, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Freeland, Pa., L. U. 905.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Oilton, Okla., L. U. 1117.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 12, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Cedar Falls, Ia., L. U. 1862.—Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Miss., L. U. 2080.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective February 11, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Piqua, O., L. U. 2248.—Movement for an increase in wages. Local not being in existence one year, General Executive Board could not take action.

Lehigh Valley District Council, Bethlehem, Pa. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 51c to 70c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mononogahela Valley District Council, West Brownville, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashland, O., L. U. 2021.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fulton, Mo., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Grand Rapids, Wis., L. U. 820.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Quincy, Mass., L. U. 762.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Brockton, Mass., L. U. 624.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Middlesex District Council, Stoneham, Mass. —Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, providing Paragraph "H" of Section 58 is complied with.

Lehigh Valley, District Council, Bethlehem, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from 66c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla., L. U. 1149.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., L. U. 1955.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The report of Second General Vice-President Lakey was read and approved and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing the Furniture Workers. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $250 for organizing work to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—The sum of $1,350 was appropriated for the relief of the men locked out.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—Request for additional strike benefits was considered by the General Executive Board and the request was denied.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Report of additional strike benefits due amounting to $3,776 for relief of men on strike; amount of $3,776 was appropriated.

Correspondence urging the purchase of Canada's Victory Loan Bonds, 1919, was considered and laid over until the April meeting of the General Executive Board.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Tuesday, March 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
37987	Fred D. Heaton	7	10	0	Abscess	$300.00
37988	Wm. Montgomery	19	1	7	Fractured skull	50.00
37989	Everette McMullen	20	21	1	Nephritis	300.00
37990	Benjamin Truex	36	5	3	Heart disease	300.00
37991	Margaret J. Laskey	38	17	4	Heart failure	75.00
37992	Richard J. Gallivan	112	3	1	Hemorrhage	50.00
37993	Adam Piepol	199	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
37994	Edward W. Brewer	340	4	2	Carcinoma	200.00
37995	Elizabeth Kelly	350	12	11	Carcinoma	75.00
37996	Henry F. Billings	427	4	6	Bullet wound	200.00
37997	Jacob Baker	434	6	5	Menengitis	300.00
37998	Margaret Luskie	486	14	11	Phthsis	75.00
37999	John E. Keim	677	17	7	Heart failure	125.00
38000	Geo. Kenstler	1051	4	7	Accidental	200.00
38001	John J. Etter (Dis.)	1319	2	8	Accidental	50.00
38002	Archie Maiorino	1456	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
38003	Abram D. Bedell	1505	15	4	Accidental	300.00
38004	Albert Lee Whitney	1667	8	0	Fractured skull	75.00
38005	Albert Kuntz	1721	10	2	Apoplexy	300.00
38006	Vaclav Kolorik	54	15	2	Suicide	300.00
38007	Alfred Personette	325	6	1	Endocarditis	300.00
38008	Noah F. Jones	331	19	7	Sclerosis	300.00
38009	Rubin Brody	336	17	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
38010	Laura R. Adams	430	8	1	Peritonitis	75.00
38011	Frank Willauer	454	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
38012	Logan V. Gibson	470	2	3	Heart trouble	100.00
38013	Sam Plotkin	504	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
38014	Eva Mutchler	591	25	9	Pneumonia	75.00
38015	Wm. Kerns	736	7	9	Nephritis	75.00
38016	Margaret Pollock	736	3	6	Crushed skull	75.00
38017	Margaret Miller	736	19	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
38018	Michael J. Dineen	783	3	3	Accidental	150.00
38019	Henry W. Schrank	783	6	3	Cancer	75.00
38020	Frank S. Powell	1172	15	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38021	Frank Heineman	1365	10	7	Myocarditis	300.00
38022	Florence J. McLean	1393	13	5	Hernia	75.00
38023	Anna L. Coleman	1462	2	0	Tuberculosis	50.00
38024	Wm. E. Knowles	1538	1	8	Self inflicted	50.00
38025	Don Leo Furbish	1835	7	8	Fractured skull	300.00
38026	Leon Canvin	1960	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
38027	Charles Jackson (Dis.)	22	23	4	Accidental	400.00
38028	Owen M. Carter (Dis.)	55	12	11	Accidental	400.00
38029	Alfred P. Miller	65	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
38030	Ethel Shaffer	131	1	7	Fractured spine	25.00
38031	Claus M. Charlestrom	174	9	6	Diabetes	300.00
38032	Anton Stier	264	6	3	Accidental	300.00
38033	Sarah A. Childs	302	3	3	Carcinoma	75.00
38034	Richard T. Jacobs	1154	22	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38035	Vernanzi Ferari	1319	12	2	Pneumonia	125.00
38036	Augusta Hoppenrather	1367	17	4	Ulcer	75.00
38037	Jos. Sauter	1392	12	6	Carcinoma	300.00
38038	Eugene Themblay	1558	1	8	Typhoid fever	50.00
38039	Daniel Barker	18	35	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38040	Geo. Killinger	60	3	2	Accidental	50.00
38041	Wm. M. Simpson	81	1	6	*Killed in service	50.00
38042	Alonzo L. Austin	163	22	5	Carcinoma	125.00
38043	H. L. Lewis	208	22	9	Fractured skull	300.00
38044	Alex. Proven (Dis.)	257	21	5	Accidental	400.00
38045	Abraham Olin	257	7	5	Carcinoma	300.00
38046	Thomas Wisnowski	341	6	7	Exhaustion	300.00
38047	P. J. O'Malley	483	21	6	Pneumonia (Bal.)	42.00
38048	Wm. J. Kaiser	571	7	8	Gun shot wound	300.00
38049	George Miller	690	12	5	Rupture	300.00
38050	Julia H. M. Eith	808	15	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
38051	Jos. Seabrooks	1222	1	5	Heart disease	50.00
38052	Arthur L. Collins	1258	8	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
38053	Walter Amrein	1348	6	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
38054	John A. Metz	10	33	6	Myocarditis	300.00
38055	Gulielma L. Richards	22	36	2	Paralysis	75.00
38056	James B. Reinhart	62	10	3	Accidental	300.00
38057	Dorotha A. Justus	75	7	6	Diabetes	75.00
38058	Rose Early	75	7	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
38059	Daniel J. McKenzie	88	16	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
38060	Edward Robinson	96	10	6	Myocarditis	300.00
38061	Wm. A. Watts (Dis.)	107	18	5	Accidental	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
38062	Wm. Peters	181	11	11	Nephritis	300.00
38063	Jos. Cieszinski	199	13	6	Poisoning	300.00
38064	Ramzell Fowler (Dis.)	213	1	11	Accidental	50.00
38065	Horace Fred Huestis	213	8	8	Accidental	300.00
38066	Caroline Muller	246	1	11	Diphtheria	25.00
38067	Ida Rushmore	268	1	0	Abscess	25.00
38068	Frank Nowakowski	341	8	11	Nephritis	300.00
38069	Geoo. G. Meadows	345	14	2	Accidental	300.00
38070	Michael A. Schieber	355	4	3	Accidental	200.00
38071	Louise Bernhardt	361	18	6	Nephritis	75.00
38072	Antone Anderson	427	17	2	Pericarditis	300.00
38073	Steven Finch	495	1	10	Accidental	50.00
38074	Catherine Hamilton	528	2	2	Carcinoma	50.00
38075	Alexander Mertz	633	14	6	Accidental	300.00
38076	John W. McIntosh	650	19	6	Dropsy	125.00
38077	Christopher Miller	897	13	4	Heart disease	300.00
38078	David Ross (Dis.)	1184	9	4	Accidental	400.00
38079	Carl Gustaf Houpt	1784	7	8	Anemia	75.00
38080	Linnett O. Keizur	1807	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
38081	Wm. R. Armstrong	1850	9	2	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
38082	John Carstens	2035	9	5	Nephritis	75.00
38083	Elizabeth Sorg	2	6	4	Edemia of lung	75.00
38084	Mary Stewart	2	9	1	Anemia	75.00
38085	Elizabeth M. Sowers	44	17	6	Carcinoma	75.00
38086	Gust Thomander	58	18	8	Myocarditis	300.00
38087	Katie Hein	58	4	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38088	Agnes Drayer	81	18	4	Heart disease	75.00
38089	Henry J. Arnold	87	12	1	Tuberculosis	125.00
38090	Mary V. Warehime	101	3	7	Pulmonalis	75.00
38091	Alice L. Wright	112	15	1	Tumor	75.00
38092	John Richard (Dis.)	131	16	8	Accidental	400.00
38093	Albert E. Carpenter	170	14	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
38094	John Rucinski	199	18	4	Cirrhosis	300.00
38095	Albert Lutz	209	30	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38096	Clark Caldwell	211	13	8	Accidental	300.00
38097	Mary A. Phillips	261	27	7	Liver disease	75.00
38098	Isaac B. Perry	253	21	2	Heart disease	300.00
38099	Joseph Suke	257	12	5	Consumption	300.00
38100	Geo. Cote	260	3	5	Suicide	150.00
38101	Walter M. Ryman	298	5	10	Fractured skull	300.00
38102	Clyde W. Sherwood	316	12	10	Carcinoma	300.00
38103	Oscar W. Taylor	349	18	7	Accidental	300.00
38104	Astrile Francouer	350	12	5	Accidental	300.00
38105	Charles Owen	393	17	9	Pneumonia	125.00
38106	Fred Bechtel	393	32	8	Fractured skull	300.00
38107	Katherine Lawson	432	13	0	Hysteria	75.00
38108	Joseph Monday	454	1	11	Abscess	50.00
38109	Daniel W. Henke	483	14	7	Gangrene	300.00
38110	Rudolph Hanson	792	1	0	Ulcer	50.00
38111	Charles O. Berg	1608	3	7	Apoplexy	150.00
38112	Florence Mordoff	1704	14	3	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
38113	Frank French	1786	12	1	Bright's disease	300.00
38114	Charles Hombrook	1	15	8	Carcinoma	198.30
38115	Daniel Machon	8	19	8	Tumor	300.00
38116	Hannah Moran	13	13	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
38117	Wm. Poff	49	18	0	Heart disease	125.00
38118	Emanuel Chotovinsky	54	9	2	Hemorrhage	300.00
38119	Alfred Brown	72	2	11	Carcinoma	25.00
38120	Ethel Groff	75	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
38121	Edward Leibrock (Dis.)	115	5	3	Accidental	400.00
38122	Lilly Kester	122	22	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38123	John Hagstrom	141	12	6	Accidental	300.00
38124	John Vanderweit	141	25	5	Cancer	300.00
38125	Eliza A. Marshall	160	17	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
38126	Effie J. Lusk	208	18	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
38127	Joel O. Newton	491	12	7	Myocarditis	300.00
38128	Frank W. Cockran	626	16	7	Gun shot	300.00
38129	Pearl F. Golden	637	1	2	Accidental	50.00
38130	John D. Bazinette	883	17	5	Chorea	300.00
38131	Wm. H. Daggett	787	2	6	Hemorrhage	25.00
38132	Sidney A. Logan	799	19	3	Dilitation of heart	125.00
38133	Godfrey Giltz	881	11	3	Carcinoma	300.00
38134	Anna Allen	943	9	8	Peritonitis	75.00
38135	Hyman Goldstein	1073	2	5	Gun shot	100.00
38136	Wm. A. Storms	1091	3	0	Hemorrhage	150.00
38137	Elijah Egan	1278	4	10	Heart disease	50.00
38138	Samuel I. Sdidons	1462	1	5	Influenza	50.00
38139	Zelia Turner	1904	3	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
38140	Bertella E. Sykes	1953	1	2	Carcinoma	50.00
38141	Frank Tlusty	2090	24	9	Carcinoma	300.00
38142	Peter Vonderschmidt	2090	24	9	Myocarditis	300.00
38143	Thomas Brown	8	15	5	Accidental	300.00
38144	Wm. Crossman	33	11	9	Myocarditis	300.00
38145	John Wimmer, Sr.	122	15	0	Fractured skull	300.00
38146	Hulda Tice	199	1	5	Nephritis	25.00
38147	Edward Saffern	199	14	2	Apoplexy	300.00
38148	Jos. N. McDonald	208	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
38149	Lizzie D. Grubb	465	9	5	Dropsy	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38150	Martin Luther Early	492	19	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38151	Abram B. Steele	532	2	4	Nephritis	100.00
38152	Fannie Coleman	559	6	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
38153	Ida V. Bergen	603	16	7	Carcinoma	75.00
38154	Charles Cleary	638	15	1	Dilitation of heart	300.00
38155	Orrin L. Carter	700	15	1	Cancer	300.00
38156	Alfred C. Harding	747	18	9	Nephritis	300.00
38157	Chas. M. Gilbertson	911	1	3	Poisoning	50.00
38158	Albina St. Aubin	1021	8	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
38159	Louis H. Bennett	1093	1	2	Septicemia	50.00
38160	James A. Douglas	1328	5	9	Uremia	75.00
38161	Fred Hurst	1529	8	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
38162	John T. Stuck	1711	3	8	Obstruction of bowels	50.00
38163	Wm. A. Heim	1886	3	2	Heart trouble	150.00
38164	Lena Jansen	5	2	8	Sarcoma	50.00
38165	Herman Beh	97	18	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
38166	Julia Zurborg	105	17	1	Heart trouble	75.00
38167	Michael Wenzel	148	17	5	Nephritis	300.00
38168	Wm. Siller	182	24	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
38169	Alice L. Demarest	246	11	2	Cancer	75.00
38170	Anna Bergfalk	257	8	6	Gall stones	75.00
38171	John Bethea	331	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
38172	Marjanna Kraska	341	7	11	Unknown	75.00
38173	John A. Kintz	492	12	8	Accidental	300.00
38174	Wm. J. Thompson	619	2	1	Accidental	100.00
38175	Lena Dotten	991	17	6	Suicide	75.00
38176	Wm. H. Rupe	993	10	4	Uremia	125.00
38177	Joseph B. Bryan	1113	17	6	Myocarditis	125.00
38178	Samuel C. Jarvis	1204	14	6	Nephritis	300.00
38179	Jane C. Nyland	1295	13	9	Heart disease	75.00
38180	Geo. Edick	1319	6	5	Suicide	75.00
37181	John G. Jones	1419	6	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
38182	Wm. A. Organ	1693	11	7	Cancer	300.00
37183	Palmyer A. Bonnville	1914	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
38184	Charles H. Brazington	14	20	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38185	Gustave Reinhardt	47	28	1	Pneumonia	300.00
38186	Harry James Enson	61	15	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
38187	Molly Goldsmidt	73	13	6	Peritonitis	75.00
38188	Charles S. Simons	132	8	4	Cancer	300.00
38189	Cornelius Shaw	255	17	0	Influenza	300.00
38190	George Lamb	631	6	6	Tuberculosis	125.00
38191	Benjamin Randle	701	18	9	Apoplexy	125.00
38192	Ella Johnson	913	23	9	Carcinoma	75.00
38193	Wilhemina Halinen	1456	19	1	Nephritis	75.00
38194	Wm. Schneider	1	3	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
38195	Edwin J. Lang	10	17	0	Pneumonia	300.00
38196	Catherine Burke	112	13	3	Goiter	75.00
38197	Hannah E. Hyldahl	171	4	1	Cancer	75.00
38198	Geo. W. Shoop	416	31	5	Nephritis	300.00
38199	Alfred Dupere	548	18	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
38200	Eli La Flam	600	16	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
38201	Wm. C. Soloman	691	3	4	Nephritis	150.00
38202	John Schneider, Sr	692	28	10	Nephritis	300.00
38203	Mary Pahls	692	13	5	Myocarditis	75.00
38204	Walter H. Walker	964	1	11	Appendicitis	50.00
38205	Charles E. Clem	1006	5	1	Anamenia	75.00
38206	Isaac Dyball	1188	10	10	Nephritis	125.00
38207	Della Snyder	1282	3	10	Appendicitis	75.00
38208	Sidney J. Weir	1295	15	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
38209	Henry J. Bittner	1382	3	2	Accidental	150.00
38210	Margaret Gould	1401	8	7	Apoplexy	75.00
38211	Emerilda F. Talbott	2033	1	3	Typhoid fever	25.00
					Total	$39,515.30

126	Full beneficial claims	$28,690.30
29	Semi-beneficial claims	3,775.00
60	Wife's claims	4,150.00
9	Disability claims	2,900.00
224		$39,515.30

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3815	Anna R. Ducety	691	15	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3816	Lilly M. Hawk	281	3	1	Semi, not entitled to donation	....
3817	Wm. M. Hooker	1822	2	11	Not total disability	....
3818	Nellie Kline	207	1	10	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3819	Frank Kaceinski	1092	3	10	Not total disability	....
3820	Mary McCabe	539	13	10	Three months in arrears	75.00
3821	Katherine Hoelle	304	21	8	Three months in arrears	75.00
3822	John Scow	2065	1	1	Semi, not 2 years a member	....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3823	Elizabeth Hinds	1756	1	3	Over 50, semi beneficial	....
3824	Elizabeth Herberner	1122	1	11	Over 50, semi-beneficial	....
3825	John F. Stephenson (Dis.)	842	14	5	Disability not result of accident	....
3826	Charles J. Fallis	655	2	8	Alcoholism	25.00
3827	Joe Bojman (Dis.)	1108	16	1	Not filed within two years	400.00
3828	Geo. W. Hoover (Dis.)	1437	0	0	Three months in arrears	....
3829	Ada Johnson	1674	2	5	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00

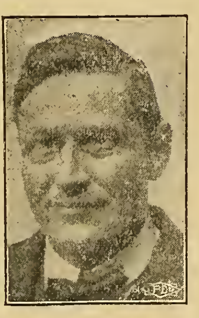
Local Unions Chartered In December, 1919 and January, 1920

Elkins, N. C. (Furn. Workers and Boxmakers)
Kincardine, Ont., Can. (Furn. Workers)
Ann Arbor, Mich. (Millmen)
New London, Conn. (Railroad Carpenters)
Dundas, Ont., Can. (F. M. & E. in Furn. Ind.)
Wichita Falls, Tex. (Millmen)
Savannah, Ga. (Dock Bldrs. & Pile Drvrs. Col.)
Elkhart, Ind. (Millmen)
Wilmington, N. C. (Colored)
San Francisco, Cal. (Piie Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders)
Batavia, Ill. (Millmen)
Summerville, S. C.
San Sebastian, P. R.
Durham, N. C.
Evarts, Ky.
Yuma, Ariz.
Savanna, Ill.
Newton Falls, Ohio
Sipe Springs, Tex.
Milton, W. Va.
Goshen, Ind.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Midland, Ark.
Brawley, Cal.
Havenstraub, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Ellensburg, Wash.
Winsboro, S. C.
Yanco, P. R.
Laurel, Miss.
Lovell, Wyo.
Mandaw, N. D.
Eldon, Mo.
Manati, P. R.
Greenville, Miss.
Guanica, P. R.
Lock Haven, Pa.
Carbon, Tex.
Richmond, Ky.
Petersburg, Ind.
Flat River, Mo.
Arrayo, P. R.
Kenova, W. Va.
Northfield, Minn.
Delta, Col.
Plain Dealing, La.

Total, 46 Local Unions.

Information Wanted

Wm. Pheffer, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, formerly a



member of Local Union No. 1050; he is about 5 ft., 9 in., tall, blue eyes and dark hair. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing Henry Gripp, R. S., 6013 Greenway Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Lee Price, last heard from in Eastland, Tex. His wife is seriously ill and his family in need of his assistance. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. Lee Price, 628 N. 10th St., Waco, Tex.

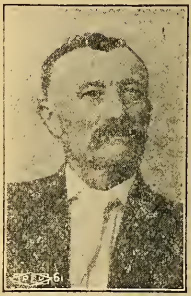
* * *

Daniel Fagan, communicate at once with your brother regarding our uncle's estate.

PETER A. FAGAN,
209 Maple Ave.,
Wellsville, N. Y.

* * *

J. J. Wilson, of whom the accompanying photo is a likeness, was last heard of at St. Louis, Mo. Any one knowing of



his whereabouts kindly advise Mrs. J. J. Wilson, 5425 Oriole Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

What Statistics Show

The cost of 22 of the most essential foods increased 3% in July over June, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its Monthly Labor Review, September issue.

"By this increase," it is stated "July now represents the month when these foods cost more than they have ever cost.

"During the past year, from July, 1918, to July, 1919, the cost for the United States of the 22 articles of food has increased 13%.

"During the six year period, July, 1913, to July, 1919, the retail price of the 22 food articles combined increased 92%. The following articles increased 100% or over: Ham, 101%; sugar, 102%; bacon, 109%; pork chops, 114%; corn meal, 117%; flour, 127%; potatoes, 153%; and lard, 164%."

TRADE NOTES

L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.—I wish to inform you that through our committee we were able to get an increase in wages to 75c and 80c an hour from February 1, 1920. John D. Brown, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz.—This is to inform you that our trade movement proved a success and our demands for $8 per day of 8 hours have been granted. Frank DeMory, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1808, Wood River, Ill.—Our new scale went into effect December 1st without any trouble and everything is running smoothly. Earl F. Scott, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1827, Madill, Okla.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and went through without any trouble. Our new wage scale is 87½c an hour. J. B. Marble, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 278, Edwardsville, Ill.—This is to advise you that our trade movement was a success and our demand for 90c an hour was granted. A. H. Theuer, R. S.

* * *

Hudson County D. C., Jersey City, N. J.—This is to notify you that we have through negotiations with the Employers' Association, been granted an increase of wages from $7 to $8 per day. Chas. L. Cook, Sec.

* * *

L. U. 2243, Paris, Ill.—I am glad to report our trade movement was a success and our new scale went into effect January 1, 1920. Riley Martin, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 897, Parkersburg, Va.—This is to inform you that we had no trouble whatever in getting our wages raised from 60c to 75c an hour. H. O. Lott, R. S.

◆

Old Trade Journals for Sale

Any one wishing to buy some old copies of "The Carpenter," Building and Building Age Journals as far back as 1888-1913, will find it to their advantage by writing to Lewis R. Saul, 214 Spruce St., Reading, Pa.

◆

"For age and want save while you may. No morning sun lasts a whole day."—(Benjamin Franklin.) Buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

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Wisconsin—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

Wyoming—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Correspondence

Cincinnati Local Entertains Returned Soldiers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On the evening of November 25th, last, Local Union No. 667 gave an entertainment and supper in honor of our soldier members who went across the "big pond" and did their share. The committee in charge of things put forth strenuous efforts to make a success of the affair, and, according to the many complimentary remarks heard during and since the event, they "produced the goods." Having an idea that the best was not too good for our gallent laddies, the committee sent a personal and urgent invitation to the General President to come over to Cincinnati and tell the boys all about it. We received a reply from Mr. Hutcheson, saying that his duties manifold and various, would probably prevent his being present at that time, but that he would send someone to represent the General Office in his place.

We were indeed glad when we received word from the General Office that First General Vice-President Cosgrove had been delegated to come over and talk to us.

On the night in question, after routine business of the Local had been transacted, our genial President, Brother Wm. Lloyd, turned the meeting over to the committee and appointed Brother H. D. Powers as Toast Master for the evening.

Brother Powers, in his opening remarks, stated that thirteen of our members had served the Government during the war, all of whom had safely returned with the exception of two, who had paid with their lives the price of devotion to their country's cause.

Brother Lawrence Fogarty died on the transport on his way to France on October 10, 1918.

Brother Ross C. Acomb died immediately after his return from France in February of this year, and while neither of these brothers were killed in actual battle, they were entitled to as much honor and respect as though they had.

Another brother, Wellington Hill, one of the very first to volunteer and go across, was severely wounded at Argonne by a charge of shrapnel, mangling his shoulder. Brother Hill in consequence, was in the hospital for ten months and has not even as yet fully recovered from the effects of his wounds. The other brothers who were in service are: Manly Hill, Harry Hookman, Chas. Hyde, Thomas Hyde, Florien Klein, Frank McErlane, James Shannon, James Sparks, A. B. Wilkie, and Albert Wilkers. Brothers Wm. Thie and John C. Murphy had joined the Local since the war. Brothers George Witt of Local Union No. 703 and Ben Marlfield of Local Union No. 712 were also present.

After the supper the Chair introduced First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, who made a most interesting and instructive speech on what had been accomplished by the United Brotherhood during the war. He also warned against Bolshevistic and I. W. W. propaganda that is being spread throughout Organized Labor by foreign radicals, who seek to disrupt our present conditions. He also spoke feelingly of the brothers who had been in the service, saying in effect that no words could adequately express our appreciation of the duties performed and the sacrifices made by those gallant boys who flocked to the colors at the call of our country. Brother Cosgrove's remarks were listened to attentively by the brothers present and generously applauded. We hope we will have the pleasure of listening to him again soon. There are all kinds of Bills in circulation, some Bills are good and some of them bad, and some only medium, but the Bill introduced by the Chair at this time is the only Bill of its kind in existence — good old Arnold Bill, State Organizer and Secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters. Arnold is a fluent speaker and easy to listen to. His remarks were well received and liberally applauded. Then came old reliable John Potts, who, in addition to being a member of the General Executive Board, has the still higher honor of being a member of Local Union No. 667. Brother Potts seemed to be peeved about something, and was inclined to scold us a bit, but the boys all know Brother John and took it for granted that he meant well and applauded his remarks when he had finished.

Brother William Reinke, the genial Secretary of our District Council, and Brother Henry Cordes, one of our efficient Business Agents, also spoke on matters of general interest to us, and their remarks were well received. During the supper and between the speeches the quartette rendered several selections, which were applauded generously.

With best wishes for the prosperity of our Brotherhood, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
H. D. POWERS,
W. A. ZINGERLE,
A. H. STEPHENSON,
Committee.

District Council of St. Louis Holds Reception in Honor of the Returned Members Who Fought in the Late War

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis has a record in the late war of which they are decidedly proud, and which will be written in history second to none of any organization throughout the country.

The Service Flag of the Carpenters' District Council shows 250 men in service. Two hundred and forty-six members returned home safely without having received as much as a scratch in the struggle; but the experience as related by some of these boys show they were in the thickest of the fray. One is still missing and has not been accounted for. Three gold stars mark the loss of so many members.

In honor of the return of these 246 heroes, a gigantic reception was planned at the suggestion of their Secretary, who seems to know the right thing to do at the right time. An invitation was extended to the Hon. Wm. L. Hutcheson to deliver the address of welcome. Invitations were also extended to First General Vice-President Cosgrove, Second Vice-President Lakey, General Secretary Duffy, General Treasurer Neale and the entire personnel of the Executive Board. A special invitation was extended to Mrs. Hutcheson, and we are more than pleased to announce that we were honored by the presence of both Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson.

This affair was staged November 21st at Trimp's beautiful academy, and the program opened by President W. M. Davis of the District Council, giving a short address in which he introduced the Hon. H. W. Kiel, who delivered a very appropriate, as well as patriotic address, which was well received. Mayor Kiel in turn introduced General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, and it was a real pleasure to see these two big men meet and shake hands on such an auspicious occasion.

Brother Hutcheson, after delivering the address of welcome to the boys, made it plain that the very cause which they fought for would be carried through our organization. He claimed there was and is no place in our organization for the radical element or the Bolshevik; our organization having for its purpose the betterment of the membership. The improvement of working conditions that we may better be able to battle the high cost of living was one of the many features set forth in his address. Brother Hutcheson cited his many experiences as a member of the War Labor Board in his endeavor to hold the status of our Brotherhood, so ardently fought for, and at the same time to in no way handicap our Government in its great struggle for democracy. At the conclusion of his remarks, the ovation extended him demonstrated that every remark had gone straight home and the members could be heard to express their approval of the attitude assumed by our General President.

Our only regret was that Brother Hutcheson and Mrs. Hutcheson were compelled to depart to catch their train back to Indianapolis, where, he informed us, he had a very important engagement for the following day.

And so terminated one of the greatest affairs that has ever been the pleasure of the Carpenters to be a part of in its history.

The committee joins hands in wishing success to our organization and President and feels very proud to have introduced an affair of this kind to the members in whose honor this affair was given. We extend a hearty appreciation for our heroes' efforts and sacrifices and trust they shall never be called upon to repeat the same.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. WILLIAMS, Secy.

Casual Comment

The Germans admitted defeat when the Armistice was signed, but the high cost of living hasn't hollered "uncle" yet.

* * *

The rule is that the person who does not dare to say anything against monopoly is loud in talking against Organized Labor and workingmen.

* * *

If the United States Senate, during the long extraordinary session, did not give a good example of sabotage, what did it do?

* * *

It becomes necessary for all those who really wish for better conditions for themselves not only to join the union, but to take a live interest in its work, and to insist in making this world a brighter and better one for workers than it has been in the past.

* * *

General President Hutcheson, in his report to the General Executive Board, takes an optimistic view for the coming year when he said: "The outlook for the coming year is that there will be a continuation of building activities, thereby creating a continued demand for men of our craft." Mr. Hutcheson being in close touch with conditions throughout the country, is in a position to know, and his views are, to say the least, encouraging.

* * *

There is no easy way. Freedom and rights come as a result of organization and struggle. They can be maintained only through organization, eternal vigilance and above all, preparedness for defence. It is therefore up to you, Mr. Member, to get busy on that 500,000.

* * *

Without sounding an alarmist note, we venture to say that radical activity in the labor movement, by which it seeks power, is the most important question which has been before the American public for years. Only a conservative campaign and eternal vigilance will defeat the purpose of these zealots of warped minds.

* * *

The Union Label is incorruptable and indistructable, tyranical judges can't enjoin it, soldiers can't shoot it down, and traitors can't sell it. It gleams as a diadem in the firmament of hope.

* * *

Next fall a new Congress will be elected, and it is time that every trade unionist began to give consideration to the men who are to represent the people as a whole in the Sixty-seventh Congress.

* * *

The nation can well spare the presence of at least one-half of the present lawyers filling Congressmen's chairs. The nation would be much better off if the workers prepared for the next congressional election by selecting trade-unionists and then electing them to Congress.

* * *

Our country will have a better understanding and a fuller knowledge of the developments on the industrial field when our newspapers apply a higher grade of intelligence to the work. It is regrettable and a great misfortune that at this crucial stage in American industrial life there should be so much profound ignorance at the very heart of our sources of information.

* * *

Perhaps there is no one item connected with our economic life that would surprise us more than a knowledge of just what excess burdens the day's work actually carries.

* * *

Labor's greatest danger is from within, not from without. The old order has passed away, and in its place a new code of ethics is recognized which promises much for the man who toils.

* * *

Someone certainly has plundered the coal situation — and it has not been the miners.

* * *

The Attorney General admits that prices have risen steadily during the past year, but he looks for a decided drop in the spring of 1921. Basing figures on the ratio of increase in 1919 and continuing during the present year, 1920, the decided drop in prices, predicted by Mr. Palmer, may give us sugar at about 50c a pound and other commodities in proportion.

Craft Problems

Protractors Recently Invented By a Member of the U. B.

The protractors are shown drawn to actual size on the blue-print. Protractor No. 1 is drawn with a radius of 12 inches. The protractor will be in its originally first position by placing the tool on its short level, with the curvature 0 degrees exactly on the inside mark on the tongue of square to your left. Reverse protractor and a quarter circle is completed.

Fig. 1.

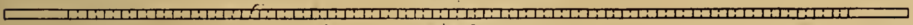
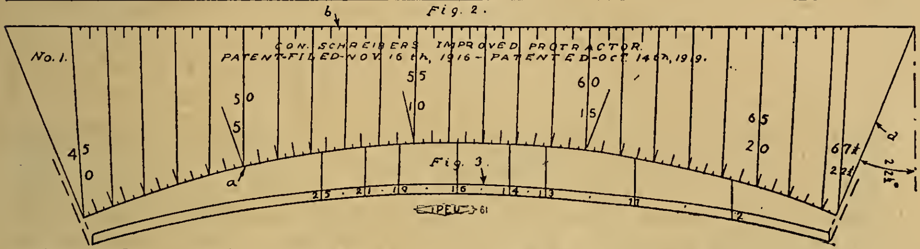


Fig. 2.


No. 1.
CON. SCHREIBERS IMPROVED PROTRACTOR.
PATENT-FILED-NOV 16th, 1916 - PATENTED-OCT. 14th, 1919.
b
Fig. 3.
45
0
50
5
a
55
10
60
15
65
20
67½
22½
d
22½
25
21
19
16
14
13
11
12

This protractor is also arranged so as to indicate the length of its curvature or any portion thereof, in a straight line. The length of the curvature is shown near the straight edge "B" in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

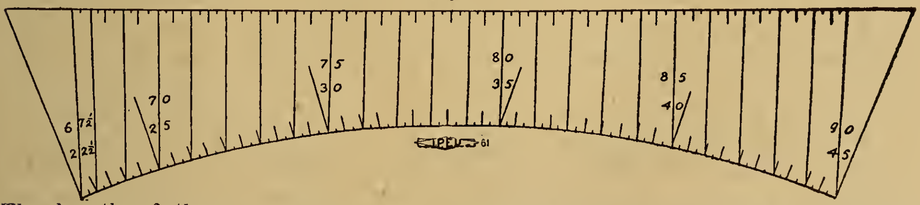


Fig. 1 is a view of the measurement scale for the length of circles, or arcs extended from the face of protractor.

Fig. 5.

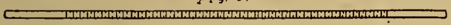


Fig. 6.

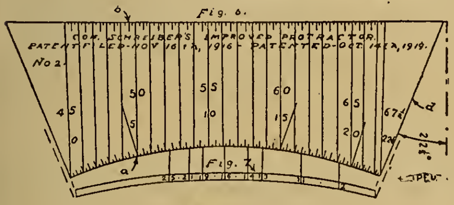

b
PATENT-FILED-NOV 16th, 1916 - PATENTED-OCT. 14th, 1919.
CON. SCHREIBERS IMPROVED PROTRACTOR.
No 2.
45
0
50
5
a
55
10
60
15
65
20
67½
22½
d
22½
Fig. 7.

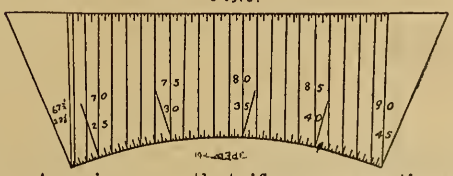
Fig. 2 is one face side of protractor.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the arcuate edge of protractor showing the gauge points of polygons which are not in even degrees. For instance, the gauge point of a pentagon is in even degrees, namely 36 degrees which can be readily found on the protractor and is therefore not marked.

Fig. 4 is opposite face side of protractor.

Protractor No. 2, as shown in Figs. 5. 6. 7, and 8, is identical to protractor No. 1, with the exception that the curvature of this protractor is drawn with a radius of 6 inches. This protractor is intended to be used in connection with the little steel square, having 1 ft. long blade, and 8 in. long tongue. This tool should, on account of its size and simplicity, be indispensable as a pocket edition to all brothers who are interested in craft problems.

Fig. 8.



Assuring you that if my suggestions are accepted, I will co-operate in the future as much as possible.

C. SCHREIBER.

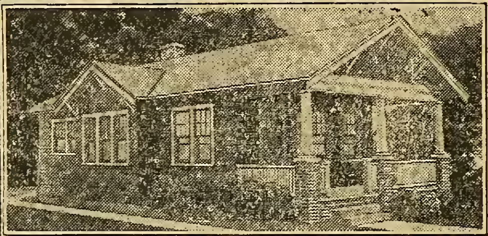
Local Millmen No. 42.

EVERY CARPENTER
SHOULD INVESTIGATE THIS LIBERAL OFFER.

This advertisement is backed by a big $50,000.00 company and endorsed by a Million Dollar Bank. Mr. Moore has been giving these houses away for three years and there is no doubt but that he keeps his word and his promises.

All Carpenters are urged to send their names and address (use the coupon below) to Mr. Moore and get full detailed information, a picture of the house and his complete free offer. You assume no obligation in answering this advertisement.

BEAUTIFUL HOME FREE



This offer is so liberal it is hard to believe, but it is true—every word is true. There are no strings to my offer and I will positively give this home away just as promised in this offer. You can get a home free if you send me your name quick and do as I say.

Stop Paying Rent!

Surely you have longed for the day to come when you could cease paying rent to a heartless landlord, and call your home your own. I am now offering you the golden opportunity to free yourself from the clutches of the money-grabbing landlord, and at no cost to yourself. Picture a handsome six-room house, nice lawn and pretty shrubbery and flowers growing in well-arranged beds. Don't you want a place like this, and free, too? Of course you do, so send me your name today—before you lay this magazine aside.

This House Can Be Built Anywhere You Want It Don't hold back—don't say "no such luck for me." You can have the house built wherever you say — California, Maine or anywhere in the United States. It makes no difference where you want to live. This offer is open to all.

I Will Even Buy a Lot for You

Perhaps you do not own a lot, or have no place to build, but don't allow this to prevent your sending in your name and address, because I will arrange to buy a lot for you if you don't own one. This wonderfully beautiful and comfortable home can be yours if you promptly answer this advertisement, and do as I say. Don't take chances of some other person getting ahead of you, but rush the coupon to me at once. An offer like this may never come to you again.

Costs Nothing to Investigate You run absolutely no risk whatever. It costs you nothing to investigate this wonderfully liberal offer. All I ask you to do is to rush me the coupon or send your name and address on a post card.

WHEN I SAY FREE—I MEAN FREE

RUSH THIS COUPON

Do not delay, but fill out the coupon and send it to me before you lay this paper aside. Be the very first to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address

C. E. MOORE, President
Home Builders' Club
Dept. 713 Batavia, Ill.

FREE HOME COUPON

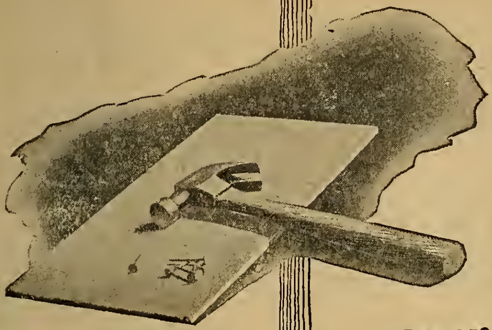
C. E. MOORE, Pres. Home Builders' Club
Dept. 713 Batavia, Illinois

I want one of your free houses. It is understood I need not send you one cent of my own money. I risk nothing.

Name ____________________

Street or R. F. D. ____________________

Town ____________________ State ____________________



Can you operate a hammer?

AN ordinary carpenter's hammer? Then you can lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

You don't need a kit of slater's or roofer's tools. Any carpenter, who will follow directions that are so simple they are almost automatic, can apply Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles — and do a good job.

The right nails come with these shingles — and even the nailholes are put in to make the work still easier.

Moreover, in addition to being easy to lay, Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are fireproof, waterproof, strong and exceedingly attractive in appearance.

You can probably get them from your building material dealer, or if you prefer, the nearest Johns-Manville branch will give you full particulars.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63
Large Cities
For Canada, Canadian Johns = Manville
Co., Ltd., Toronto

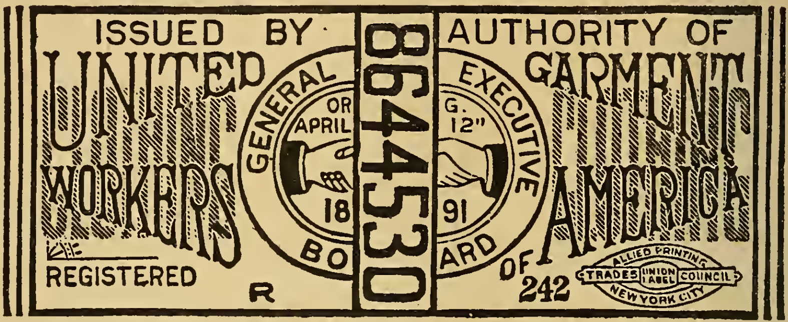
JOHNS MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT
Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

Heat Insulations, High Temperature Cements, Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Brake Linings, Fire Prevention Products

JOHNS-MANVILLE
ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Clothing for Men and Boys Without This LABEL

IS NOT UNION MADE



This label must be sewed in by machine stitching in the inside pocket of the coat and vest and hip pocket of the trousers.

This is the only label for men's and boys clothing approved by the American Federation of Labor.

It represents "AMERICAN TRADES UNIONISM" and it stand for "AMERICAN IDEALS".

It insures the continuation of your organization as well as ours.

UNION CARPENTERS--BUY NO CLOTHING THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL

DO YOU WANT GOODS MANUFACTURED BY UNION MEN AND WOMEN?

If so, buy underwear, hosiery and sweaters that bear this union label:

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION
MADE
REGISTERED

It is a guarantee that the goods are manufactured in clean, healthful factories, or shops under the best sanitary conditions and by the most efficient working men and women in the trade, and also guarantees that those who manufacture the goods are receiving union wages and union conditions.

For further information address:

THE
UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS
OF AMERICA

John Golden,
International President

Sara A. Conboy,
International Sec.-Treas.

108-112 Bible House New York City, N. Y.

CARPENTERS!!

Look For the Union Stamp

On Your Footwear

Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase for winter wear. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

THE

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American
Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY - - Gen'l Pres.
CHARLES L. BAINE - Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

CARPENTERS!

DO YOU BUY UNION MADE HATS?

IF NOT, WHY?

Over four-fifths of the Hat Manufacturers of the United States are now using the **Union Label** of the **United Hatters of North America.**

UNION-MADE HATS OF EVERY STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE AND OF THE VERY BEST VALUE ARE ON SALE IN EVERY STORE AND CAN BE HAD FOR THE ASKING.

WHY PATRONIZE THE ONE-FIFTH WHICH IS NON-UNION?

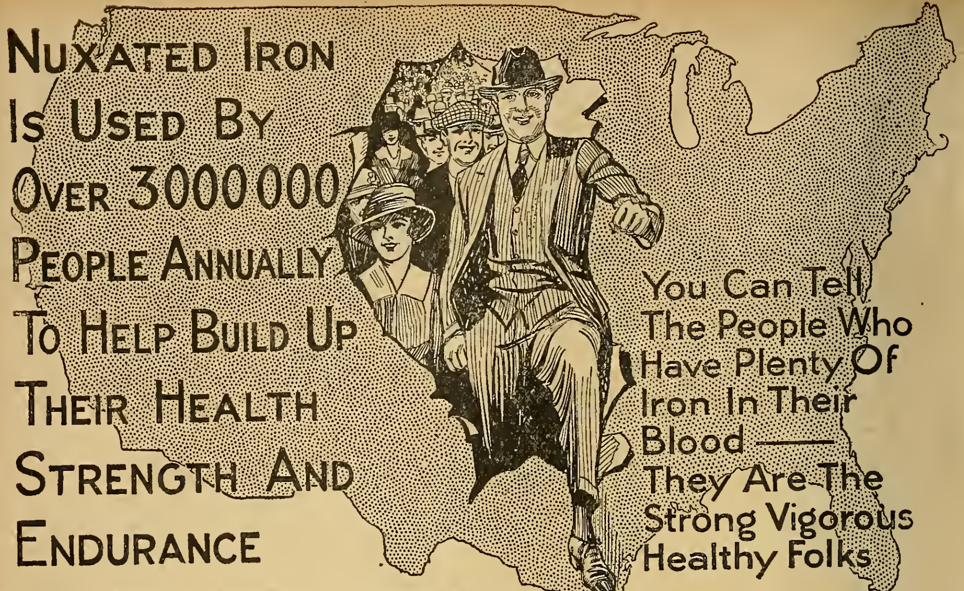
This is our **Union Label.** It is on buff colored paper and sewed in the hat under the sweat band.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT IT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT IN THE NEXT HAT YOU PURCHASE.

Remember **Stetson Hats** are **NON-UNION.**

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA

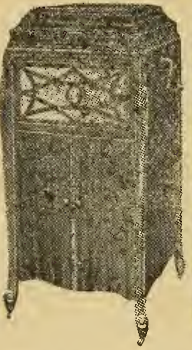
Headquarters, General Office: 72-73 **Bible House, New York City.**


Nuxated Iron Is Used By Over 3000000 People Annually To Help Build Up Their Health Strength And Endurance
You Can Tell The People Who Have Plenty Of Iron In Their Blood — They Are The Strong Vigorous Healthy Folks

Look around at the men and women you meet in a single day. One glance is enough to tell the ones with plenty of rich, red blood, strength and physical energy to back up their mental power and make them a success in whatever they undertake.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, says that to help make strong, keen, red-blooded Americans there is nothing so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron. It often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time. It is conservatively estimated that Nuxated Iron is now being used by over three million people annually, and it has been used and endorsed by such men as Ignace Jan Paderewski, Ex-Premier of Poland and Master Pianist; United States Judge G. W. Atkinson, of the Court of Claims of Washington; also former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of Chicago, and others. Nuxated Iron is dispensed by all good druggists everywhere.

U CAN MAKE THIS PHONOGRAPH



In your spare time SAVE Dealers' profit and selling expense. **FREE BLUEPRINTS** upon request, write now. We can furnish Hardware, Mechanical parts and Woodwork to exact size, ready to assemble. **A Few Hours' Work and Own a Phonograph As Good As Any, That Will Play Any Record.**

This Is No Toy. Panels Genuine Mahogany and Qrt. Oak, 5 Ply.

THE CARPENTER & CABINET MAKERS' SUPPLY CO.
118 N. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Cut out big profits. Anyone handy with tools can make a cabinet according to our drawings and simple instructions. We furnish mechanical parts at small cost. Drawings, blue prints, parts, price list, etc., free on request. Write today.

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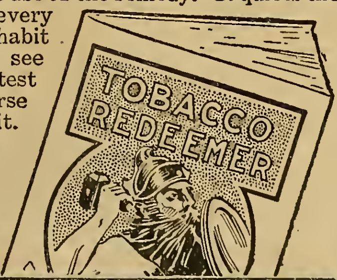

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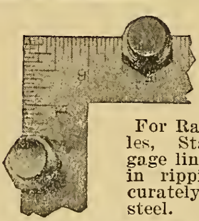

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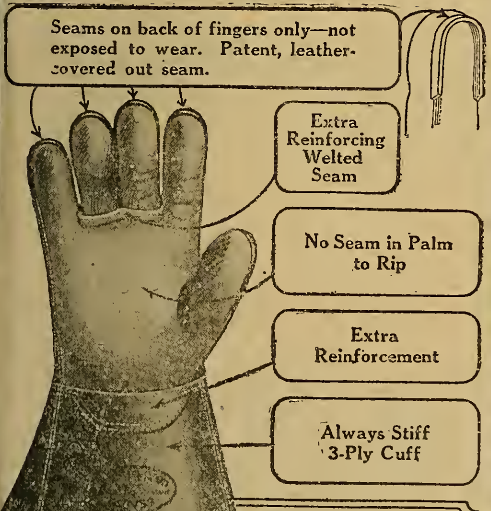
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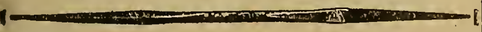

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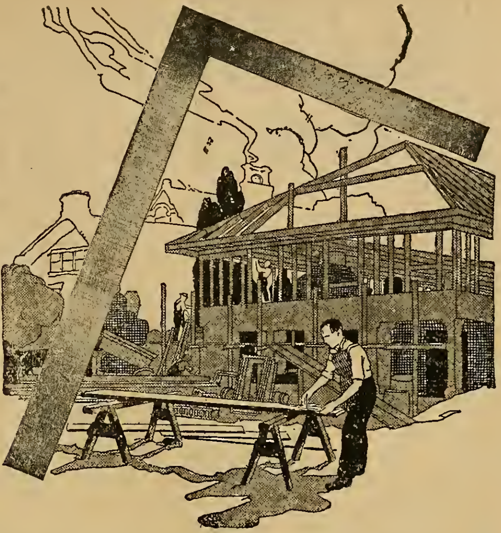

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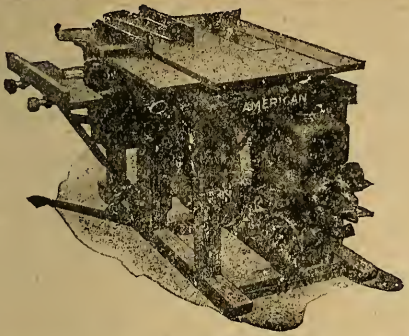

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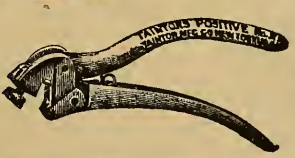

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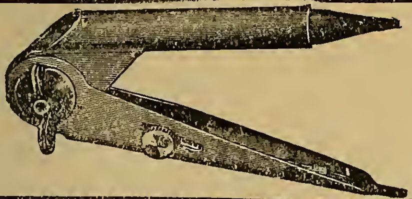

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No. 3 for cross cut and circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.

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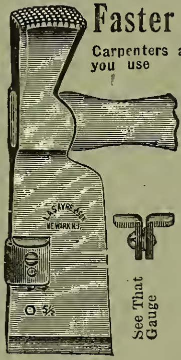
No. 5 for timber and board saws 6 to 14 gauge.

CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, NEW YORK, N. .

There is BIG MONEY SURFACING FLOORS the "AMERICAN UNIVERSAL WAY

The Electric Motor does the work. All you have to do is to guide the machine. Get into this business and clean up some real money.
Let us start you.

American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St. Toledo, O.



Faster Shingling---More Money

Carpenters and Builders! That's what it means when you use

Sayre Shingling Hatchet

With Positive Gauge — Get One Today!

Gauge is positive—cannot slip. Clamps on with screw—is readily changed. Unequaled for fast shingling; ask for No. 144 made (with oval head, 169 points) price, prepaid, $2.50. Also with flat head, No. 44, 81 points, milled. Price, $2.50, prepaid.

We also make a complete line of lathing hatchets. Sayre Shingling or Lathing hatchets are the best your money can buy.

L. A. Sayre Company
332 Mulberry Street, NEWARK, N. J.

The Roofer Knows the Satisfaction of laying a roof with

Rex Strip Shingles

GRAYISH GREEN DARK RED

For they have these great advantages

Four shingles picked up as easily as one. No guess work--the spacing is in the shingle.

No chalk line necessary. *Self spacing--self coursing.*
Easily handled in cartons. *Easily laid by inexperienced helpers.*

The Flintkote Company
87 Pearl Street, Boston 9
NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

ATKINS
SILVER STEEL SAWS

A—the first letter in the alphabet stands for ATKINS. ATKINS—stands for the highest quality and efficiency in SAWS, SAW TOOLS and SAW SPECIALTIES. Atkins products are known the world over as

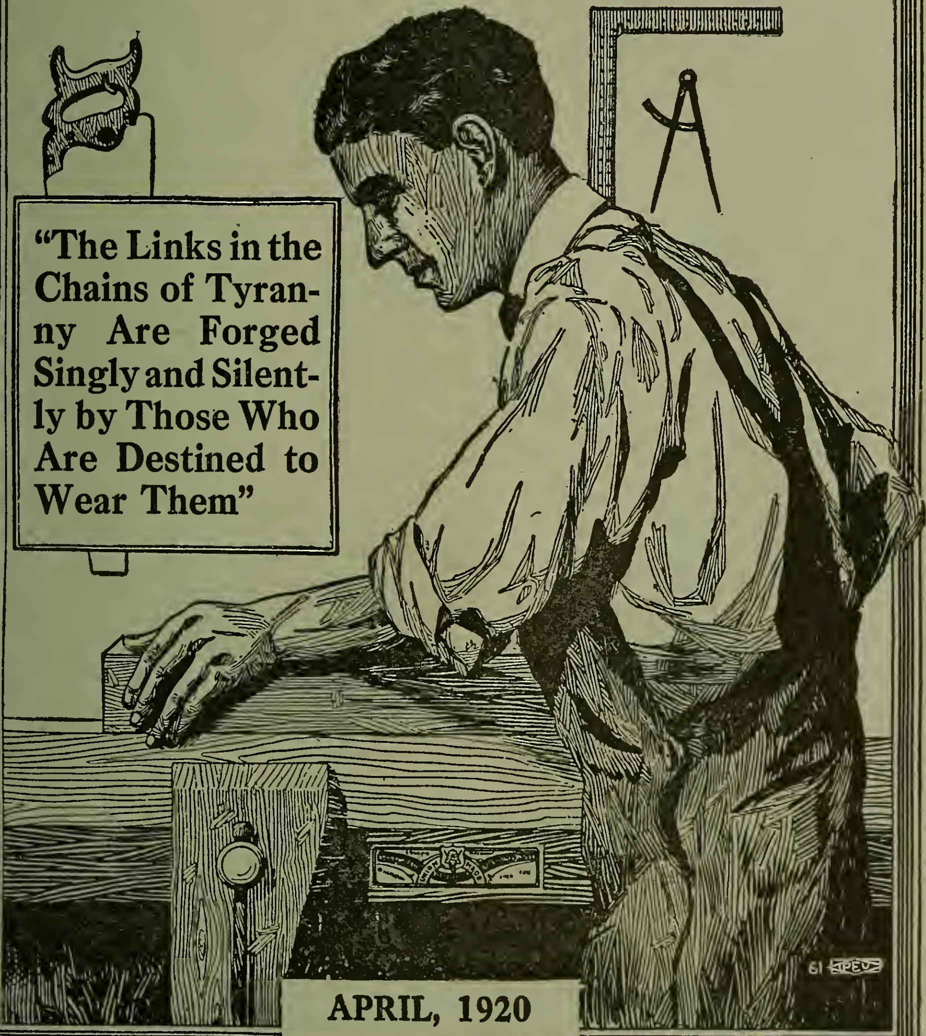
"The Finest on Earth"

Learn more about Atkins Products. Write for our free books, *"Saw Sense"* and *"How to fit Cross-Cut and Hand Saws."* Send 30 cents, coin or stamps for Atkins Nail Apron.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1857 *"The Silver Steel Saw People"*
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:
Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
San Francisco
Seattle
Portland, Oregon
Paris, France
Sydney, N. S. W.
Vancouver, B. C.

The CARPENTER



"The Links in the Chains of Tyranny Are Forged Singly and Silently by Those Who Are Destined to Wear Them"

APRIL, 1920

BEAVER BOARD

for Better Walls and Ceilings

The Mark that Insures the Result

This trade-mark is for your protection. It stands for genuine Beaver Board and is plainly printed on the back of every panel of this good wall and ceiling material.

Beaver Board is more than a "knotless, crackless, manufactured lumber;" it is a *long lived and attractive wall and ceiling result.* When you buy Beaver Board for new work or for remodeling or repairing *you buy this result,* and you can easily be sure you are getting it by looking for the familiar Beaver Board trade mark.

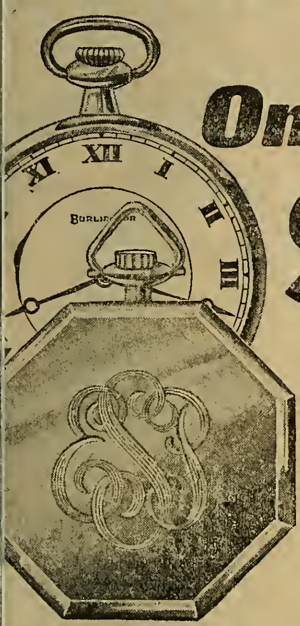
Send for a copy of "Beaver Board and Its Uses."

BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE

THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
Administration Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thorold, Ontario, Canada; London, Eng.
Offices in principal cities of the United States and abroad
Distributors and dealers everywhere

Look!

21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
Adjusted to the second—
Adjusted to temperature—
Adjusted to isochronism—
Adjusted to positions—
25-year gold strata case—
Genuine Montgomery Railroad Dial—
New Ideas in Thin Cases.



Only $3.50 A Month

And all of this for $3.50 per month—a great reduction in watch prices direct to you—a 21 jewel adjusted watch at a rock bottom price. Think of the high grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. And, if you wish, you may pay this price at the rate of $3.50 a month. Indeed, the days of exorbitant watch prices have passed.

See It First You don't pay a cent to anybody until you see the watch. You don't buy Burlington Watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of e watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. Then look at e works! There you will see the masterpiece of the watch maker's skill. A perfect time-ece adjusted to positions, temperature and isochronism.

actically every vessel in the U. S. Navy has many Burlington watches aboard. Some have er 100 Burlingtons. The victory of the Burlington among the men in the U. S. Navy is stimony to Burlington superiorty.

Send Your Name on This Free Coupon

et the Burlington Watch Book by sending is coupon now. You will know a lot more about atch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer ear" of the over-priced watches which are no better. nd the coupon today for the watch book and our offer.

Burlington Watch Co.
th St. and Marshall Blvd., Dept. 5194 — Chicago, Ill.
nadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

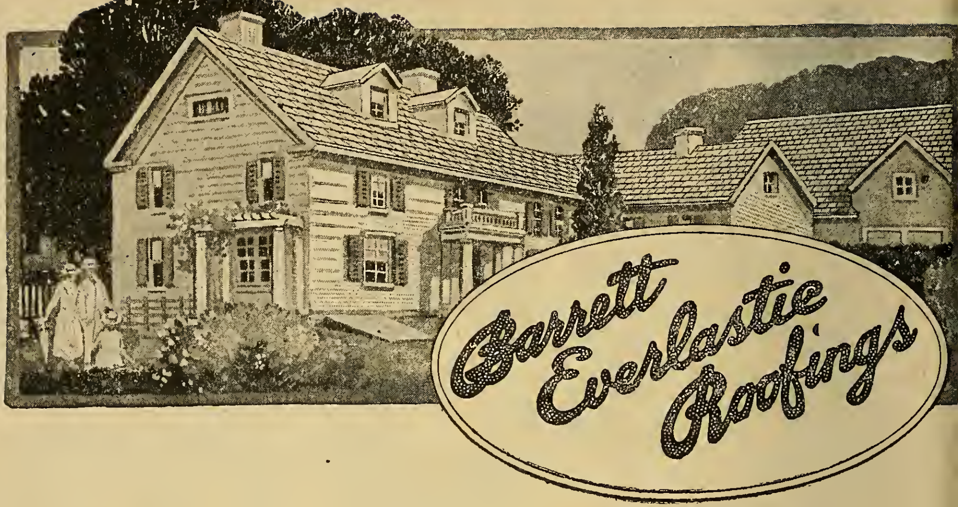
Burlington Watch Co.
19th St. and Marshall Blvd.
Dept. 5194 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me (without obligation and prepaid) your free book on watches with full explanation of your cash or $3.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name..

Address..

....



Artistic Roofs that Save Time and Money

A building covered with Barrett Everlastic Roofing not only saves money for the owner, because it is low in cost, but insures an artistic job that will be a landmark of beauty for years to come. With these labor-saving shingles there is no waste of material in laying. They are staunch, durable and require no painting.

Everlastic Roofing comes in two styles of Shingles, faced with real crushed slate in beautiful art-shades of red or green, and two styles of roll roofing, one slate-surfaced and the other plain.

They are perfectly adapted to any and every type of steep-roofed building.

For full information write our nearest branch for free illustrated booklet.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles — Four Shingles in one. A great time saver. Surfaced with real crushed slate. When laid, look like individual shingles. Used on the finest buildings. A popular roofing with carpenters and builders everywhere.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles — Slate surfaced, single shingles, 8 x 12¾ inches. Durable, artistic, easy to apply and low in cost.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing — Same material as the shingles, but in roll form. Nails and cement in each roll. Artistic and durable — easy to apply.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing — A plain surfaced ready roofing. Tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. Easy to lay. Nails and cement in each roll.

The Barrett Company

New York
Cincinnati
Minneapolis
Atlanta
Lebanon
Chicago
Pittsburgh

Dallas
Duluth
Youngstown
Philadelphia
Detroit
Nashville
Salt Lake City

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Birmingham
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Washington
Buffalo
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Kansas City
Peoria

Johnstown
Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B
Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Blue Buckle Union Made OverAlls

YOU get a brand new idea of economy and service in overalls and work coats when you put on Blue Buckles. Sturdy, unexcelled quality is built in every detail.

Tack-stitching on pockets and seams, oversize at strain points, reinforced back band that can't split are just a few of Blue Buckles' extra wear features. And, realize that into these garments goes honest, skillful workmanship by our expert Union employees on a 44-hour week!

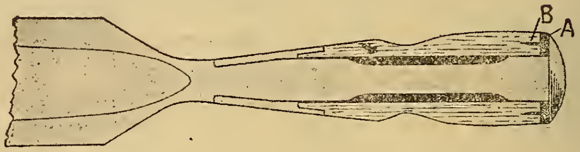
Blue Buckles are the greatest overall value you ever put your money into.

Jobbers OverAll Company, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia
Largest Manufacturers of Overalls in the World

"Strong for Work"

TRADE MARK
UNION MADE
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Stanley Tools



STANLEY "EVERLASTING" CHISELS

Blade, Shank and Head One Piece of Solid Steel

This not only insures great strength and durability but enables the full power of the blow struck by a hammer or mallet to be transferred directly from the head to the cutting edge.

The Blade is forged from one end of the steel rod, the other end being upset to form the Head.

A leather washer (A) is placed between the head and the handle. This acts as a cushion, relieving the handle from shock when a blow is struck, thus preventing same from splitting. A Brass Ring (B) is driven into the large end of the handle, providing an additional safeguard.

The illustration shows the general construction of all "Everlasting" Chisels.

Special circular upon request.

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

USG

Sheetrock

The Carpenter's Choice

FOR years you have been looking for this standard wall in unit form.

You have wanted a unit material rigid, uniform and fire-resistive.

Here it is—Sheetrock.

A sheet of pure gypsum rock. Sheetrock won't warp, shrink or buckle. Sheetrock will not burn.

On all framework and in all moderate-priced construction, Sheetrock makes a job you can be proud of. It pleases the owner.

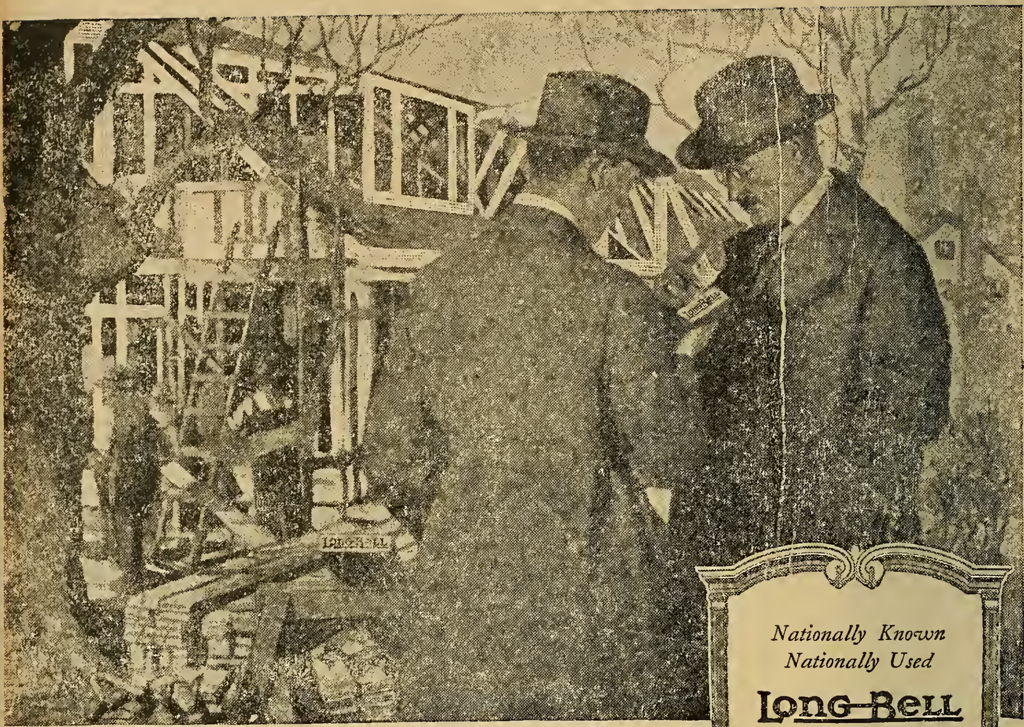
You can go over the work with him—point out how evenly the units of Sheetrock join in a flat surface—remind him it will not crack or warp or buckle or shrink—remind him it will resist fire—because it is a sheet of gypsum rock—Sheetrock.

And the longer he lives with it, the more that customer is going to value Sheetrock and respect your good judgment in using durable, good-looking, economical Sheetrock. Whenever he has any other building to do, he will naturally think of you first.

Look for chances to use Sheetrock on alteration and repair work. Sheetrock comes in broad, flat, compact sections, 32 and 48 inch widths—ceiling high. It cuts, saws and nails like soft pine.

The U. S. G. Patented Reinforcement protects the edges, gives extra nailing strength, and makes a tight joint. Your dealer in lumber or in builder's supplies can furnish you with Sheetrock.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
General Offices, Chicago



Nationally Known
Nationally Used

LONG-BELL

Products

Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers
Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum
California White Pine Lumber
California White Pine Sash and Doors
Screen Doors, 3-Ply Veneers
Creosoted Lumber and Timbers
Creosoted Posts, Poles, Piling, Ties, Wood Blocks

A Dependable Guide to Good Lumber

Southern pine lumber is a highly standardized product and there are no secrets about its manufacture. No lumber company has an exclusive right to trees, machinery or men that gives it a monopoly on excellence. Many makers of Southern pine lumber may turn out boards and timbers that are equal in quality.

Yet—there's a vast difference in lumber as every user knows.

The reason—

Care in manufacture and grading.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company, largest manufacturer of Southern pine in the United States, has been for nearly 30 years trying to improve its product. So successful were the efforts that this company lately determined that all users of lumber, large or small, should be able to identify its products as a guide to careful buying. Hence this trade marked name plainly branded upon all boards and timbers:

LONG-BELL
THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber

This brand is an assurance of *uniform quality*, an announcement to all that this manufacturing concern has taken special pains to produce an article on which it is proud to brand its name.

Ask your dealer for Long-Bell brand.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.

]

OID
STAND ON END
RU-BER-OID
ROOFING
Directions, Lap. Cement, Rustproof Nails, Inside Roll
"RU-BER-OID" is printed on underside of all Ru-ber-oid Roofing
A PRODUCT OF
THE STANDARD PAINT CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

The Start of a Good Roof

Your roofing job is well begun when you tear the wrapper from the first roll of Ru-ber-oid Prepared Roofing. Then when its last nail is driven your customer can bid goodbye to his roofing worries.

The first cost of Ru-ber-oid is practically its last cost — many roofs covered with Ru-ber-oid have lasted, almost untouched, for more than a quarter century.

Don't judge prepared roofings by their looks or "feel." There are many roofings that to outside appearances are exactly the same as Ru-ber-oid. *But they are not Ru-ber-oid.* Ru-ber-oid Roofing is built to wear. It is made to meet a standard of quality—not of price. You cannot *see* Ru-ber-oid quality — you cannot *touch* it—but time has proven that it is built into every roll.

When you contract for a roofing job specify Ru-ber-oid. It is your guarantee of service.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
Woolworth Building
Chicago New York Boston

There is but one Ru-ber-oid—The Standard Paint Co. makes it

Cypress Market Tips (No. 2)

When we eight or ten months ago endeavored to make CYPRESS buyers understand the general situation by emphatically stating in this advertising "SOMEONE WILL HAVE TO DO WITHOUT CYPRESS THIS YEAR," there were smiles on the faces of some of those who thought they knew better, but we hope our readers have learned by this time that in this advertising we attempt to be absolutely truthful.

And it is truthful right now to state that in CYPRESS there is a tendency toward further slight advances in prices. The whole inclination of the CYPRESS manufacturers is to make their sales prices upon a basis showing a reasonable profit over the cost of production. It is learned however, that costs are slowly advancing instead of declining and this condition, in view of the fact that there is a ready sale for more stock than is available, will necessarily show up in sales prices.

There is some increase in the production of CYPRESS, but that lumber which is now being sawed cannot be marketed until after next May which is another condition many of our good customers do not realize.

As things stand, this advertising is not for the purpose of booking new orders, but we certainly hope to make our friends believe that we are doing the best we can and that old customers have the first call upon us.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Assn.

1252 Hibernia Bank
Building, New Orleans, La.

1252 Heard Nat'l Bank
Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

INSIST ON TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS AT YOUR LUMBER DEALER'S.
IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW.

These Overalls are *Extra* Strong

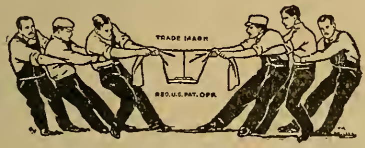
HERE'S a pair of overalls you won't wear through at the knees, that won't tear on every projection, and won't bind, no matter what position you are working in. Made with convenient pockets that won't wear out or pull out after a little usage.

They are sold with the famous Sweet-Orr guarantee, which for nearly half a century has guaranteed money back if Sweet-Orr overalls rip, or prove unsatisfactory.

Whether you buy Sweet-Orr Overalls, Work Pants and Coats, Corduroy Clothes or Khaki Pants and Suits, you'll always find this same dependability. Seams are double sewed--won't rip; buttons that are securely fastened on--can't pull off; button-holes extra strong--garment shaped and curved at seams, bib and fly, around the waistline, under the arms, giving extra comfort to the wearer.

Your dealer can supply you with Sweet-Orr garments. Ask for them--and look for the Sweet-Orr labels.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.
15 Union Square New York City



The World Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-of-War Trademark

SWEET-ORR

UNION MADE

CLOTHES TO WORK IN

FRIENDS ALL AROUND

Carpenters and builders are particular. They must choose all things carefully—with an eye to lasting value—from their friends to tools they work with. Quality—solid, actual merit—is what they want.

Signal Overalls

Made of TubTesT (COPYRIGHTED) Fabrics

are made for men of this type—particular men—men who desire something above the average. Signal overalls are true to size, comfortable, wash-proof and wear-proof.

Buy From Your Dealer

Ask your dealer for Signal Overalls. If he does not carry them, tell us your size and we will gladly send a suit on approval.

HILKER-WIECHERS MFG. CO.
Makers of the Famous Signal Shirts
Dept. A 1255 RACINE, WIS.

TRADE MARK
SIGNAL OVERALL
UNION MADE

WARNING:
Every Genuine Signal Overall has this Trade Mark on the waist band.
Without this Trade Mark it isn't a Signal.

Signal
SHIRTS & OVERALLS

Free Lesson

Learn to Read Blueprints

Mail coupon today for this FREE LESSON. It will positively convince you that **Plan Reading from Blueprints** is not at all difficult—that by our new, easy method you can master it in a short time. You don't pay a cent for this lesson—now or at any other time—and your request for it places you under no obligation at all.

You are looking ahead to something better than working with the tools of your trade. Some day you hope to become foreman or superintendent in charge of building work—perhaps to go into the contracting business for yourself. In any case an expert knowledge of plan reading is absolutely necessary—and we want to show you how to get it.

We give you **practical** instruction in Blueprint reading that you can apply to your every day work. We place in your hands Blueprints used in actual building work in Chicago and other cities, and send full instructions on every point. Every detail is carefully explained by practical contractors and builders—men in charge of construction work right here in Chicago. You get the benefit of their long years' of practical experience. They give you the kind of knowledge that brings rapid advancement and a fatter pay envelope.

Learn By Mail Builders' Course Easy Payments

Just a few hours of your spare time at home each week devoted to study will enable you to master this Course in a surprisingly short time. Our lessons come to you by mail in convenient form for spare-time study—during evenings at home or at any other convenient time.

Throughout the entire course your instruction is under the **personal guidance** of our experts. Every subject is handled in a plain, straight-forward manner, in language that you can easily understand. You are taught the things you need to know—and taught in such a way that you will remember them.

And you can get all this training on easy monthly payments, so that you will scarcely feel the cost.

Complete Course Includes:

Plan Reading How to read a building plan. Floor plans and elevations. Use and meaning of different lines on the plan. Sections and section lines. Cross sections. How different materials are shown on the plan. How to read dimensions. Detail drawings. How to lay out work from the plans. Tracings and blue prints—how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc., etc., etc.

Construction **Brickwork:** Footings and foundation walls of brick, concrete and stone. Brick laying, joints in brick work, pointing, tuck pointing, etc. Brick and stone arches. Use of different kinds of stone.

Carpentry: Kinds and uses of woods, cornices, interior details, framing, roof construction, bridging, miter joints, butt points, etc. How plans are made. Complete instructions illustrated by working blueprints, of all kinds of buildings, private, public and business.

Estimating Practical rules. Problems worked out from the plans. Brickwork and carpentry. Excavations. Labor and material for footings in brick, concrete and rubble stone. Methods of practical builders. Re-inforced concrete—full plans and specifications for re-inforced concrete buildings. Estimates of labor and material required. Labor and material for brick work; figuring common and pressed brick walls of different thicknesses, etc. Chimneys, fire places and cisterns. Fire proofing, tile, tile flooring, arches, partitions, furring, terra cotta, etc. Lumber and timber; figuring board feet. Estimating posts, girders, sills, joints, studs, bridging, rafters, etc. Estimating all kinds of roofs, floors, siding, cornices, etc. Labor for rough and finished carpentry.

Estimating mill work. Labor and material for window and door frames, sash, blinds, base board, wainscoating and all kinds of closets, cupboards, etc. Lathing, plastering, sheet metal work, plumbing, heating, wiring, etc.

A Better Job—More Money

Mail the coupon and by return mail get the Free Lesson in Plan Reading together with full information regarding our Builders' Course which will prepare you to make more money. Remember this places you under no obligation.
Send the coupon.

SEND COUPON NOW—TODAY

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
9 Chicago "Tech" Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

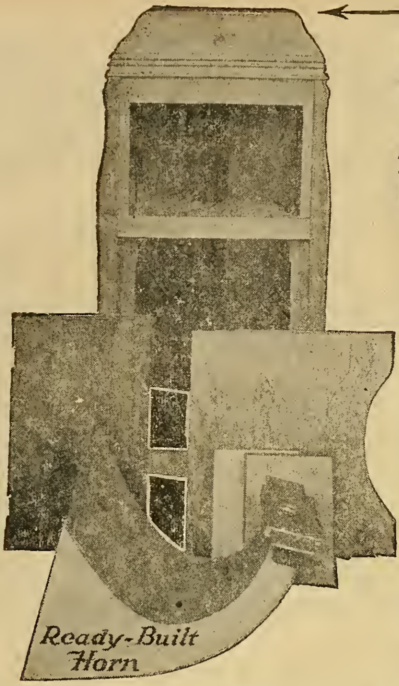
CHICAGO
TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
439 Chicago "Tech" Bldg., Chicago

Without obligation on my part, send me the Free Lesson in Plan Reading, also information on Course I have marked X.

☐ Plan Reading for Builders. ☐ Complete Builders' Course.

Name ....
Street and No. ....
Town or City .... State ....
Present Occupation ....

This Shows how Easy We Make it for YOU to *Build Your Own* PHONOGRAPH



CABINET PIECES consist of legs, shelves, doors, scroll, dome strips, panels, ready built tone chamber, etc. All pieces are cut and ready to be put together. This is Plan No. 2. Plan No. 3, cabinet is glued together in white. Plan No. 1 calls for blue prints and detailed plans. This is for cabinet makers. All three plans, prices, and full particulars sent upon application. Use coupon.

The cut at the left shows one of our partly completed phonographs ready for some happy man to complete. This is one of the three plans we are offering to those wishing to build their own phonographs and save money by doing so. Anyone looking at the above cut would call it

A Snap For Any Carpenter

to finish this machine in his spare time, and it would be, **for any man** whether a carpenter or a banker, because we have made it easy. Others are doing it, how about YOU? You can build any of our six beautiful models, and own a fine machine at a

Tremendous Saving In Cost

because you will be **saving the cost of the labor,** and buying the mechanical equipment direct from us at close prices.

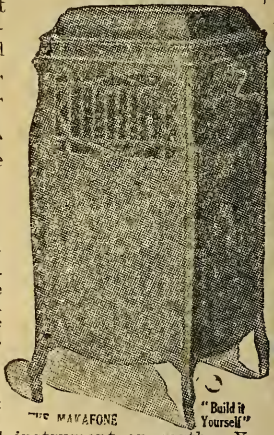
We offer you three plans, as follows:

Plan No. 1. For cabinet makers and those skilled in the use of tools. Consists of a complete set of simplified plans, blue prints, mechanical equipment, etc.

Plan No. 2. Cabinet Pieces "knocked-down," (all cut and accurately fitted), ready for assembling, mechanical parts, and finishing.

Plan No. 3. Cabinet all put together in the white — same as above—ready for motor, etc., and finishing. This is the easiest plan of the three, and the most popular.

There is a wide selection to meet all tastes and purses.



Six Beautiful Models To Choose From

each having the same high grade mechanical equipment—motor, soundbox, tone-arm, turn-table, speed regulator, winding crank, etc.—as fine as would be found in any high grade machine. All models play all records. This proposition opens up great possibilities in addition to the plan of simply building a phonograph for one's own use and pleasure.

Agents Are Making Big Money

making and selling machines! Here is the nucleus of a fine business which can be started on a small initial capital. The phonograph is the most popular musical instrument on earth. You know this. And if others are making money, making and selling these popular instruments, *why not you?* Why don't you make up your mind right this minute to get started in this business. Nothing to prevent you. We will show you how.

Send Today For Full Particulars

of what we know to be *the opportunity of a lifetime,* that's open *now* to men who are looking for new ways to make money. Don't wait — don't hesitate. Obey the impulse and WRITE TODAY.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY Co.
198 Springer Bldg., 313 S. Clinton St.
CHICAGO ILL.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY CO.
198 Springer Bldg., 313 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send full details of your "Build Your Own Phonograph" proposition, without obligation to me.

Name..........................

Address..........................

City or Town..........State......

PRACTICAL BOOKS
FOR
Carpenters and Builders.

WHEN you get stuck in cutting a mitre for roof work or in figuring the proper length of your rafters and trusses, or if you run across a difficult problem in stair work, what do you do? Lose a half a day trying to figure it out or do you know where to find the information in some good book? We make a specialty of books on carpentry, building, house planning and estimating — the kind that tell you how the work has been done by men who know how to do it, and in such a simple manner that you can do it yourself without any trouble. Just a few of these are listed below.

Hick's Builders' Guide, 1920 Edition. The best book on roof framing, figuring the cost of carpenter labor and material that has ever been written. 360 pages, well illustrated, flexible Fabrikoid, $2.50.

Hodgson's Steel Square and It's Uses. A standard book telling how to use the square in cutting rafters, hips, groins, braces, brackets, collar beams, jack-rafters, etc. 111 pages, 5x8 inches, 70 figures, Cloth. Price 60c.

Crussell's Jobbing Work for the Carpenter. Gives the time and labor saving kinks and practical suggestions that will help you in doing work in the shop and at home. 273 pages, 270 figures. Cloth, $2.50.

William's Stair Builder's Guide. Tells how to construct straight flight, platforms, cylindrical and elliptical stairs so the average carpenter may be able to handle any kind of a problem that may come up. 256 pages, 358 figures. Cloth, $2.50.

Otter's Furniture for the Craftsman. A book of dimensioned drawings and instructions to enable the carpenter and mechanic to make his own furniture, 306 pages, 297 figures. Cloth, $2.50.

MONEY BACK IF THEY ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

U. P. C. Book Company Inc.
243-249 West 39th Street, New York.

THE
FOUNDATION
COMPANY

CONSTRUCTING
ENGINEERS

NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH CHICAGO
NEW ORLEANS
SEATTLE SAN FRANCISCO

WITH the first stroke of a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane the carpenter knows he has a superior plane in his hands.

Its rigid and true-cutting blade, its lack of chatter, its quick and easy adjustment for coarse or fine cuts, all recommend it to expert workmen.

In addition is the special Auto-Set feature which permits the blade to be removed, sharpened and replaced in exactly the same position and for the same depth of cut, without any readjustment whatever. Send for catalog showing the six sizes.

Sargent Framing Square

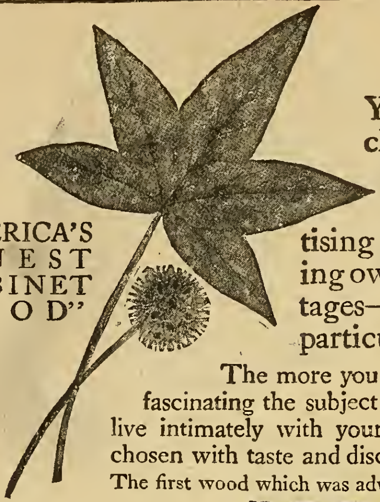
Sargent Steel Framing Squares are the only squares which will calculate the lengths and cuts of Jack, Valley, Hip and Common rafters without any figuring on the part of the carpenter.

Sargent Framing Squares are made of the finest tool steel and tested for trueness and accuracy. Made in nine dependable finishes. Ask for a Sargent Framing Square No. 500 series.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
55 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

RED GUM



"AMERICA'S FINEST CABINET WOOD"

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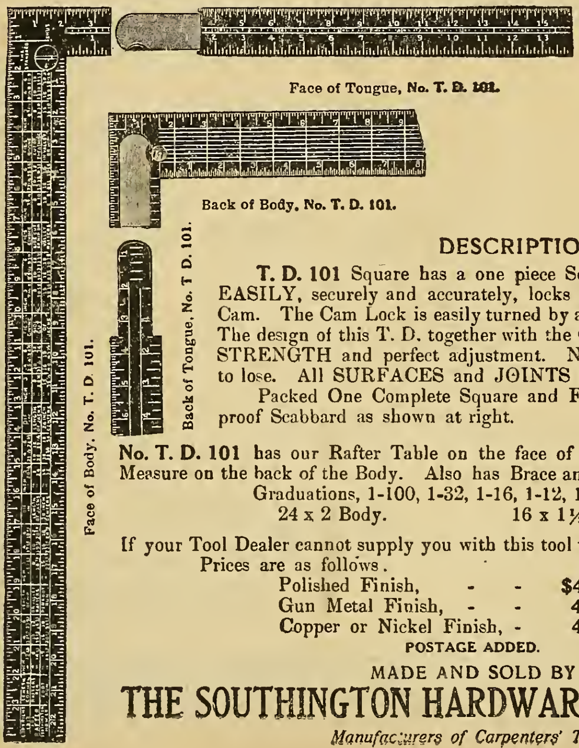
Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.
Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.
Back of Tongue, No. T D. 101.
Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.
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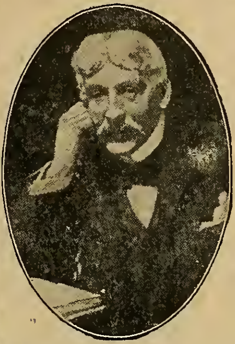

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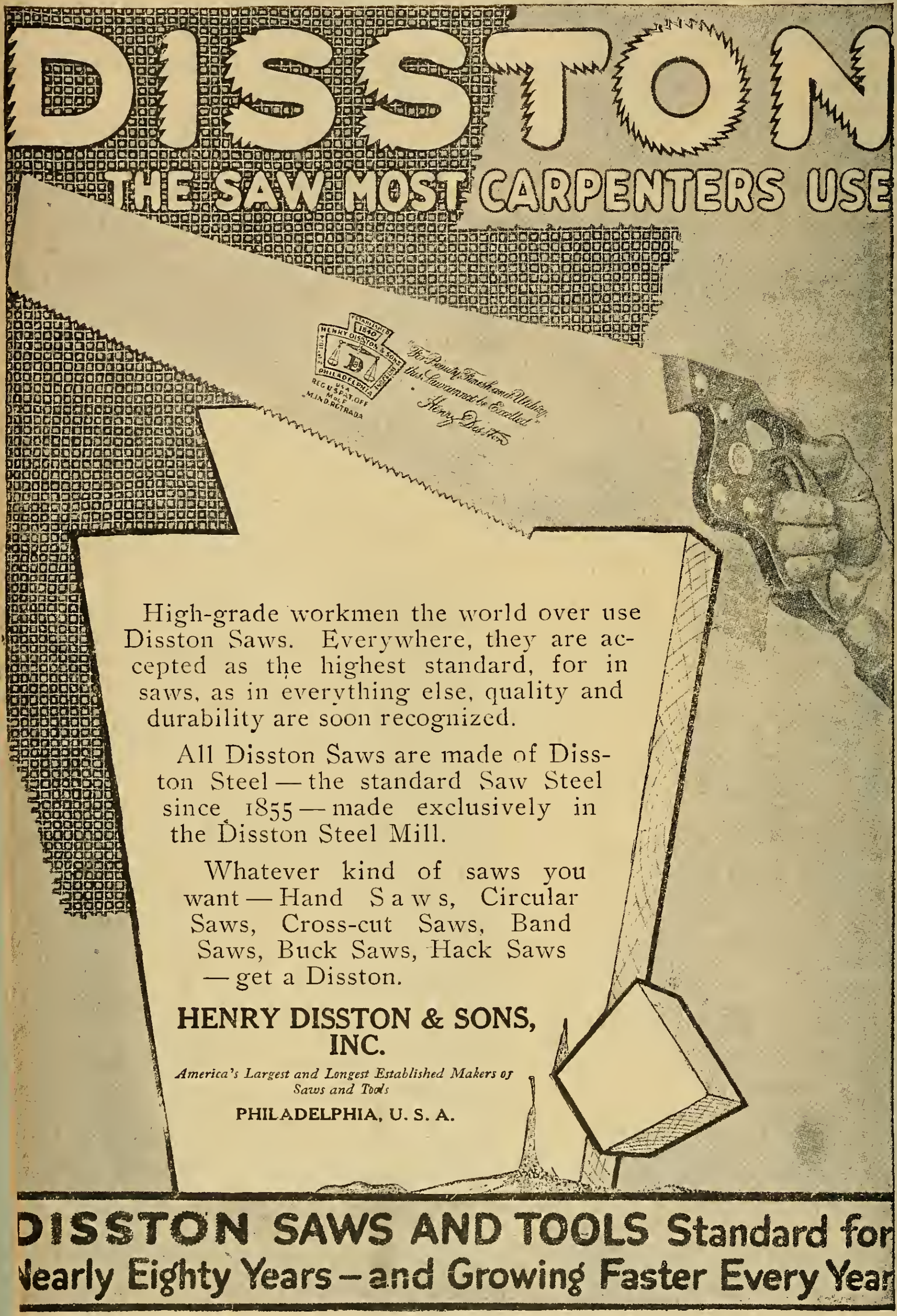
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL. 1920

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Memory of the Heart

If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,
We keep them in the memory of the brain;
Names, things, and facts — whatever we knowledge
call,
There is the common ledger for them all;
And images on this cold surface traced
Make slight impressions and are soon effaced.
But we've a page more glowing and more bright
On which our friendships and our love to write;
That these may never from the soul depart,
We trust them to the memory of the heart.
There is no dimming — no effacement here;
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear;
Warm, golden letters all the tablet fill,
Nor lose their lustre till the heart stands still.

—Daniel Webster.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

(By Atreb)

IS the industrial world a smoldering volcano?

This question has been smashed into my consciousness by the repeated hammer blows of the daily press, the weekly and month magazines, the screeching of the radical, the pleading of the social-minded, the threats of the workers and the pussy-footings of the employer.

To those who can see with their eyes closed comes the recurring picture of bursting flames carried by prejudices, the sympathies, the ideals, the hatreds and injustices from town to town, state to state, country to country. Here and there in the midst of this chaos stands a "fireman" in a feeble attempt to put out his individual "fire" succeeding partially, but always endangered from flying embers of his neighbor's conflagration.

Men of industry talk in whispers and there is a look of fear in their eyes as though they were sitting on the rim of an erupting volcano. From everywhere comes the cry of unrest, shouted from the housetops by the ranter, discussed academically by the learned professor, written of profusely by the theorist. Capital says the question of unrest should be solved. Labor says the conditions that make for unrest must be solved. And all of this discussion is being piled mountain high, a smoldering fire, now bursting out into flame, now being controlled and at all times a veritable volcano, ready to spit its devasting, destroying lava over the earth. Go where you will, no matter where your destination or what your object, the subject of discussion eventually turns to the present day problem of capital and labor.

Workers of every group, from common to skilled mechanic, from the man in overalls to the highly paid executive, are thinking in terms of a fairer day, a day when their voice will be heard in industry whether the service they render be one purely of brawn or of brain. Committees of every nature have reported and are still reporting, while sufficient legislation has been suggested to solve all the problems in the world.

Have we started? Is there on the horizon of industry any evidence of a rising sun, the "Dawn of a New Day?" In Canada they are asking why capital and labor cannot be partners. In the early months of the year past a commission was appointed, two of whom represented the public, two representing the employers and two representing labor. In their report, they suggest that all changes should be made step by step, each step being based on experience as it is gained, but the general direction should be determined toward health, happiness and the prosperity of the workers. They approved of the labor declaration in the Peace Treaty that "labor should not be regarded as merely a commodity or as an article of commerce." If this basic principle was freely and frankly acknowledged by the employers and acted on in good faith, it would go far to improve their relations with employes.

Evidently the Canadian Government had its ear close to the ground and its eye on the actions of its citizens, for they are dealing with the whole question of labor and capital in the light of present day developments.

The employer who stands today who is unaffected while the whole panorama of newer relationships and working conditions pass by, will soon find himself a most lonesome individual. The attempt on the part of any industry, or group of industries to make a deal with the worker in which he gives one in return for two will pay the penalty for having driven a bad bargain.

That labor should be a factor in formulating standards for itself and the conditions under which it shall work is being recognized more and more every day. Who is better fitted to pass intelligent judgment on the important questions of labor than labor itself? The assumption of capital that labor would render selfish judgment is not backed up by the facts nor is it a reasonable conclusion, for we have passed bravely beyond the day when the goose that lays the golden egg is carelessly slaughtered. Labor, once it knows the truth and limitations under which a particular industry is working, will be guided accordingly, and if mistakes occur they will be no greater than those made by capital. It is time that labor took on some of the responsibilities of industry, but before labor can assume responsibility, it must be given responsibility clothed with authority.

The man or organization that attempts to fool labor, to "put something over" on it, is only fooled in return. Labor can sense insincerity at a great distance and resents it as an insult to its intelligence. No all embracing formula can be devised for carrying out the aims of industry. There is an unfortunate tendency today to install static plans for the "solution" of the new industrial problem. In the attempt to encourage and interest in production, too many employers are adopting forms and phrases with little real substance. With small appreciation of the full meaning and spirit of the goal towards which the new industrial world is groping, efforts are being made to impose cut and dried "profit-sharing plans."

Organized Labor is suspicious of the financial practices of industrial corporations as to their investments and earnings. It will never be content with any so-called "profit-sharing" plan so long as corporation finances absorb by unjust capitalization methods a huge proportion of the earnings over and above those properly due to the capital invested. Such a practice verges close to actual fraud and explains in part why Organized Labor has received so-called "profit-sharing schemes" with suspicion. Until a financial and corporate organization of industry is adopted and put into practice by American industries that will represent the facts of investment as they actually exist, the workers will continue to ignore the alleged financial statements of these industries.

There is, however, the danger of a too sudden reformation and the consequent exercise of an autocratic paternalism in attempting to keep up the new movement. There must be no "crusade" nor "campaign" which smacks of "uplift," for employes today have an abhorrence of being "uplifted." Though, as the result of panicky reaction to industrial unrest, many may try to build the new structure of industry on a foundation of mere emotional sentimentality, there must be a firm economic basis if the structure is to survive. Charity cannot be the compelling motive because it is not the aim to develop industry into an eleemosynary institution. Moreover, the workers who are seriously and sincerely pressing for a larger and broader participation in industry are not asking, and do not want, to be given things to which they are not entitled as a matter of economic and ethical right. If employers alone determine and define the production that they think will best contribute to the happiness of the individuals involved, and if, with the generous gesture of industrial over-lords, they give more freedom and opportunity to the workers, the real and higher aims of industry will be degraded.

Arbitrary power on either side, whether in connection with industrial relations or any other human relations, is dangerous and unsound; there must be concessions of powers by common consent which will result in common advantages.

This is what Organized Labor has striven for and will ever strive to attain and it is only by taking time by the fore-lock, by reading the "writing on the wall" that we can hope to avert and smother the smoldering volcano over which the industrial world is now hovering.

Thrice blessed he who, unknowing, dared
To gird on his sword and be prepared.

CARPENTRY AS A TRADE

(By Baxter I. E. Hart, Senior Instructor, Camp Taylor, Ky.

THERE are innumerable saw and hatchet men, or wood butchers, as the genuine carpenter calls them, who never take any future interest in the trade than to be able to get their pay envelopes on Saturday.

To be a successful carpenter of today one must have the ability to read a plan an also be able to intelligently express himself by the aid of his pencil in explaining how a piece of wood should be constructed if called upon to do so, also he should be able to read a set of specifications understandingly. To be brief, he must understand architectural drawing, at least, in so far as it pertains to his own trade.

It isn't necessary that the carpenter should take a thorough course in architectural drawing unless he intends to become an architect. Many young carpenters start to take a course in architectural drawing, but very few ever hold out long enough to finish, consequently the reuslts is a very poor architect and the makings of a good carpenter spoilt. The young carpenter should be taught the general principles of mechanical drawing, use of tools etc., until he is able to draw structural details to scale, such as a window frame, section of cornice, small framing sections, and finish up with a small house, giving all necessary details. By the time he has gone this far he will know if he wishes to finish the complete architectural course or not. What he has learned will be sufficient for his needs as a carpenter and his time will not have been wasted.

The carpenter should have some idea of the strength of materials that he uses in his building work. It isn't necessary that he become a civil engineer, but he should have a working knowledge of different formulas so that he may be able to figure out the safe dead or live load that a certain span of joist or girder, wood or iron, will carry with perfect safety. Many old carpenters having had much experience at their trade understand this to a certain extent, but, when not sure they make things too large and sometimes clumsy, so as to be on the safe side and in so doing use up an unnecessary amount of material, and in these days of high prices that does not do. It is true these things are always supposed to be worked out in a finished plan, but the jobbing carpenter, especially, often runs up against things that he has to figure himself and do it quick. A few simple formulas in his brain or note book would work wonders for him.

All carpenter foremen should understand the building code of the city in which they work in so far as it applies to their own trade, at least.

The young carpenter should be taught how to stake off a building from a set of plans so that the proper excavations can be made for the foundation, useing only a tape line, chalk line and wooden stakes. A working knowledge of the builder's transit or surveyor's instrument, or the more simple instrument, known as the architect's Y level would come in fine right here.

A knowledge of the various woods used in the building in his locality is very essential to the progressive carpenter. A wood that will make a beautiful interior finish may be practically useless as an exterior finish exposed to the weather. Cypress, for instance, although having a beautiful grain and figuring, in many cases, is too soft for an interior finish, but makes practically an everlasting exterior finish, while yellow pine makes a fine interior finish and will stand up well under hard usage, but is not worth much if exposed to the weather very long.

A general knowledge of concrete form construction is becoming more necessary, and especially so, and as building lumber is more scarce and costly each year. All carpenters should know how to put up the forms for the concrete foundations of the ordinary dwelling and properly brace the same to stand the pressure of the wet concrete.

The successful carpenter must have a general knowledge of all of the other building trades, it being more essential in his case to have this general knowledge than it is for the other building mechanics because he has to govern his work in so many instances so as to help out the other tradesmen in their work and he, as a rule, is always the first man on the job.

If the carpenter ever intends to become a contractor he must first learn to "take off" a plan as it is called, that is, to take off the different quantities of material needed. To do this correctly he must understand arithmetic up to and including the measurements of angular and circular shaped bodies. He must, in fact, have a good knowledge of mensuration and some geometry. Also he must be able to "take off" the quantities of labor necessary to perform the work to be done, but this is only correctly learned by actual experience and time study. A knowledge of contracts and building laws in relation to owner and contractors would be very valuable right here.

Proper use of tools, taking care of same, etc., thorough study of the adaptabilities of the carpenters's large square, actual work, both in the shop and on the job, and the acquisitions of speed in all branches of the trade are absolutely necessary all through this course if the student wishes to become a good carpenter and be able to hold down his job. If there is any work at all in town a carpenter who understands his business and is known among the contractors need never be idle.

CHINESE CARPENTER GUILDS GROWING INTO LABOR UNION

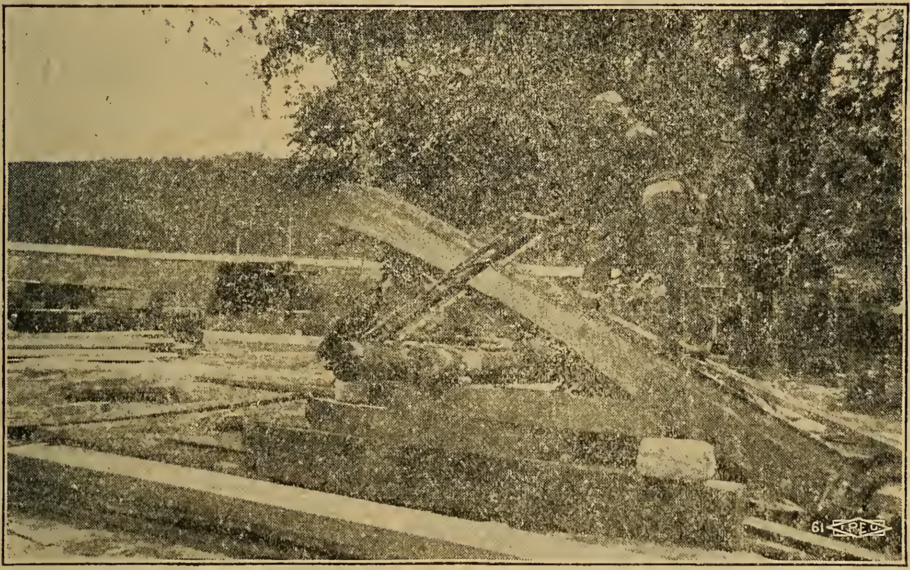
TEN years ago the American style of labor unions seemed as far away from China's industrial life as the planet Mars was from Bee Hunter, Ind. Today scientists are arguing as to what system of telegraphy is best known to the Martians — and China is talking "labor unions!"

The two-thousand-year-old trade guilds and the less formal trade combinations known as "hweis" which have prevailed in China so long were adequate enough to care for the simple problem of trade in Old China. But 1920 is a different proposition. The consistent development of foreign trade begun during the war has brought about great expansion of Chinese manufacturing concerns — workmen have more complicated propositions to handle—jobs requiring more workmen, each with his special task to do have brought about a co-operative spirit among laborers, and the beginning of a class consciousness.

Carpenters have been among the first to feel the new trend, probably because of the large building program being carried out in Chinese cities, which keeps the carpenter trade in constant demand. Hong Kong was obliged to open up a large area outside the city in order that hundreds of new homes might be built to accomodate the influx of factory workers in the colony. Shanghai and Hankow have been the centers of similar growth and the old-fashioned carpenters' guild is finding that an organization formed to oil the wheels of trade in 100 B. C. can hardly be expected to cope with present-day trade problems.

Wages have gone up only a few cents in the last few centuries in China and the largest advances have been made in the last five years. Hours are long and irregular and the guild is able to offer very little protection to the individual interests of its members, being against the encroachments of other trades.

Americans working in Chinese concerns have been spreading the idea of labor unions there as a partial solution for Chinese industrial problems, for it is believed that the time to form them is now, before labor is in such a tangle that ordinary co-operative measures cannot affect it.



Labor unions have been formed in Japan since 1914, in spite of Government orders forbidding them, and the record of more than 700 successful strikes in the last five years gives evidence of the growing power of these organizations. News of the better conditions which organized effort has brought about in Japan has had its effect on the Chinese workmen, and authorities believe that the graduation of the guild into the American type of labor union will take place possibly within the next five years.

Representatives of the Interchurch World Movement, in making their industrial and sociological survey of the world say that all over the Orient industrial expansion is calling for housebuilding on a wholescale scale, and the number of Europeans and Americans employed in Oriental concerns requires furniture of a western order.

Carpenters are finding that they must keep in touch with what their brothers in other lands are doing, in order to increase their own efficiency and justify them in demanding the same advantages which foreign carpenters enjoy. The union of all the carpenters, and indeed of all other tradesmen, into organizations of the American order will accomplish more than any other agency in looking out for the improvement of the trade, and the protection of members, individually and collectively.

LABOR'S ULTIMATE GOAL

(By Ray Vern Maple.)

HERETOFORE labor's chief demand has been wage increases. A short time after securing the demand prices would raise and take it all away from the wage earner. Oftentimes these price increases took more from him than his wage increase amounted to, leaving him worse off then than before. From 1900 to 1918 prices increased 181.2 per cent while wages on the average, increased only 110 per cent Take any considerable period in the history of our country that you wish and you will find that prices rose more rapidly than wages. Thus the workingman's dollar continually grows smaller. We have the spectacle of wages continually chasing prices and prices chasing wages, with prices always at the advantage. Where are we going to get to if this continues? Demands for more wage increases will never solve the labor problem.

We hear much talk nowadays about industrial democracy. Most people seem to believe that it must come and labor is now beginning to include that in its demands. As yet no practical basis has been given to establish industrial democracy upon. A great many employers are now coming forward with so-called plans for industrial democracy, namely, "company unions," "shop committees," "House, Senate and Cabinet plans" and many plans for profit sharing. The chief objection to these is that generally they are brought out to destroy trade unions and handicap the workers.

Herewith I outline a plan which I call industrial co-operation. This plan will equalize incomes with prices and eliminate the high cost of living evil. It furnishes a sound, practical basis for real industrial democracy. It does not destroy or cripple trade unions because they can make this plan their demand and work for it just as they have for the 8-hour day, closed shop, etc.

I will demonstrate how this can be done by a series of tables. Below I give a table which is self-explanatory. These figures are for the year of 1910. They are rather obsolete now, but I use them because then was the last general census, making correct figures more available and also since 1910, was a very normal year. But they will illustrate the principle, which is always the same. Table No. 1 is as follows:

Value of total production	$37,921,546,010.67
Balance of trade in our favor	$110,000,000.00
Amount left for home consumption	$37,811,546,010.67
Amount consumed by fire, tornadoes, earthquakes, natural decay, etc....	$3,700,000,000.00
Actual amount left for us to consume.	$34,111,546,019.00
Amount consumed by all persons engaged in business for themselves ...	$18,004,444,545.69
Amount left for all employes to consume	$16,107,101,464.00
Amount consumed by all persons employed by their parents without any stipulated income	$597,505,700.00

Amount left for wage and salary earners to consume $15,509,595,764.98
Total amount of wage and salary earners' income ..$13,972,606,995.48

Amount left that they cannot consume, which is the surplus product .. $1,536,988,769.50

This surplus product is 11 per cent of the total wage and salary earners' income.

Now to determine what share of production should rightfully go to labor and at the same time establish wages in their correct ratio to prices, we at first (according to the figures for 1910), increase all wages and salaries 11 per cent, since they lacked this much of being able to consume their share. Then in order that this increase will work no hardships, we allow all employers to increase the price of their product to reimburse themselves, but wages must be increased also along with this increase in prices. This is done by finding out what per cent the original wage increased 11 per cent is of the gross profits of the given industry. For instance, if after the pay roll of any firm had been increased 11 per cent by increasing wages that much, it amounted to 75 per cent of the gross profits, the wage ratio of this firm would always be 75 per cent of the gross profits. Then as the employer raised the price of his product to reimburse himself for the wage increase, wages would constantly receive 75 per cent of this increase.

In order to see how this will work out, I refer you to Table No. 2. These figures are for the manufacturing industry for the year of 1909. I select this industry because it is our greatest producer and greatest employer of labor. It is as follows:

		Increase From Industrial Co-operation.	Per Cent of Increase.
Total product	$20,672,052,000.00	$26,390.468,900.00	32½%
Cost of material	12,142,791,000.00	16,089,189,075.00	32½%
Sales profit	$18.529,261.000.00	$11,301.270,825.00	32½%
Miscellaneous expense..	2,205,707,948.40	2,923,264,613.63	32½%
Gross profits	$6,323.553,051,60	$8,378.006.211.37	32½%
Wages and salaries ...	4,365,613,000.00	6,420.066,159.77	47½%
Net profits	$1,957,940,051.60	$1,957,940,051.60	....%

Wage ratio, 76.03%. Original wage increase 11%. Final wage increase 47½%. Price increase 32½%.

After we increase the wages given in the above table 11 per cent, we find that they are 76.63 per cent of the gross profits. We make this the wage ratio. Then out of every $1 of gross profits wages receive 76.63 cents and net profits receive 23.37 cents. As we do not increase net profits (they getting their increase from the stimulation of business which this plan creates), the original net profits, (seventh item, first column), is 23.77% of the increased gross profit, (fifth item, second column). In this way by a mathematical process we find the increased gross profits. By subtraction and division we find that we have increased gross profits 32½%. Then we take 76.63% of this increased gross profits to find our increased wage. By mathematics we see that we have then increased wages 47½%. Then since gross profits are increased 32½%, it follows that we must increase all prices 32½%. This means that the cost of material and miscellaneous expense will be increased 32½% also. This will then allow the same increase in sales profits. Net profits remain the same at first, but since this plan, by enabling the employes to buy back their share will put more money in circulation, the volume of business transacted will be increased, thereby increasing net profits.

I call this plan industrial co-operation, because by it all industrial factors cooperate in their proper sphere on a sound, practical basis.

I have given but a very brief outline of this plan here, but my reader can see that industrial co-operation properly determines the exact share that should go to labor and capital; it places wages in their correct ratio to prices and maintains that ratio against all fluctuations. It eliminates exploitation; it removes social unrest. It is labor's ultimate goal.

PROFITEERING IN SHOES

(By George Heffner.)

IN "The Carpenter" for December appears an article entitled "The Shortage of Leather," By C. L. Bain, the purport of which, I take it, is the defence of the shoe manufacturer, and that Mr. Bain is in some way connected or interested, probably as employer or employe. Whatever his connection or interest may be, I shall not attempt to impugn his motive in his defence of the shoe manufacturer, nor his interest in the operative, for although I am a carpenter, and particularly interested in seeing the building industry prosperous, I realize also, that continued prosperity cannot obtain if any considerable proportion of the factories are idle. However, I cannot so lightly pass over his attempt to minimize the all too prevalent practice of profiteering.

He says: "A bill has been introduced in Congress to investigate the price of shoes, and no doubt such an investigation will be made. If the investigation is fairly made, it will probably disclose that in some cases unusual profits have been made under unusual circumstances and accompanied with unusual hazards, the latter leading sometimes to ruinous losses.

"Men who are most prominent and best posted in leather and shoe trade affairs, say that prices of leather and shoes reflect world-wide conditions of supply and demand."

The "Christian Science Monitor" is authority for the following statement: "A prominent shoe manufacturer called the attention of a friend to a pair of shoes in a retailer's show window, the price mark on which was $15.00, saying, 'I make that very shoe, and I sell it to the jobber for $4.75. Probably the jobber gets $4.00 out of it and the retailer the balance.' "

Some time prior to this event, the foreman of a large shoe factory gave the following information to a friend: "One-fourth of the shoes we manufacture pay for all of the shoes, everything that we use in making them, labor, materials, overhead, insurance, depreciation, and even down to the foreman's salary, boxing and cartage." This shoe was retailing at that time at $3.50 and it is fair to presume that Boston manufacturer is making just as large a percentage of profits as the above mentioned factory, and if that is true, the manufacturer was making a profit of 300%, the jobber was making 85⅞, and the retailer was making a profit of 71%, but the consumer was paying twelve and one-half times what the shoes cost the manufacturer. And this does not take into account the profit made by the leather and findings manufacturer and dealers.

A still more glaring case of profiteering comes from the Pacific Coast. A lady who had been buying a certain shoe wanted another pair. Her dealer was out of that make at the time and had to order from another city. He advised the lady that the price would be more, however she placed the order. When the shoes were delivered she found the dealer's bill to her for $18 inside the shoes, also she found the jobber's bill to the dealer for $6 inside. Now, if this shoe, like the shoe manufactured by the Boston party, was sold at $4.75 and cost one-fourth that amount, the consumer paid more than fifteen times the cost to the manufacturer, leaving out the profits on leather and findings.

Mr. Bain's article does not account for such transactions as these, and is therefore giving only a part of the facts.

Andrew Carnegie says: "Keep expenditures always below income; save something. The fundamental difference between the civilized man and the savage is thrift." Buy W. S. S.

* * *

The Union Label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union-made products.

* * *

The Union Label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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51

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Waste

We have heard from time to time many reasons for the high cost of living, that seems to hold the whole world in its grip, and some seem reasonable while others are not worth while spending one's time reading them. The most logical and plausible expose of this most illusive subject is given in an editorial in the September issue of "The Dial," and it is attributed to "Waste." The editor claims that the pretentious attack upon profiteers is an avoidance of the real issue, which is not the profits of the owner, but the excessive waste, social and economic, which is inevitable when industry is primarily operative, not to satisfy social needs, but to produce profits for the employer. It says:

"1. The diversion of labor and resources to socially useless or socially superfluous purposes.

"2. Those practices of business competition which either curtail output or, by duplication of equipment and cancellation of effort, increase the labor and material cost of the product.

"3. The ignorance of actual social needs and the consequent failure to adapt production to meet them."

"The Dial" further claims that the fianl solution for the difficulties of living encountered by the average citizen can be found only in a more intelligent utilization of our production capacity. It says:

"The practicability of a tremendously increased production has been demonstrated, both in this country and elsewhere, by the experiences of the great war, and there remains no question as to whether it is possible mechanically, with the existing industrial equipment, to make more than ample provision for the material needs of every inhabitant of the United States."

Disagreeing with those who believe that the necessary increase in production can be secured merely by increasing the output of the individual worker, it goes further and says: "We disagree with those who would bait the taker of an excessive profit. The inevitable waste, which will follow this greater production of socially useless or socially superfluous goods, will effectually cancel any increase in individual productivity. Nor should it be forgotten that it is phychologically impossible to induce labor to increase its production per diem or per capita when it is becoming obvious to everyone that forces are in operation which prevent a corresponding betterment of the physical well-being of the efficient worker.

Furthermore waste results also from the absorption of values through superfluous processes and handling, which lessen the actual amount of life-sustaining goods that income will command, and therefore diminish the effective demand for the essential industrial products. For if the average worker is unable to buy with his present high money wage as much as he was able to buy with the lower money wage which he received a few years ago, the cause can only be that, at certain steps in the process which brings food from the farms, clothing and shoes from the fields and factories, and housing from the forests and quarries, a portion of the values, far beyond what might be considered necessary or reasonable, has been absorbed in payment for useless exertion. This leads to a diminution of the real purchasing power of income, which in turn leads to deliberate restrictions upon production.

And finally, though this does not by any means complete the full list, the general restriction of production, such as we are now witnessing and which is brought about by a general fear of overproduction, adds greatly to the cost at which goods can profitably be sold. Furthermore, wages are reduced or are kept down to the minimum during this period, with the result that the purchasing power of the community is restricted."

In summarizing conditions, it would seem, that our present need is not to build new factories, but to operate intelligently those already in existence; not to induce the army of industry to work more hours per week, but to release it from the restrictions which divert its natural expenditures of energy to socially useless purposes, and to insist that waste shall not be a source of profit to anyone.

The Importance of Organization

The effects of trade unionism on wages are undoubted and undisputable. Without some form of combination the wage workers cannot bargain on equal terms with their employers. It does not look like this should be so hard to bring this significant truth home to the average non-unionist.

Because of some temporary delusion as to advantages which he may possibly gain in preference to his union brother he stands aside from the great movement of his fellows and thus allows others to do indirectly for him what he has not the courage nor inclination to do for himself.

Were it possible to lift the labor movement bodily out of the American industrial field at this time and leave the wage earners individually at the mercy of the average employer, the non-union man would soon realize the mistake he has made. He would then realize what the trade unions had done in preserving the balance of power in industry and what a factor it was in preventing him from being ruthlessly underpaid.

That the non-union wage earner is short-sighted goes without saying. Nine-tenths of his antipathy to the labor movement arises from vague ambitions and hopes which rarely materialize, clouding his judgment so that he does not realize that his interests lie in present betterment, nor in future anticipation.

Every man who remains outside the organization of his craft is a dead weight, if not an opposing factor, upon the labor movement as a whole, and no efforts should be spared to bring them to see the inconsistency of their stand. If it were possible that all the workers in even one industry were solidly organized today, what great economic powers the members of that craft could wield? With what little difficulty could they exact a full measure of justice from the employers in adequate wages, reasonable hours and first-class working conditions?

We know that in the well organized trade, the hours of labor have been steadily reduced until at present eight hours is the normal working day for the majority of American trade unionists. It is significant, too, that in those trades in which organization is weak the hours are longer than are those of the well organized trades.

Each one of us, each member of our organization, in common with all other union men, should make every effort to spread the light of trade unionism among the toilers. A great and determined effort, carried on day after day, having for its purpose the enrolling of the non-union workers in the ranks of the labor movement cannot fail to give a decided impetus to our economic growth.

Effect of Anti-Strike Laws

In discussing the general effect of anti-strike legislation in a letter to Congressman Wood, A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison made the point that the workers would undoubtedly ignore this denial of American rights and that in every such instance governmental structure is weakened.

The unionist called attention to a recent report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Canadian "can't strike" law, which shows that that Government has not collected the millions of dollars of fines because workers violated this law.

Reference is also made in the letter to the fine of $500 imposed by an Australian court on Secretary Thomas Walsh of the Australian Seamen's Federated Union, who pleaded guilty to the charge of ignoring the compulsory arbitration law of that country. The seamen refused to recognize the Arbitration

Court and Secretary Walsh was placed in jail.

"I am sure," writes Secretary Morrison, "you will appreciate the effect of this decision on the workers of the whole Australian commonwealth in their relation to government as a whole. I am of the firm conviction that the workers of the United States would take similar action if their right to act as free men — as Americans — is ever denied. I call your attention to the far-reaching results of such action, which would affect the entire governmental structure when any group of citizens are forced to ignore a law that denies them a right that has been recognized since the establishment of our country."

"Open Shop" Fallacy Revealed By Senate

The United States Senate has recorded its friendship for the so-called "open shop" by declaring that no union or Government employes shall affiliate with an organization that strikes.

The declaration was rejected, however, when the appropriation bill to which it was attached went to conference between representatives of the two branches of Congress. The anti-union clause was not in the House appropriation bill, and the conferees agreed to stand for law by eliminating this attack on the rights of Government employes.

The Senate's action reveals the fallacy and hypocrisy of so-called "open shop" advocates and it indorses every charge of trade unionists that the so-called "open shop" is a subterfuge and a trick phrase to conceal an employer's lockout of organized workers.

The measure would afford every trade union that has members working for the Government, and it would annihilate the unions of postal clerks, Federal employes, railway mail clerks, letter carriers and other organiations. It was introduced by Mr. Myers, one of the Senate's luminaries, when the subject is "law and order"—an after war "Americonism" that ignores profiteers and dollar patriots, but would silence the workers' discontent and smash their unions.

The measure was passed at a special night session of the Senate when twelve members were present. The vote was 7 to 5. As no one raised the point that a quorum was not present, the vote stands as the sense of the Senate.

Trade unionists have repeatedly shown to these Senators that the American Federation of Labor has no power to call strikes and that this power is vested only in the union directly interested.

These claims are ignored by the anti-union lawmakers who declare they will renew their attempt to lock out trade union employes of the Government.

Americanizing the Alien

President Holland in his very able annual report to the Syracuse Convention under the heading "Our Part In Americanizing the Alien" strongly recommended the establishment of an Education Bureau for the purpose of extending our present operations and developing new educational lines to the end that illiteracy, ignorance, injustice and ill-living shall be minimized. The Convention unanimously endorsed the proposition.

The Executive Council at its annual meeting December 9th and 10th at Albany discussed the project and decided to put the idea into effect. John M. O'Hanlon of Troy was selected as head of the Bureau and was instructed to organize it along the lines of the recommendation of the President. He was also instructed to visit the various cities of the state and acquaint the members of unions with what the State Federation of Labor is seeking to accomplish through its Education Bureau.

Mr. O'Hanlon has now completed the organization of the Bureau and has secured a large volume of literature which will go forward continuously from several State Departments to Central Body Secretaries, and will in a short time begin his tour of the state. He will visit as many of the Local Unions as possible and all the City Central Bodies. His message to the trade unionists of the state will be an important one and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome on the part of the wage-earners.

The Union Label is an appeal to principle — principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

* * *

If the energy used in maligning the miners had been used in telling the truth about them, there would have been no coal strike.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office
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General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Official Notice

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: In the last two issues of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," we notified you that the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., in September, of this year. We called your attention particularly to the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws and asked you to comply with same. We did this with the object in view of giving you ample time to consider the changes you desire to the Constitution and Laws of our organization.

If you do not take advantage of the opportunity now presented, do not blame us afterwards when it is too late, and the time has expired for officially receiving matters at the General Office to be presented to and acted upon by the Convention. Remember, you have until the 15th day of next July to submit amendments to our Constitution and Laws. These amendments must be sent to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter" so that our entire membership may have an opportunity to consider them.

Amendments sent to us after July 15, 1920, will not be considered by the Committee on Constitution and Law, nor by the Convention. You can, therefore, realize the necessity of taking action now while you have plenty of time.

For your further guidance we again quote Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Please be guided by the instructions herein given.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following resolution was submitted by Local Union No. 622, Waco, Tex.:

Whereas, The funds of the Local Union are oftimes given to sick members in distress, thereby preventing a growth of the Treasury, and as there is no provision for the return of this money, therefore be it

Resolved, That there be a new paragraph added to Section 57, on page 50, between Paragraphs "B" and "C," to read as follows:

When a member becomes sick and appeals to the Local Union for aid he shall be loaned a sum, one-half of his daily wage, for each day sick, not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100) to any one member. Upon his returning to work, a member who has borrowed money from the Local Union shall pay to the Steward on the job, 10% of each day's pay, until the Local Union has been fully re-embursed. Any member failing to pay the Steward, as prescribed in this Section, shall be fined Five Dollars ($5), and not allowed to work on job until same is paid or an order on the employer given.

LOCAL UNION NO. 622.
By:
RAY WILSON,
E. F. HOOKS.
(SEAL)

NOTICE

Carpenters:

Pay no attention to any letters or messages signed "A. C. Underhill." From letters we have received from Chas. A. Griffy, R. S., Local Union No. 912, Richmond, Ind., this man is not responsible for anything he does and several of our members have already been put to an expense through going to different localities where he has wired that carpenters were needed.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters

State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St.., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

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Michigan—President, James Sharrock, 383 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High St., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, A. W. Hardy, 328 S. 6th St., Livingston, Mont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. B. Finlay, Box 445, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.: Secretary-Treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, G. W. Morgan, Okmulgee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 906 5th Ave., N. E. Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, Pat Green, 374½ McKay St., N. E. Ottawa, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, 18 Bloomfield Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 2644 S. Juniper St., Philapelphia, Pa.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, V. Francoeur, Ste Anne, Que., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amhurst St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Perry B. Dawley 75 Pelham St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward S. King, 31 Gilmore St., Providence, R. I.

Texas—President, Tom F. Bays, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

Utah—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Washington—President, Chas. E. Evans, 1620 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sharp, 9003 8th Ave., South Seattle, Wash.

Wisconsin—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

Wyoming—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Disap- Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
38212	Jennie E. Behringer	6	20	8	Cancer	$ 75.00
38213	Caroline M. Iverson	65	3	8	Pthisis pulmonalis	75.00
38214	Lewis M. Suits	75	9	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38215	Henrietta Karkutt	137	16	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
38216	Chas. L. Schirmer	156	20	3	Accidental	125.00
38217	Geo. A. Gorman	232	7	6	Fractured skull	300.00
38218	Evan P. Thomas	277	9	2	Heart trouble	125.00
38219	Wm. G. Halverson	470	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
38220	Geo. E. Souther	483	12	4	Pneumonia	300.00
38221	Wm. C. Hammond	696	16	3	Accidental	300.00
38222	Dixie Lee Cutter	698	19	9	Influenza	75.00
38223	Wm. La Page	746	5	8	Fractured skull	300.00
38224	Chas. K. J. Jacobson	791	6	5	Accidental	100.00
38225	Edw. W. Marsh	1113	14	10	Nephritis	300.00
38226	Benjamin F. Summers	1207	16	10	Accidental	400.00
38227	Geo. V. Tilton	1374	3	10	Apoplexy	150.00
38228	Marie Jane Irwin	1703	35	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
38229	John W. Craig	8	2	3	Typhoid fever	100.00
38230	Laura H. Keith	36	14	3	Diptheria	75.00
38231	Desire Gagnon	70	12	9	Fractured skull	300.00
38232	Joseph F. Ehrman	81	4	2	Heart trouble	50.00
38233	Alonson S. Noon	159	3	0	Drowning	150.00
38234	Wm. Lee White	198	14	10	Apoplexy	300.00
38235	Henry Rieman	209	32	8	Carcinoma	300.00
38236	Luther M. Allen	266	5	0	Abscess	300.00
38237	Zenobia Luquire	283	9	8	Cancer	75.00
38238	Timothy Matthews	306	19	7	Nephritis	300.00
38239	Susan Witz	334	32	10	Bright's disease	75.00
38240	Lazare Roger	361	14	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38241	Ida M. Cameron	422	8	0	Nephritis	75.00
38242	Florence M. Lawrence	422	8	4	Accidental	75.00
38243	Edward W. Foulkes	453	15	3	Paralysis	300.00
38244	Frank Laugshire	490	14	1	Carcinoma	300.00
38245	Emil Wetzelberger	539	24	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
38246	Michael J. Sullivan	539	27	4	Carcinoma	300.00
38247	Carl Wagner	539	15	11	Carcinoma	300.00
38248	Florentina Vortauer	539	24	7	Sarcoma	75.00
38249	Charlie R. Willett	607	19	5	Seculity	125.00
38250	Agnes Milne	617	3	3	Phthisis	75.00
38251	Louise K. Fisher	648	1	6	Carcinoma	25.00
38252	Henry J. Coottsch	772	2	7	Carcinoma	100.00
38253	Annie M. Moller	925	4	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
38254	Francis Green	990	2	8	Bright's disease	100.00
38255	Mary Katherine Helle	1001	3	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
38256	Napoleon Lambert	1125	10	7	Fractured skull	300.00
38257	Mary Lechich	1261	12	9	Heart disease	75.00
38258	Andrew Anderson	1453	16	7	Heart disease	125.00
38259	Chas. Achstetter	1694	7	7	Myocarditis	125.00
38260	Adam Rathmeyer	1769	15	6	Nephritis	125.00
38261	Charles Dalton	1866	16	4	Cancer	300.00
38262	Domenic Pitto	22	6	7	Acute enteritis	300.00
38263	Francis D. Shaner	25	5	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
38264	Philip Keipp	25	33	0	Apoplexy	300.00
38265	Louis Meggesi	31	2	3	Heart failure	100.00
38266	Thomas C. Rowe	36	17	6	Anemia	300.00
38267	Nettie Holden	107	19	0	Anemia	75.00
38268	Elsie Nelson	181	5	2	Child birth	75.00
38269	E. J. Christian	213	9	11	Cancer	300.00
38270	Edward Laursen	265	1	9	Accidental injuries	50.00
38271	Fannie Joyner	331	3	6	Heart disease	75.00
38272	Bridget Ryan	349	20	3	Endocarditis	75.00
38273	Mary Langille	386	14	0	Accidental	75.00
38274	Earl Lee Garlow	536	5	11	Empyemia	300.00
38275	Frank Sawlinski	585	3	5	Angina pectoris	150.00
38276	Wm. Matthews	608	2	3	Carcinoma	100.00
38277	Annie J. Helmuth	742	7	1	Infected bladder	75.00
38278	Mathilda L. Steensen	780	19	9	Nephritis	75.00
38279	Wolfgang Julius Loewe	907	3	6	Drowned	150.00
38280	James Ely	1077	1	1	Bright's disease	50.00
38281	Nichols Alexander Reis	1252	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
38282	S. L. Markly	1509	9	9	Influenza	75.00
38283	Felix Rauch	1784	12	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
38284	Mercy Black	1356	4	4	Accidental	75.00
38285	Robert H. Maw	1922	20	9	Hemorrhage	300.00
38286	Albert Pittelkan	1	29	8	Dropsy	300.00
38287	Sam Watts	1	21	2	Hemorrhage	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38288	Amos A. Randall	31	3	10	Menengitis	150.00
38289	Charles Erickson	62	15	3	Pneumonia	300.00
38290	Charles De Worth	65	14	6	Apoplexy	300.00
38291	Wm. Dunsmore	73	6	0	Accidental	400.00
38292	Georgeina Brunette	112	7	0	Bright's disease	75.00
38293	John J. Halloran	117	10	8	Abscess	300.00
38294	Mary D. Updegrove	129	12	5	Nephritis	75.00
38295	Andrew Roeplk	181	10	9	Gastritis	300.00
38296	Frank Sergi	200	4	0	Gunshot wound	200.00
38297	Frank W. Smith	351	13	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
38298	Pauline Herman	366	4	1	Heart disease	75.00
38299	Sylvester P. Hunter	453	15	0	Septicemia	300.00
38300	Clara V. Seaquist	493	6	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
38301	Delphine L. Barrette	730	6	0	Appendicitis	75.00
38302	Ellen Ensworth	747	18	9	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
38303	Marie P. McClure	795	1	6	Child birth	25.00
38304	Victoria Glenn	949	1	0	Carcinoma	25.00
38305	Patrick E. Farrell	1015	17	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38306	John M. Hansord	1291	10	5	Endocarditis	300.00
38307	Mary Johnson	1367	12	0	Asthma	75.00
38308	Wm. Gassmann	1377	10	0	Carcinoma	300.00
38309	Harriett A. Robinson	1681	1	8	Nephritis	25.00
38310	Frank Ramspacek	2051	1	4	Accidental	50.00
38311	Dora Speitle	2060	1	3	Hemorrhage	25.00
38312	James A. French	3	18	2	Nephritis	125.00
38313	Thomas Rasmussen	30	13	6	Nephritis	300.00
38314	John A. Pearson	241	8	6	Tuberculosis (Bal.)	142.00
38315	Andrew J. Stoll	257	19	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
38316	John Kistenberger	284	22	10	Hemorrhage	300.00
38317	Alexander Schindler	298	23	3	Pleuritis	300.00
38318	Molly Baumel	488	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
38319	Margaret R. Boyd	583	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
38320	Charles Sheridan	751	16	6	Edidemic encephalitis	300.00
38321	John Wm. Smith	791	18	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38322	Ellen Tucker	791	13	4	Carcinoma	75.00
38323	Arthur S. Rice	1608	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
38324	George R. Owen	1846	1	2	Heart disease	50.00
38325	Mamie Barker	2031	1	4	Septicemia	25.00
38326	John Erickson	485	10	10	Paralysis	300.00
38327	Hannah Larson	31	22	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38328	Charles H. Longsdale	31	6	6	Dilitation of heart	125.00
38329	Joseph Fountaine	94	10	4	Fractured skull	300.00
38330	Vincent Polignani	101	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
38331	John Wm. Bowland	200	3	11	Tabies dorsalis	150.00
38332	Carl J. Nelson	257	10	1	Diabetes	300.00
38333	Mabel A. Waldrop	306	17	0	Poisoning	75.00
38334	Nellie K. Buttermore	321	2	11	Goiter	50.00
38335	Wm. Irwin Potteiger	493	17	7	Ulcer	300.00
38336	Wm. J. Hill	531	16	4	Accidental	300.00
38337	Dave Miller	736	15	6	Bronchitis	300.00
38338	Geo. J. Lewis	1155	17	5	Carcinoma	300.00
38339	Edward C. Ellis	1393	12	7	Nephritis	125.00
38340	Arthur W. Burbank	1505	3	8	Tuberculosis	150.00
38341	Alphonse Mador	21	31	5	Gall stones	300.00
38342	John B. Laing	27	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
38343	Charles Peter Miller	33	17	3	Burned by fire	125.00
38344	Charles Kelly	213	2	4	Myocarditis	25.00
38345	Abram T. Marsters	438	18	7	Myocarditis	300.00
38346	Frederic George Bryant	639	2	0	Tumor	100.00
38347	Wm. Hilshorst	712	12	4	Hemorrhage	125.00
38348	David B. Kraft	843	18	6	Paralysis	300.00
38349	James Gannon	1307	12	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
38350	Laura May Slack	1727	3	1	Child birth	75.00
38351	S. O. Morken (Dis.)	1749	2	0	Accidental	100.00
38352	Eugenie S. Lagueux	2033	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
38353	Wm. Taylor	10	32	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38354	James J. O'Connor	23	18	10	General paresis	300.00
38355	Wm. H. Moyer, Sr.	37	18	9	Fractured skull	300.00
38356	Geo. H. Holding (Dis)	141	18	1	Accidental	400.00
38357	Robert J. Elliott	185	13	11	Influenza	300.00
38358	Anna Schroeder	261	5	11	Accidental	75.00
38359	Winfield S. Thomas	318	2	3	Carcinoma	25.00
38360	Caroline Young	438	6	6	Heart trouble	75.00
38361	Timothy E. Carman	804	3	8	*Died in U. S. Service	150.00
38362	Ernest Wheeler	910	3	4	Accidental	50.00
38363	Henry Burdick	1107	17	2	Myocarditis	125.00
38364	Marie Borufsen	1456	18	11	Menengitis	75.00
38365	Henry Jart	1626	2	8	Asthma	100.00
38366	Ann Elizabeth Williams	1826	6	2	Apoplexy	75.00
38367	Eva Huffaker	50	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
38368	Evan Olson	62	24	5	Pneumonia	300.00
38369	Ellen Cavannaugh	87	34	6	Sarcoma	75.00
38370	John C. Tagert	89	6	3	Nephritis	300.00
38371	Robert H. Oliver	146	7	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
38372	Wm. P. Barr	165	19	7	Heart disease	125.00
38373	Edward Wade Kiger	269	7	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
38374	John Lewis Hoffman	305	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
38375	Ida R. King	319	1	4	Pulmonary embolism	25.00

Test Yourself

What things must a workman know to be able to read a blueprint properly?

What do "rise" and "run" mean in connection with stair building?

Show the procedure in estimating a residence.

What is the most important point to be considered in connection with the framing of walls and partitions?

Sketch the framing for a mansard roof.

What is the tangent system of hand-railing?

How is the mitre and length of the side of any polygon to be found with the steel square?

Sketch and explain the method used in bisecting a given angle.

What are the various styles of skylights?

What are the methods of testing cement?

Sketch the method of using brick filing as a fire stop.

What are some of the common defects to be noted in the inspection of cut stone?

What are the methods of laying a tile floor?

Give a sketch of the horizontal section through the jam of an interior door frame.

How may the piping in a hot water system be arranged so that no air valves will be required on the radiators?

When a house is to be unoccupied in cold weather, what should be done to prevent the traps from freezing?

Which do you prefer, a high or low tank to supply a water closet?

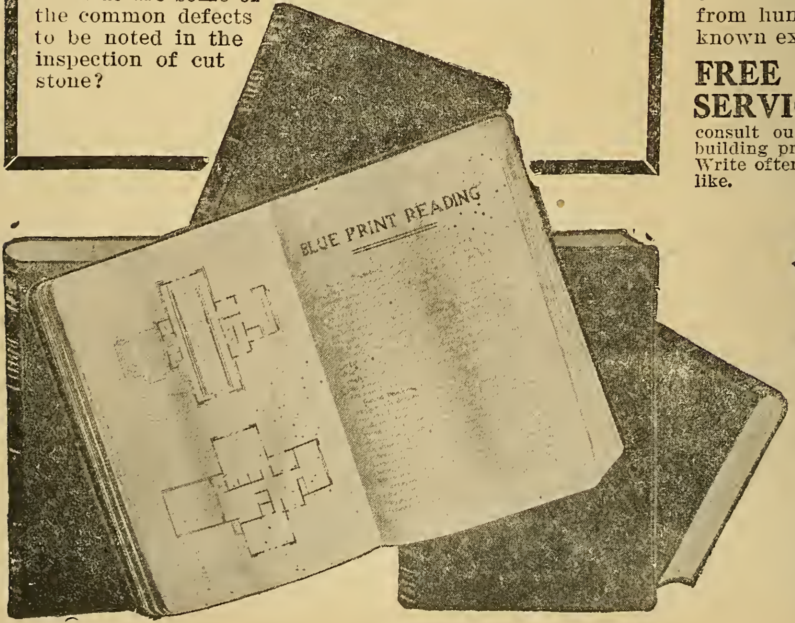
Show by a sketch how you would connect three heaters to one large boiler.

Give a short description of how to estimate stone work on buildings.

Give a description of the different kinds of roofing.

What are the principal plaster materials?

What are the dimensions of studding used in partition walls?



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New and Up-

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ou Answer These
tions on Building

ver these questions indicates your fitness to hold a really "big job" — ust working with the tools of your trade. If you can't answer them get the necessary information at once, for you can't hope to succeed , or as a foreman or superintendent of construction unless you know

want to get ahead. Guessing won't do. Hit-or-miss experience won't help much. get in your spare time is just what you need. *Here is it.* All worked out for you end you the whole set to use for a week FREE. See the free offer below.

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r will be withdrawn when the membership is filled.

nical Society, Dept. G-364, Chicago

Part of Contents

Every one of these subjects is divided into all of its possible classifications and treated separately in detail. There are 75 pages on *Stair Building* alone, covering 24 different propositions. There are 90 pages on *Blue Print Reading,* giving the latest up-to-the-minute information and instruction for reading all the different types, and an expert analysis of 50 different kinds of Blue Prints. 220 pages are devoted to *Building Superintendence,* divided into 145 different sections.

Carpentry; Stair Building; Steel Square; Plastering and Painting; Mechanical Drawing; Blue Print Reading; Architectural Drawing; Sheet Metal Work; Building Superintendence; Underwriters' Requirements; Heating and Ventilating; Steam and Hot Water Fitting; Sanitary Appliances; Water Supply; Drainage and Venting; Domestic Hot Water Supply; Hardware; Estimating; Contracts and Specifications; Legal Relations; Building Code; Review Questions.

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Name ------------------------------------

Address ------------------------------------

References ------------------------------------

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
38376	Monaca Costelli	539	18	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38377	Mrs. E. D. Hughes	943	3	6	Cancer	75.00
38378	Wm. J. Fisk	943	8	6	Apprendicitis	300.00
38379	Calvin A. Cummings	993	8	4	Heart disease	300.00
38380	Lena Holm	1456	1	6	Heart disease	25.00
38381	Adele Lirette	1793	2	6	Heart failure	50.00
38382	Edwin Nelson Flint	6	16	5	Cancer	300.00
38383	Theodore Froseth	7	1	0	Tuberculosis	50.00
38384	Sidle Johnson	7	12	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
38385	Victor J. Craynest	22	14	2	Carcinoma	300.00
38386	Katherine A. Sheafer	22	19	8	Nephritis	75.00
38387	Annie Roy	40	8	7	Heart disease	75.00
38388	Blanche L. Piper	67	9	7	Carcinoma	75.00
38389	Victor Nordstrom	131	9	6	Peritonitis	300.00
38390	John L. Cyphers	142	16	5	Apoplexy	300.00
38391	Rose N. Goers	231	6	6	Heart disease	75.00
38392	August Lorenz	242	17	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
38393	Agnes Westlake	249	2	9	Hemorrhage	50.00
38394	James B. Yates	249	20	6	Rupture	300.00
38395	August Prahl	264	14	8	Paralysis	300.00
38396	Anna Schallitz	264	20	7	Cancer	75.00
38397	Herman Kaiser	264	16	6	Pneumonia	125.00
38398	Wm. B. Neal	358	16	6	Carcinoma	125.00
38399	Kezie P. Cassady	424	31	4	Peritonitis	75.00
38400	James P. Manning	429	18	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38401	Henry J. Belfast	871	2	8	Pistol shot	25.00
38402	Andrew B. Horton	996	17	10	Apoplexy	125.00
38403	Lewis B. Neff	1048	1	0	Accidental	50.00
38404	John Fuhry	1067	6	8	Pneumonia	300.00
38405	Mary A. Walsh	1194	7	6	Carcinoma	75.00
38406	E. Domer Nickerson	1217	14	0	Accidental	300.00
38407	Jerome L. Hoffman	1278	7	6	Cancer	75.00
38408	Jay R. Wright	1382	6	1	Accidental	300.00
38409	David B. Little	1451	16	7	Apoplexy	125.00
38410	George D. Pifer	1665	1	6	Hemorrhage	50.00
38411	Esau Davis	1803	2	2	Rupture	25.00
38412	Mabel M. Greenlee	1856	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
38413	Elizabeth Kosuth	2090	13	4	Cancer	75.00
38414	John Bolz	1	25	9	Hemorrhage	300.00
38415	Vaclav Mraz	54	15	10	Carcinoma	300.00
38416	Peter Jensen	226	1	6	Menengitis	50.00
38417	Kristean Hansen	226	1	10	Ulcer	50.00
38418	Henrietta Eccarius	242	14	4	Hemorrhage	75.00
38419	E. A. Beerle Reinward	251	9	9	Heart failure	75.00
38420	Esther A. Walsh	444	2	9	Pregnancy	50.00
38421	Agnes B. Volin	444	20	0	Dilitation of heart	75.00
38422	John W. Hertzog	462	6	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
38423	John Wm. Erickson	22	3	4	Tuberculosis	150.00
38424	Conrad Weisenbach	539	22	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
38425	Geo. D. Cramer	580	2	5	Septicemia	100.00
38426	Thomas M. Connor	743	3	6	Hemorrhage	50.00
38427	Mary E. Krum	750	2	0	Cancer	50.00
38428	Francisco Del Valle	982	2	5	Edema of lung	100.00
38429	Margaret Harper	1442	10	1	Pellagra	75.00
38430	Louis Marshall	1755	1	11	Accidental	50.00
38431	Wm. Piepgrass	1	22	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
38432	Charles Hombach	1	0	0	Accidental	101.70
38433	Henry J. Arnold	87	12	1	Tuberculosis	175.00
38434	Robert W. Bailey	101	16	8	Carcinoma	125.00
38435	Gerda M. Auchardstraud	141	11	1	Myocarditis	75.00
38436	James M. Bunger	256	2	9	Cancer	100.00
38437	Ada Ramsey	283	1	7	Typhoid fever	25.00
38438	Madelena Metz	298	25	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
38439	Wm. M. Kinniburgh	329	10	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
38440	Maude G. Deary	339	2	1	Appendicitis	50.00
38441	Charles Talbot	390	14	0	Dilitation of heart	300.00
38442	Sophus Jorgensen	488	24	11	Cardiac disease	300.00
38443	Walter Ashton	514	3	4	Hemorrhage	150.00
38444	Ignazio Capuano (Dis.)	539	13	3	Accident	400.00
38445	Neil MacKay	608	31	0	Pneumonia	300.00
38446	Grode Jacob	678	29	5	Carcinoma	125.00
38447	Laura Foster	692	16	4	Peritonitis	75.00
38448	C. E. Stevenson	904	6	9	Gunshot wound	300.00
38449	Celina Landry	1125	10	4	Heart trouble	75.00
38450	Joseph Tereba	5	17	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
38451	Joseph Korbelik	2090	5	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38452	Bessie Johnson	8	3	2	Cholecytitis	75.00
38453	John T. Nunley	19	5	8	Accidental	300.00
38454	Octavius M. Mahew	86	5	11	Myocarditis	300.00
38455	Olena Mork	181	17	9	Cancer	75.00
38456	Anna W. Pearson	361	13	6	Pneumonia	75.00
38457	Christian Keifer	488	29	9	Nephritis	300.00
38458	Joseph Williams	588	10	5	Heart disease	300.00
38459	Elizabeth Hooskins	791	30	3	Rupture	75.00
38460	Matilda Olson	1227	1	11	Influenza	25.00
38461	Samuel A. Chapman	1244	10	9	Nephritis	300.00
38462	Frank Mendler	1670	14	3	Myelitis	125.00
38463	Howard Billingsly	7	8	8	Tuberculosis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38464	Donald MacLeod	33	6	9	Cancer	75.00
38465	Nathan C. Pennington	155	19	9	Myocarditis	125.00
38466	James B. Wilkinson	232	8	0	Heart disease	300.00
38467	John Starkeq	273	24	8	Heart disease	300.00
38468	Epsie B. Gordon	484	8	6	Appendicitis	75.00
38469	Ellen Hansen	585	1	10	Appendicitis	25.00
38470	Anna Whalen	585	17	2	Cancer	75.00
38471	Joseph Worescheck	612	24	2	Endocarditis	300.00
38472	Mary Y. Butcher	701	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
38473	Merrit A. Lancaster	712	13	7	Paralysis	125.00
38474	Charles R. McCormack	716	3	4	Liver trouble	150.00
38475	Bernard Freeman	806	16	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
38477	Bessie L. Herbert	1846	1	3	Ulcer	25.00
38476	Ethel Mary Smith	1372	3	6	Heart trouble	75.00
38478	Leroy Pote	1856	1	7	Hemorrhage	50.00
38479	Albert E. Hempel (Bal.)	61	10	0	Nephritis	124.75
38480	John Nunning	209	34	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
38481	Charles Horn	239	19	11	Apoplexy	125.00
38482	Blanche Flanders	869	2	6	Shock	50.00
38483	George J. Kirkley	1120	3	7	Tuberculosis	150.00
38484	Juliett Ruleff	1846	1	4	Hernia	25.00
38485	James H. Anderson	1922	14	3	Influenza	300.00

134	Full beneficial claims	$34,643.45
33	Semi-beneficial claims	3,350.00
90	Wife claims	5,800.00
7	Disability claims	2,150.00
264		$45,943.45

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3830	Alfred Holinberg	1125	9	6	Not filed in time	$300.00
3831	Charles Thebo	854	0	11	Not 1 year a member	50.00
3832	Edward Krueger	181	17	3	Three months in arrears	125.00
3833	Lucy A. Wyman	914	11	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3834	Lizzzie J. Henry	276	0	0	Not filed in time	....
3835	Hettie Kouns	472	1	9	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3836	Henry Moon	1908	1	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
3837	Robert M. McKay	625	1	4	Sick when admitted	50.00
3838	Louis Retzner	1987	1	9	Semi, not 2 years a member	....
3839	Carl Erickson	361	6	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3840	Laura C. Potier	551	8	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
3841	William H. White	14	1	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
3842	Heinrich Sefke (Dis.)	467	24	0	Not result of accident	400.00
3843	Rose Jane Angell	952	16	10	Not paying beneficial dues	75.00
3845	Percy D. Fitzgerald	219	0	11	Not 1 year a member	....
3846	John Lutz	500	3	5	Not filed in time	25.00
3847	Thomas J. Hyslop	2351	0	2	Semi, not 2 years a member	25.00
3848	John F. Freeman	1389	1	0	Semi, not 2 years a member	....
3849	Stella Schultz	1983	1	1	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3850	W. E. Werner (Dis.)	198	19	3	Not result of accident	400.00
3852	George B. Young	1846	1	6	Semi, not 2 years a member	50.00
3853	Christian Schultz	77	21	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3854	Emma Janes Logan	470	1	8	Three months in arrears	25.00
3855	Bernardino Diaz	2020	1	3	Honorary member	....

Local Unions Chartered In February

Norfolk, N. Y. (Millwrights.)
San Francisco, Cal. (Ship Joiners.)
San Francisco, Cal. (Ship Caulkers.)
San Francisco, Cal. (Shipwrights.)
Oakland, Cal. (Shipwrights.)
Vallejo and Benicia, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Eureka, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Pittsburg, Bay Points and Antioch, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders, Loftmen Millmen.)
Payullup-Sumner, Wash.
Cincinnati, O. (Furniture Workers.)
Sioux Falls, S. D. (Millmen.)
White Sulphur Springs, Mont.
Rhinelander, Wis. (Millmen.)
Savannah, Ga. (Colored) (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers and Boat Builders.)
Campbellton, N. B., Can.
London, Ont., Can. (Millmen)
Susanville, Cal.
Hillsdale, Mich.
Homer, La.
Tuscalo, Ill.
Port Hope, Can.
Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Gretna, La.
Dawson Springs, Ky.
Dodge City, Kans.
Devil's Lake, N. D.
Sheldon, Ia.
Little Falls, Minn.
Coulterville, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.
Quinton, Okla.
Lake George, N. Y.
Hartford City, Ind.
Chinnville, Ky.
Whitesboro, Tex.
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.
Effingham, Ill.
Milton, Ore.
Moon Haven, Fla.
Fort Morgan, Colo.
Chaffre, Mo.
Demopolis, Ala.
Astoria, Ore.

Total, 43 Local Unions.

◆

The attributes of the Union Label shine with the cardinal tenets of fair play, shorter hours, and reliable goods. From its inception it became a trade promoter. It gave work to its craftsmen, but its vital principle was education.

Correspondence

Celebrates Its Twentieth Anniversary

Editor ,"The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 426 celebrated its twentieth anniversary on Friday evening, January 23rd, in the auditorium of the Union Labor Temple in this city. Invitations were sent to all Locals of carpenters and millmen in the County, with the result that about 1,000 were present when the celebration was opened by our President, Brother Charles S. Bennett.

Organizer James A. Gray, a charter member of the Local, was historian, giving a brief history of Local Union No. 426 from the time it was chartered up to the present. Brother Gray was followed by Hon. P. H. McCarthy, former Mayor of San Francisco, himself a member of Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, and President of the Building Trades Council of California.

The next speaker was our General President, Brother William L. Hutcheson, or Big Bill as we like to call him. Brother Hutcheson's entrance was the occasion of an ovation which testifies to the fact he is much liked in this locality, and the many men and women who had not previously had the pleasure of seeing and hearing him were well satisfied that the right man is at the head of our great organization.

Brother Hutcheson was followed by Brother Robert Brindell, President of the New York Building Trades Council, whos remarks were well received, as were the remarks of our General Executive Board Member, W. A. Cole, of this district.

Our own President, Brother Chas. S. Bennett gave us a good, sound talk on unionism, and then commenced the festifities, vaudeville, dancing, card games and plenty of good punch, ice cream, etc.

Local Union No. 426 feels proud that we were able to have the above named men with us on our twentieth anniversary and hopes that all future birthday occasions may be as joyous as this one proved to be. Fraternally yours,

I. W. COWLES,
Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 426.

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I certainly have enjoyed reading the articles in our Journal from month to month. I appreciate the conservative tone as shown by the contributors and the management. I look forward each month for the next issue and if you should fail to send it I would surely notify you.

Yours very truly,
J. M. BAKER.

* * *

Resolution Adopted By the Carpenters of Ponca City, Okla.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a meeting of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Ponca City, Okla., on January 8, 1920, the following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved that this Brotherhood does by a unanimous vote hereby enter resolutions protesting against any anti-strike legislation by the Senate or Congress of this United States of America, or by the Legislature of any soverign state of this United States; and whereas, we, as, an organized body of workers, believe that such legislation is detrimental to the cause of the workers of this country, both organized and unorganized, and we present these resolutions to our representatives as a protest and also as a petition against any anti-strike legislation whatever, as we believe such legislation to be, or will be detrimental to collective bargaining of the union workers with their employers, whether a corporation or an individual, and whereas a strike is only the last resort of union workmen in getting what is due them, and whereby taking away the power of the strike or the right of any body of men to strike when the said body of men may deem it necessary, is, we believe, to take away that which every American citizen holds to be his inalienable right, and therefore, as Americans, we protest against any anti-strike legislation. We protest as a union of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in our own behalf and interests, and on behalf of every other union and all other workers of this country.

Be it further resolved that we present a copy of these resolutions to each of our representatives as follows; one copy to our State Senator, and one copy to our State Representative from this District; therefore

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Carpenters' Journal for publication, and

Be it further resolved that these resolutions are to stand as an indorsement of any other resolutions of protest against anti-strike legislation that may have been passed by any other union or brotherhood of union workers.

(Signed)

J. R. AVERY, Chairman,
W. H. FRANCE,
FLOYD MONTGOMERY.
Committee on Resolutions.

Bicycle and Motorcycle Factories On Strike

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Members of the Metal Polishers' International Union on strike at the factories of the Arnold-Schwinn Bicycle Company, of Chicago, and the Excelsior Motorcycle Company, of Chicago.

The demands of Organized Labor were for the 44-hour week and 85c per hour, the prevailing rate of wages for that craft in other like industries.

These firms refused to grant the demands of Organized Labor and the union men in both factories went on strike on September 9th. The strike is still on.

The Arnold-Schwinn Bicycle Company manufacturers wheels named "The World" Bicycles. They also make this same wheel for wholesale dealers and jobbers using various names as adopted by the said wholesalers and jobbers, while the Excelsior Motorcycle Company manufacturers the Excelsior Motorcycle and the Henderson Motorcycle.

Ignatz Schwinn, with an unenviable war record, is President of both of these companies and has openly defied Organized Labor. It is said they have secured the services of an ex-convict for a procurer of strike-breakers for the Excelsior and World Bicycle factories. They have secured an injunction, effective in the state of Illinois, prohibiting the strikers from picketing around, or watching the factories; picketing near the homes of the strike-breakers, or along the routes taken by the strike-breakers, going from their homes to the factories.

The injunction prohibits them from announcing that there is a strike on or exhibiting or displaying any circulars or other matter giving publicity to these strikes.

Motorcycles and bicycles are used by workingmen and the injunction does not prohibit workingmen in other states from giving this matter full publicity.

These firms charge a high price for their product, depending almost entirely upon the patronage of workingmen and purely for greater profits, refuse to grant the conditions asked for by their employes.

Other bicycle and motorcycle factories are fair to Organized Labor.

We believe that public opinion will force these firms to treat fairly with their help. We therefore urge Organized Labor everywhere, their friends and sympathizers, the workingmen of this country to give this matter all the publicity possible.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Gen. Sec.
Metal Polishers' International Union.

Welcome Home Parties Becoming Popular

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you kindly insert the following in the next issue of "The Carpenter?"

On the evening of January 5th, Local Union No. 808 held a welcome home party of its members who served in the world war of 1917 and 1918. Again this Local surprised the membership of Brooklyn by its live and wonderful method of entertaining and all that attended were more than repaid.

The program consisted of Mr. James (Scotty) Frostick, whose Scotch dialect was equal to Harry Lauder and his songs, voice and actions were very amusing. Maurice, the greatest of all comedy magicians, who proved how easy it is to delude a carpenter, and who had the faculty by words and actions of making it all so funny. Mr. Bob Willis, comedian, with some very amusing and original stories. Senator Alfred Gilchrist, who delivered the oration of the evening. Lieut. Alfred Johnson, who presented the boys with medals in behalf of Local Union No. 808.

Prior to the festivities Senator Gilchrist was made an honorary member of the Local and accepted most graciously and we all feel the United Brotherhood has made a big acquisition. At the conclusion of the entertainment refreshments were served and every one departed shouting the praises of Local Union No. 808.

Local Union No. 808 had nineteen of its members respond to the call of which number but one was lost. Each of the boys were presented with a handsome bronze medal, showing the appreciation of Local Union No. 808 and to the parents of Brother Portesi, the one killed in action, a set of resolutions were drawn up, adopted, and after being handsomely engrossed, were forwarded, with his medal, to his mother in Italy.

The affair was in the hands of a committee, the officers of which were: Wm. D. Ogdon, Chairman; Gus Larsen, Vice-Chairman; Henry Kook, Treasurer; Harvey Doane, Secretary.

Local Union No. 808 is without question the most progressive Local in the city, this being the second time in three months that they have awakened the Brotherhood in this city by their social activities and they are not only truly united, but harmony oozes from every pore of its being and the feeling of good fellowship is everywhere present.

Trusting you will comply with our request, to insert this in "The Carpenter," and with best wishes to yourself and the members of the General Office from the membership of Local Union No. 808, I am,

Fraternally yours,
HARVEY F. DOANE,
Secretary of the Welcome Home Committee.

◆

Local Union No. 660 Shows Progress

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I note with interest the gain that some of the Local Unions have made in the past year and I would also like to make a statement of the gains that have been made by Local Union No. 660, of Springfield, O. In April, 1919, we had a membership of about 80 members in good standing. January 1, 1920, we can produce records to show a membership of 265 in good standing, and we are not content to stop at this, as we have put a Business Agent of our own in the field for an indefinite period, for we have several good non-union carpenters in this district yet.

We also have made some raise in our Treasury in the last nine months that you can count in thousands instead of hundreds. The demand for carpenters has exceeded the supply the past season.

Wishing all Local Unions a prosperous year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. B. ENGLE,
Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 660, Springfield, O.

◆

Cigar Makers Have a Just Complaint

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We would be pleased to have an article taken from the enclosed circular, printed in your official Journal.

You will note on circular that the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., has resorted to a reduction in wages, and we are trying to combat this action by informing Organized Labor of the same and thereby get the moral support and co-operation of the membership of Organized Labor. This fight is on since July 19, 1919.

Thanking you for any consideration you may give this matter and assuring you of its appreciation by the Joint Cigar Makers' Unions of St. Louis and East St. Louis.

I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK OTTING, Secretary.

"If the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co. can produce one iota of evidence to show that our organization in any way tried to burden their institution with a wage standard that was destructive to their business, then we will surrender our claim to your support or recognition.

"If the F. R. Rice Mercantile Co. can prove that they paid to the members of our organization more than $1 per thousand increase in wages on their Mercantile Cigar since 1903, a period of 16 years, then also we will surrender our claim for your support.

"In refuting the malicious falsehoods being spread against our organization by the representatives of the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., we wish to nail one right here, which, we believe, will suffice for all of their statements.

Their representatives are informing dealers that our organization had prevented the Rice concern from hiring apprentice boys, and in this way curtailed their output of cigars. The Rice concern always was entitled to eight and ten apprentices. But let us give you a few inside facts, so you may judge who it was that was driving boys away from the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar factory.

The apprentice wage scale was controlled exclusively by the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co. They paid for the first year $3, second year, $4, and the third year $5 per week. One dollar per week of this money, however, was withheld each week for three years; therefore the boy or his relatives were deprived of this money during his apprenticeship, with the following proviso: Should the said apprentice serve out the entire three years and always give entire satisfaction to the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., to the foreman and assistant foreman of the factory, then the Mercantile Cigar Co. will make the said apprentice a "present" of his own money, $156. Wonderful generosity!

"Two of the apprentices in recent years saw fit to repudiate their agreement, in order to get a little more money elsewhere. After becoming journeymen, they secured work at F. R. Rice's but were promptly kicked out when the manager learned who they were. Of course, it is a crime for a poor boy to violate a contract which he, as a minor, had no voice in making, but when the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co. deliberately violated their understanding with our organization and forced their old employes, consisting of 104 cigar makers, out in the street, that, of course, was honorable business methods."

Working Conditions in Dallas

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We desire to take this means of giving you the correct information regarding working conditions in this city.

The Dallas Builders' Association, assisted by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, are using their combined efforts to make Dallas an "open shop" working plan. They are doing quite an extensive lot of misleading advertising in the various newspapers throughout the different states.

The Builders' Association have taken the carpenters off of their work; this being done when a raise to $8 a day was voted on by members of Local Union No. 198 of this district. Members of the Builders' Association were working but a few men, and their action did not affect the members to any great extent.

We understand that members of Locals from other towns and states are being attracted by the statements made by these two factors, which style themselves "Open Shop (Square Deal) To All"; and that men are coming to Dallas — in some instances going to work for the Builders' Association, before they are conversant with true conditions here. It is their plan to flood Dallas with men in the hope that this will further their purpose.

We request that you read this letter before your members, and ask them to stay away from Dallas until these conditions are settled.

With every good wish,

Yours very truly,

D. F. STEELE, Rec. Secy.

Help One Another

Editor, "The Carpenter":

When we joined the Brotherhood we pledged ourselves to help one another to get employment, and then some forget their vows, and knock the other fellow. He may not be as fast as you are in turning out work, but when he does all that is required, pays his dues regularly, attends the meetings often, then he should have the co-operation of his fellow workers.

If he should not happen to have a pull with the foreman he is forced to loaf a lot, and in these days of high cost of living, loafing is very expensive and embarrassing.

I am glad the carpenters are waking up and getting in line to vote, and posting themselves on the issues of the day, a good sign, I take it, for the future, and it is hoped that the brothers will study the labor problems carefully and wisely and then cast their votes intelligently, and for the best men asking their political suffrage, and then they should make it a point to attend lodge meetings and learn how to help their fellow workmen. We can do a lot of good this way if we will only take the trouble to try.

Our Local Union, No. 329, is moving along smoothly at present, and while we are not getting in many new members, I believe we are holding on to those we have, and they are a pretty good bunch, taken all around, good mechanics, genial and courteous and patriotic as any you could find. Our officers are efficient and able, and our attendance is good, in fact Local Union No. 329 will average in the front line with any Local Union in Alabama, and the writer feels it a high honor to be a fellow member, who is always ready and willing to help one another and do everything possible to boost our lodge.

Yours fraternally,
GEO. W. WHEELER,
Mobile, Ala.

Non-Partisan Political Policy Adopted By the A. F. of L.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In compliance with the directions of the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor and of the December 13, 1919, conference of representatives of labor and the farmers organizations, a three days' conference was held at the Federation Headquarters in this city to consider the part which labor should take in the coming campaign, primaries and election. The following declaration was unanimously adopted:

The inherent rights and principles of our people are threatened.

The free institutions of our country are menaced.

The ideals of democracy are in danger.

The Congress of the United States has failed to do its duty. It has failed to meet the emergency. It has given encouragement and support to autocratic and reactionary policies. Its dominating thought has been the repression of labor.

Every effort to secure remedial and constructive legislation has been strangled. Every appeal for redress has met with subtle and open hostility. The halls of Congress have been used by labor's enemies to foster and spread a vicious propaganda against the efforts of the toilers to exercise their normal and lawful activities for the protection and promotion of their interests and welfare. Labor has appealed for relief in vain.

The hour has arrived when those who believe in the maintenance of democratic institutions must marshal their forces in defense of their rights and ideals.

It is intolerable that a people who spared no cost to make the world safe for democracy should be forced to submit to any restriction of the glorious liberties inherited from the founders of our nation. The perpetuation of our fundamental rights and the enactment of essential constructive legislation demand the election of men, regardless of their political affiliations, who are truly representative of American ideals of liberty.

Conscious of its responsibilities, impressed by the grave problems resulting from the great war, the American Federation of Labor at its annual Convention in June, 1919, adopted a reconstruction program. This program defined th essential industrial policies and legislative enactments required to establish full measure of justice and opportunit for labor.

Because of grave emergencies whic have arisen since that Convention, it became imperative that the representative of Organized Labor and of farmer should assemble and confer to devis ways and means for safeguarding thei rights and liberties as free men and citizens. On December 13, 1919, a conference of representatives of labor and o farmers met in Washington, D. C. Thi conference expressed "Labor's Grievances, Protests and Demands."

No favorable legislative action upo the recommendations contained in th American Federation of Labor Reconstruction Program, or those expressed a the December conference, has been take by Congress. Instead many Congressmen have endeavored to enact legislation providing for compulsory labo Despite the patriotism and sacrifice o the masses of labor of America durin the world war, under the guise of anti sedition laws the effort has been made t repress free association, free speech an free press.

Scorned by Congress, ridiculed an misrepresented by members of bot Houses, the American labor movemen finds it necessary to apply vigorously it long and well-established non-partisa political policy.

Confronted by a succession of hostil Congresses, the American Federation o Labor, in 1906, announced its histori "Bill of Grievances." This was followe by a vigorous and successful non-partisan political campaign. In 1908, 191 and 1912, the same program was energetically applied. As a result, many o labor's enemies in Congress were defeated and all of the essential legislation in "Labor's Bill of Grievances" o 1906 was enacted.

Constructive legislation has neve been so necessary as at present. Neve has it been so essential to secure the defeat of labor's enemies and the electio of its friends and supporters.

Sinister forces are already actively engaged in efforts to confuse and nullif labor's political power. The object is t divide the labor vote so that the electio of reactionaries and enemies of labor will be assured.

Unless labor holds steadfastly to its non-partisan political policy, the enemies of labor will be successful in their efforts.

Labor cannot, labor must not, permit its political strength to be divided in the present crisis.

Organized Labor owes allegiance to no political party. It is not partisan to any political party. It is partisan to principles — the principles of freedom, of justice and of democracy.

It is the duty of trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers, and all lovers of freedom, justice and democratic ideals and institutions, to unite in defeating those seeking public office who are indifferent or hostile to the people's interests and the rights of labor.

Wherever candidates for re-election have been friendly to labor's interests they should be loyally supported. Wherever candidates are hostile or indifferent to labor's interests, they should be defeated and the nomination and election of true and tried trade unionists or of assured friends should be secured.

Complying with the instructions of the last Convention and the Labor and Farmer Conference of December 13, 1919, the American Federation of Labor announces its determination to apply every ligitimate means and all of the power at its command to accomplish the defeat of labor's enemies who aspire for public office, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, for state Legislatures, or for any other office.

The American Federation of Labor calls upon all affiliated and recognized National, International and Brotherhood organizations, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Bodies, Local Unions, and labor's friends and sympathizers to unite and give loyal support to the non-partisan political campaign now set in motion.

This political campaign must begin in the primaries. The record of every aspirant for public office must be thoroughly analyzed, stated in unmistakable language and given the widest possible publicity. Labor's enemies and friends must be definitely known. To this end the American Federation of Labor has created the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee and it now calls upon all affiliated and recognized labor organizations to create district and local committees to co-operate with the national committee and co-ordinate their efforts.

The future welfare, the very ability of the trade union movement to carry on its work for humanity depends upon the success of the campaign herewith inaugurated.

There can be no hesitancy.

There must be no turning aside.

The time for vigorous and determined action is here!

NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE A. F. OF L.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

MINING DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES' DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.
Attest: FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Death Claims D. P. Roland

D. P. Roland, formerly General President of our organization, passed away at his home, Avondale, Cincinnati, O., March 6, after an illness lasting over a year. Brother Roland was born at Dillsboro, Ind., March 27, 1851, and spent most of his life in the interests and welfare of the carpenters' movement.

Mr. Roland was one of the old landmarks in the labor movement in Cincinnati for many years and was formerly a member in Independent Local No. 1, that, at the formation of the United Brotherhood in 1881, became Local No. 2. He served two terms in the Ohio General Assembly. He also held every office of importance in the local Carpenters' Union, and was Business Agent for the District Council for a number of years. He was elected and assumed the duties of General President of our organization for the years 1888-1890, and was an efficient and conscientious executive. Brother Roland not only leaves a widow, Mrs. Sophia Roland and daughter, Mrs. Chas. F. Kleine, but a host of friends to mourn.

Trade Notes

L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.—Our proposed trade movement for January 1st has been successful and the scale for journeymen is now $1 per hour. E. F. Hooks, R. S.

* * *

District Council, Springfield and Vicinity, Springfield, Mass.—We have succeeded in our trade movement and our new scale is 95c from April 1st, until December 31st. A. J. Bromley, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 932, Peru, Ind.—Our new scale of 90c per hour went into effect January 1st, and everything is moving along nicely. C. L. Snyder, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 557, Bozeman, Mont.—This is to inform you that our demands for a wage increase from $6.50 to 8 per 8-hour day, effective January 1, 1920, has been granted by all contractors. H. E. Moore, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.—I am pleased to notify you that we have reached an agreement with our contractors and have established a wage scale of 90c an hour. O. E. Baber, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia.—This is to inform you that we have succeeded in our trade movement and our wage scale is now 85c per hour. E. R. Gaunt, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.—Our scale of 87½c an hour went into effect the first of January, 1920, without any trouble. Wm. Pearson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y.—We wish to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we are now getting our new scale of 80c an hour. W. A. Webster, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 411, San Angelo, Tex.—This is to advise that the new scale of wages which went into effect January 1, 1920, from 75c to 87½c per hour. John B. Netherton, R. S.

L. U. 2114, Napa, Cal.—I am pleased to report that our trade movement for an increase in wages was a success. Our new scale is 87½c per hour. E. P. Maxwell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.—I am pleased to inform you that our demands for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour went into effect January 12, 1920. L. H. Ossenkop, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 771, Watsonville, Cal.—Our trade movement for an increase of wages from $6 to $7 for eight hours per day took effect January 1, of this year. H. G. Walker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2141, St. Joseph, Mich.—This is to advise you that we got over 10% increase in wages without any trouble, bringing the minimum scale to 47½c an hour. C. Tetzrow, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.—We have succeeded in our trade movement and our new scale of wages will be 87½c per hour for millmen and $1 for journeymen carpenters. Edw. Cotter, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 965, Dekalb, Ill.—We are glad to report that our trade movement was a success and our increase in wages from 70c to 87½c was granted without any trouble. A. Parkhouse, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 741, Beardstown, Ill.—Our trade movement was successful. The new agreement, starting April 1st, gives us 85c an hour and an 8-hour day. Wm. Schlueter, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 373, Fort Madison, Ia.—This is to inform you that we were successful in our trade movement and our new scale is now 87½c per hour. Wm. Donahue, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2248, Piqua, O.—The Contractors' Association agreed to our demands and our new scale is now 85c an hour and a 44-hour week. Jason Lawrence, R. S.

Falls City District Council, Louisville, Ky.—For your information, all of the general contractors, and in fact, all contractors in this district employing members of our organization have signed our new agreement which was effective March 1st. E. J. Bordens, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.—I wish to inform you that we were successful in getting our new wage scale, which is now 87½c an hour. A. R. Smith, R. S.

Foreign Trade Notes

In England skilled labor has the preference for all kinds of work.

* * *

The British Amalgamated Society of Engineers has a membership of over half a million.

* * *

Female trade unionists in Sweden now number more than 50,000.

* * *

Over 27,000,000 tons of coal were mined in coal mines of Japan during the past year.

* * *

The cradle of the 8-hour day is to be found in five countries — Germany, England, Australia, America and France.

* * *

The airplane factories in France employed 12,650 workers on January 1, 1915; 30,960 on January 1, 1916; 68,920 on January 1, 1917; 131,551 on January 1, 1918, and 186,003 on November 1, 1919.

* * *

Sheffield (Eng.) cutlery workers have balloted in favor of an advance in wages, and it is feared that a stoppage will result. Employers are said to view this with deep concern, as Germany is preparing to flood the market with cheap cutlery almost immediately.

Information Wanted

Gregor Macfarlane, native of Scotland, last heard of in New York City in year of 1892. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with John G. MacFarlane, 1131 W. 7th St., Wilmington, Del.

* * *

Brother W. R. Woelfert, 50 years of age, 5 ft., 7 in., tall, very stooped or round shouldered, sandy complexion, and has a thin face; last seen at Rock River, Mo. His wife would like to hear from him, and any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly advise C. S. Thompson. R. S., Local Union No. 1564, Casper, Wyo.

* * *

William Pearson, age 31, height, 5 ft., 10 in., light hair, blue eyes and weighs about 165 pounds. Any one knowing his whereabouts please advise A. W. Pearson, care of Standard Box Co., Buxton, Ore.

* * *

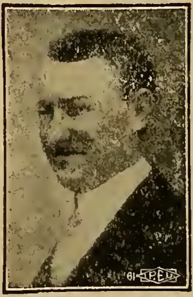
John A. Spangler, about 5 ft., 10 in., tall, weighs about 180 pounds, 50 years of age. Any one knowing as to his whereabouts, address J. H. Youngk, 190 S. High St., Akorn, O.

* * *

Any one who can give me the address of my nephew, Frank Day, or any information in regards to his present whereabouts, will do me a favor. He was last heard from in Santa Rita, N. M. Address H. C. McGinnis, 330 E. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

* * *

O. P. Loren, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, was last heard from in New York, N. Y. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address his wife, Mrs. C. Loren, 501 E. 85th St., New York, N. Y.



* * *

Ralph N. Bartlett, last heard from at Seattle, Wash. He is 5 ft., 11 in. tall, weighs about 140 pounds; fair complexion; brown hair, and blue eyes. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his wife, Mrs. Ralph N. Bartlett, Warm Springs, Mont.

* * *

J. G. Hewitt, 44 years of age, 5 ft., 10½ in. tall, brown eyes and hair, has scar on nose and fourth finger cut off of right hand. Any one knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife. Mrs. J. G. Hewitt, 1054 3rd Ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Casual Comment

We still have the satisfaction of knowing of one article at least that the war tax and profiteer have missed somehow, and that is our little package of Wrigley's chewing gum.

* * *

The press and the politicians are right when they describe labor's entry into the political arena as "significant" and "momentous." Labor intends to compel the politicians and the press to choose between the people and privilege.

* * *

Those who have served the people have nothing to fear, but those who have been sacrificing the rights of the many in order to advance the interests of the few may just as well prepare for the battle of their lives.

* * *

What were the evil practices that justified the defense of Congressmen that the public wanted the roads returned? What basis was there for the assumption that the railroads were operated less efficiently than they were by the banking managers in the past?

* * *

There was no justification at all for this hue and cry. It was manufactured agitation; it sprang from the railway executives; from Wall St.; from the press owned by those interests.

* * *

Labor is doing more thinking and will do more voting this year than during any previous period in our political history.

* * *

Preparation on our part should consist of effective organization, lines strengthened and decks cleared for action, ready to meet, resist and defeat all encroachments upon the rights of the workers.

* * *

No time should be lost in sending in any proposed amendments to the Constitution which Local Unions may desire to bring before the forthcoming General Convention at Indianapolis in September.

* * *

Trade unionism brings higher wages for the worker, and a greater measure of opportunity for his family. Those who oppose trade unionism oppose the spread of democracy.

The workers have reached a stage today where many roads to greater power and wider influence lie open to them and everything, except that which weakens organized power and economic action, is beneficial.

* * *

Unusual interest is being displayed these days regarding the question of Americanizing the immigrant, but the matter seems simple enough to us. The remedy lies in allowing him to join a labor movement and to see that he gets a living wage.

* * *

"Ourselves alone" is a forceful and inspiring motto — but it does not prevent us from helping to "line up" the unorganized.

* * *

There remain two questions which, from whatever point of view they are regarded, are today of commanding importance. The first is liberty. Thanks to an autocratic Federal administration for which a parallel is hardly to be found save in absolute monarchies of the old regime, personal and political liberty are today everywhere in danger in the United States.

* * *

The other question is the Federal Constitution. The Constitution, notwithstanding the excellence of some of the provisions, is in important respects in need of a change. The party that shall include such a demand in its platform will rally to its standards independent and progressive voters throughout the land.

* * *

The sad fate of the Graham Anti-Free Speech Bill in the recent hearings of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives may have marked the moment of the first beginning of the turn of the tide which now so long has been running against civil liberties.

* * *

The profiteer is one of the excuses — one of the good excuses — which the "Reds" offer for their present attitude. And if the "Reds" would only center their attention there and help us get rid of the profiteers that would be doing a regenerative and constructive act.

An economist says "a man with $2,000 in 1913 finds it now worth only $870," but what man who had $2,000 in 1913 has been able to hang to it this long?

* * *

A humane act, probably, for the President to chloroform the League of Nations, in order to keep the Senate from strangling it to death.

* * *

When they are trying the criminals of the great war, they ought not to overlook the profiteers. The profiteer is the most dangerous of all the "Reds" that has ever appeared on earth.

* * *

When one recalls how the Supreme Court has set aside labor legislation and other legislation making for the public welfare, we can see the danger that exists in the present power of that court. It is the last bulwark of privilege.

* * *

The industrial conference was a joke. How can a conference composed of enemies of wage workers fairly decide any question in their interest?

* * *

It is time for the clear-thinking conservative members of the trade union movement to awáken to the seriousness of the radical movement. The radicals are a zealous lot, driven by an energy which always accompanies fanaticism.

* * *

Some of the wiseacres, after a hard mathematical brain storm, have figured out that the buying power of a dollar is 50c, judging from hard and practical experience, as we find it, they have overrated it by about 13c.

* * *

The essential weakness in the Attorney General's plan, however, is that it provides no adequate governmental control over the stockyards, terminals and other utilities of which the packers are to dispose.

* * *

Mr. Ford, in the "Dearbon Independant," gives a good definition on the foundation of prosperity, he says: "Labor and management are partners — if both be efficient, the results are as certain as human affairs can be. Management furnishes the method, labor furnishes the medium; both together spell service; service is the basis of reward; and upon the basis of honest reward, prosperity is built."

The most interesting thing about the members of the new coal wages commission is that two of the three of them disagreed with Mr. Garfield a year ago regarding wages. These two are Mr. Peale and Mr. White.

* * *

Why was Mr. Palmer's victory over the packers received with what appears to be enthusiasm in the packer's office? Many of the activities in which the settlement forbids the packers to indulge, such as the retail meat business and the "public" warehouses, are no real loss to them.

* * *

In a Christmas message to the American people, the Attorney General says that he regards the present widespread use of the injunction in suppressing strikes and restricting civil liberty as a good signal victory for his department in its onslought against high cost of living.

* * *

The Attorney General, only a short time ago, distinctly declared himself to the effect that "any person who charges more than 10c a pound for sugar is profiteering." And the gentleman's duties are the prosecution of every profiteer.

* * *

Mr. Palmer has failed. One searches in vain for any plausible reason why he should not resign and hand the problem over to a successor capable of seeing the essentials of it and prepared to work toward a solution.

* * *

In its preliminary statements the President's industrial conference has limited itself to a single object. It does not pretend to have found causes of unrest or the remedies. It does not pretend to have investigated them.

* * *

The signers of the report simply assume that by establishing some machinery of inquiry and adjustment they can "avert or postpone industrial conflicts." To what time these conflicts are to be averted or postponed, is left to the public to ponder over.

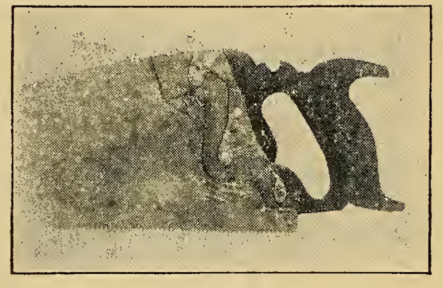
* * *

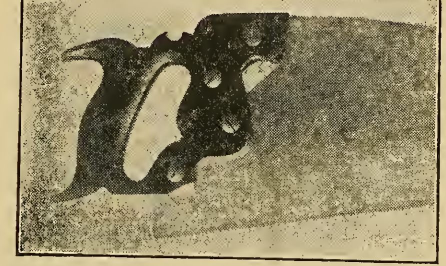
Why did the Attorney General obtain an injunction against the miners to prevent them from carrying out their constitutional rights, but on the other hand helped the sugar refineries in profiteering?

A New Saw Handle

Brother William Conway, a member of Local Union No. 2 of Cincinnati, O., has just patented a saw handle, which is described in the accompanying photograph.

This handle has many points of merit, which should appeal to the members of our craft. One feature is that it is detachable, and is more firm than the old way of bolting the handle on, for the simple reason that the bolts go through three pieces of metal instead of one, with the three riveted together, forming a pocket for the saw blade, which has three notches that the end that is cut off drops into, as is shown in the photograph. After being firmly down in the notches it is locked with a small drift pin that goes through the metal sides and saw blade, which holds them firmly together until released.





The handle in all respects is practical and one handle can be used for any number of blades. It can be detached in less than half a minute and put on another blade; this enables the carpenter to pack his saws straight, even in the tool box and he can carry a half dozen saws in less room than was originally required.

The handle comes highly recommended from a committee of the Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati, and should therefore be given due consideration by our membership.

Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland Gets In Line With a Homecoming Reception

A large and happy crowd attended the homecoming reception tendered by No. 11 to its enlisted members, Thursday night, February 5th. The arrangements Committee had prepared a program that worked out with almost clock-like precision, and the members received many compliments for the able manner in which the entertainment was handled.

The star feature, of course, was the address of General Secretary Duffy, who explained in a short speech how the Brotherhood had supported the Government during the war with men, money and work at top speed, and had now no apologies to offer for demanding fair treatment in return. He complimented No. 11 and the other Cleveland Locals for the splendid co-operation they had given the Brotherhood and the country as a whole, and predicted that the local movement would always stand true to the best interests of the nation and the workers. The speaker was liberally applauded throughout his address.

Another big hit of the night was the marvelous performance of Master Albert Mitchell, six years old, who was nearly a whole orchestra in himself. He played on the snare and base drums, triangle and other accessories of a drummer almost as well as a trained professional, and his cute, child-like responses to the deafening applause brought forth additional roars of delight. Little Albert became the pet of every woman in the house and the men, too. The Forest City Quartet also rendered some fine selections that carried the house by storm, while half a dozen professional members were also voted A No. 1. Altogether the performance was as good as could be expected in any first-class theatre. The luncheon and refreshments were liberally patronized, while the dancing and card playing were also enjoyed until a late hour.

Old No. 11 did herself proud in entertaining the members and hosts of friends who attended the celebration and hopes were expressed that a similar social gathering be arranged for next year.

The Committee on Arrangements was composed of the following members: W. W. Davidson, Wm. MaWhinney, R. E. Lavery, J. M. Rundle, E. W. Ward, Wm. R, Yaeger, G. E. Brewster, C. H. Hopple, J. D. Coons.

◆

Kidnapped Child Recovered

The following clipping, which appeared recently in "The Ogden Star," is self-explanatory:

"How an illustrated article published in "The Carpenter" resulted in the recovery of a kidnapped baby boy, was related in Ogden today following the return of the mother with her son.

"The 3-year-old son of Mrs. Josie Spann was missed September 22, last, when he failed to return from school.

R. U. Smith, a carpenter, who boarded at the Spann home, was suspected.

"After efforts to locate the boy were unsuccessful, Mrs. Spann caused an article to be published in "The Carpenter," a Journal published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Indianapolis.

"The article set forth the facts in the case and was accompanied by the picture of the man and of the boy. Readers were urged to notify H. W. Beckett in Ogden, if they saw either of the two.

"A few days ago word came that the boy and man were at Pocatello, Mrs. Spann went to Pocatello, hired a taxi and went to a place about three miles out of the city. There, she says, she found the boy playing in the yard. She lost no time but carried the child to the taxi, returned to Pocatello and later to Ogden.

" 'Don't let them get me any more' the little boy is said to have told his mother."

◆

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* * *

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Craft Problems

How Wood Stair Treads, Which Are Worn, May Be Repaired

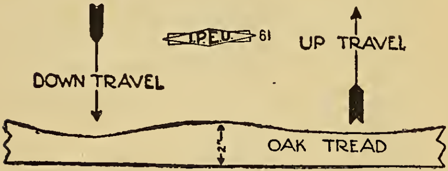
(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Buildings in which many people daily assemble or congregate, there is a constant passing of persons up and down the stairs from story to story; so that the friction of the soles of their shoes on the stair treads is constantly active and wearing.

In the older office and public structures in our cities and towns this is especially noticeable when wooden stair cases predominated, yet even in the case of blue stone and marble stair treads detoriation rapidly develops and the stair cases become unsightly and dangerous.

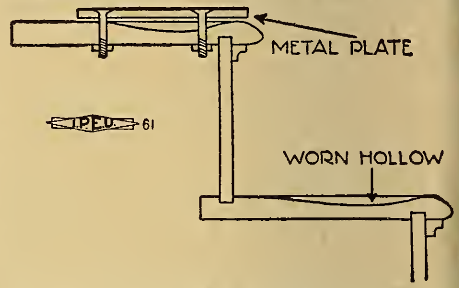
The loss of efficiency shows itself by each of the top surfaces becoming hollow on the line of travel up and down, generally on the right side next the balistrade and handrail going up and on the left coming down.

The surfaces next the nosings become concave and they assume a curved line, as in Fig. 1, frequently wearing down to half their thickness and become springy and creak, crack or split, and the nosings become beveled like the section seen in Fig. 2, thus making it possible for a person to slip and fall when descending the stairs.



From the foregoing it will be realised that such stair cases are an element of danger, especially in factories or loft buildings, many of which are in the larger cities.

To repair and make them safe, the best way is to take out entirely all steps which are too far gone to hold a nail or screw and replace same with new materials, but if not too much worn, light ¼ or ½ sheet iron plates or steel plates, 4, 6, or 8 in. in width may be placed on top of the worn steps, which must first be slightly chiseled off so the plates will rest level and straight on top of the old treader or steps. Composition treads may be purchased and all should be solidly fastened on with countersunk wood screws, so as to be fast and immovable.



In the case of worn slate or marble steps similar plates may be utilized, but these must be fastened on with good expansible bolts, the tread surfaces having first been drilled with suitable holes to receive them. If it be possible to get at the stairs to work from the siffit or bottom side, then the bolts should go entirely through the full thickness of the steps and have nuts and washers on the bottom side.

In iron and steel, open fire-proof building stair cases where bluestone and marble stair cases mostly predominate, the defective steps can be quickly removed and replaced or turned upside down if not already worn too thin to permit of this.

In all cases, however, the stairs should be regularly examined to maintain their safety and permanence, so as to be always in an efficient service condition, for in case of fire or the breaking down of elevators, which will render their use imperative.

THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

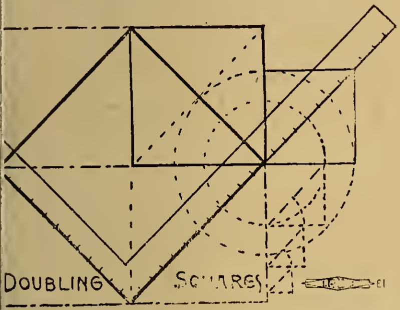
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In this day of high cost of living when one is delighted to get even a bushel of coal, wheat, apples, potatoes, or anything else, and the demand of accurate measurements is greater than ever, I want to ask how many carpenters are

re that know how big to make a box
hold a bushel, I want to ask how many
hey had a bushel would know how to
ke a two bushel. Most any one would
, why, one just twice as high will
d just twice as much, true, yet if you
nted them both the same heighth then
at would be the comparative size?

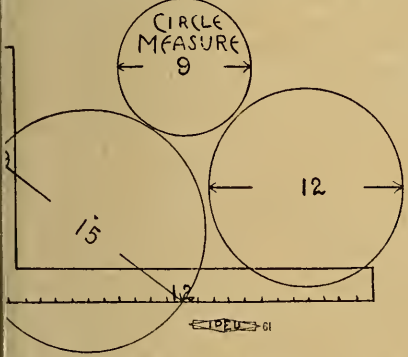
Doubling Squares

ook at the illustration and see how
y it is, the diagonal of a square makes
sides for a box just twice as big,
there is no end to the doubling, and
ding up and down, note the dotted
les show two circles, one just twice
arge as the other.



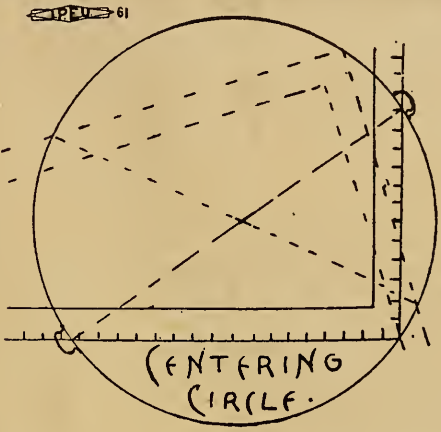
Circle Measurements

ow, I just gave the doubling of
ares or circles by the diagonal
hod, but supposing we wanted a dif-
nt combination, take as illustrated,
small circles the diameter of each
sure across or the square and the
neter of that measurement is the di-
ter of the large circle to hold exact-
s much as the two smaller ones.



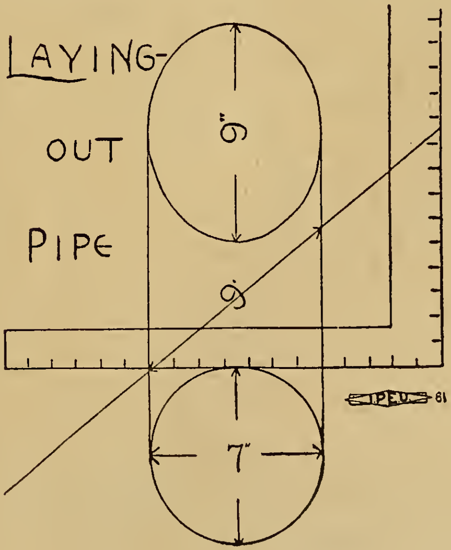
Centering a Circle

lace the square on as illustrated and
applying it twice in practically any
ner where they cross the lines is the
er of the circle and yet as long as
carpenters have known that, how
many of us would know that the first application would give us exactly half of the circle, or show us where to put the handles on the bushel basket?



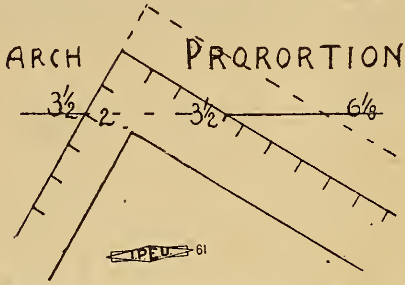
Laying Out For Circle Pipe

Supposing we had a 7 in. pipe to put through a roof, any carpenter ought to know that a circle measured across diagonally is an ellipse, and yet not all of them know exactly how much of an elliptical figure they have to cut through the roof for a 7 in. pipe. Well, the square, you will see, tells you instantly, measure across your square the pitch of the roof and you have it.



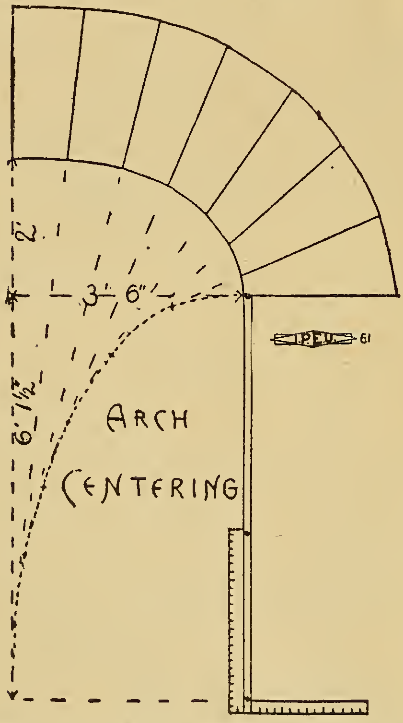
Proportioning an Arch

If you have an ellipitical arch, (or anything else as far as that is concerned), 2 ft. high and 3½ to the center, and you want to know how much it would be to the center if the heighth was the width just mentioned, take the square as illustrated and as 2 is to 3½, so is 3½ to 6⅛.



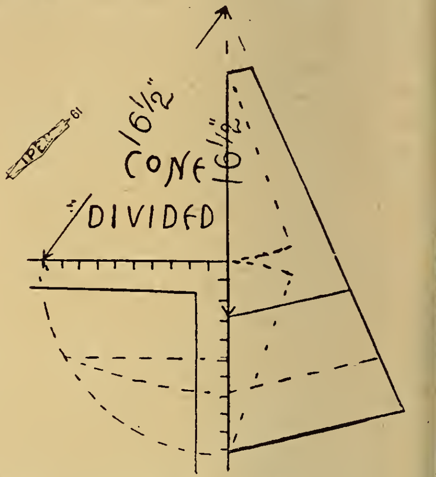
Centering an Arch

With these calculations just found, take our square and with the aid of a stick with nails in it the distances just found strike the ellipse as illustrated, divide into equal parts and you have the arch nicely centered.



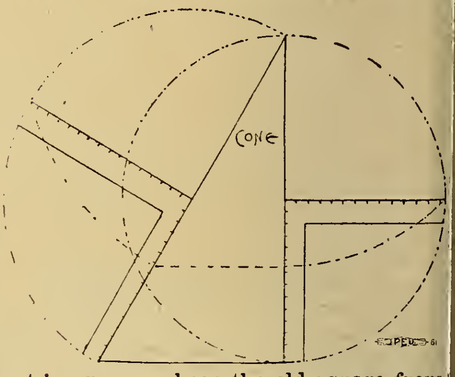
Dividing a Cone

Now we have seen how simple it is to divide a square into equal parts, and found it is just as easy to find the sizes of circles to hold the contents of other circles, but to divide a cone into equal parts, believe, me, would make a great mathematician do some figuring, but the square, as usual, does it instantly and accurately. Do you catch it? Simply measure up half the length of the cone, square up measure over from the intersecting point the same distance on the square, measure that distance down on the cone and right there is the spot. Dotted line shows one-fourth of the contents. Any part is just as easy as to get one-half or one-fourth, and that is the beauty with the square, it handles all fractions with the same ease.



Cones

Now, probably the one I have just illustrated is plain enough for any one, though it was cut off at the top, and was the same on both sides, and I simply illustrate this other one to show that making them to go to the very point, make the sides at different angles does not in any way keep the old square from doing its work instantly, see, it gets it just as easy from one side as from the other, and so we could go on, there is no end to it, there is no limit to the possibilities of the steel square.



Questions the Application of the Steel Square as Expounded By Brother Stoddard

In the December "Carpenter" I notice an article by one D. W. Stoddard, relating to the steel square and its applications in the making out of stair carriages and a friendly invitation of criticism of the methods there employed. To draw the value of a tool or anything else lies in the full knowledge of its weaknesses.

I have no criticism to offer on the square itself, but the ability of mortal man to make the application there shown is certainly a matter subject to the closest scrutiny.

First he tries to divide the distance from floor to floor into 16 risers by sliding his square on the angle given to where he has only 1 in. on the blade and less than ¾ of an inch on the tongue, using twelfths of inches for inches, which makes correct measurements practically impossible, first, because of the imperceptible variations sustained by placing the square on such small divisions, secondly, the variations sustained in the markings themselves, and thirdly, the defects of human eye sight.

Mr. Stoddard acknowledges these shortcomings of the system when he brings his compasses into play to prove the correctness of his theory and then advises as a last remedy the adjustment of the compasses to suit the occasion and thus make his divisions come out right.

Why not take the height given, 9 ft., 8in., or 116 in. and divide by the number of risers) (16 in this case), and be done, and always and under all circumstances be correct.

Next, as to the application of the square to the wood there is no criticism of the theory, but again the ability of mortal man to make that application is beyond my conception.

Let any one take a steel square and his figures 7¼ and 8½ sixteen consecutive times as he proposes to lay out a stair carriage, and do this on ten pieces of wood and I will guarantee that he will not have two pieces the same length in the lot. Try it and see.

Again, if the pieces of lumber used are not perfectly straight, or if the edges are rough, the application is the more certain to be a failure.

Now, let us examine another way, and see if these difficulties can be overcome.

Having learned that the rise is 7¼ in. and the runs 8½ in., let us make a triangular pitch board of these dimensions by cutting a piece of board, preferably thin, 7¼ in. on one side and 8½ in. on the other, and at right angles to each other, and be sure the measurements are correct and the angle true and the edges square with face of board, so it can be used either side to accomodate the hand of stairs.

Next, take any piece of light stuff you may have handy as long as the stair carriage and straight, and one edge, and lay off by the long side of the pitch board as many spaces as there are risers in the longest run of the stairs on the edge.

Next, determine the strength to be given the stairs, say 5 in., and lay the spaced rod on the lumber to be used with its spaced edge in the line of strength and nail lightly to hold in position.

Now, lay the pitch board on the lumber and according to, and against the spacing on rod and mark around pitch board with a fairly good line, but tight to the pitch board and repeat operation as many times as there are risers. This operation may be repeated as many times on as many different pieces as you like, and they will all be alike. There will be no danger of some being longer than others or some being crowded and forced to do all the carrying of the weight of the stairs and their load while others shirk and are usually forced up and nailed to the stairs only to be an additional load on the others.

These two simple pieces of wood contain every measurement of every piece in any box stairs or any stairs using posts, locates platforms, locates panels and rails on any kind of posts, marks out wall strings and face strings, gives length of rails and sizes and shapes of panels and spandrills, etc., and indefinitely and always correct.

The using of these two simple pieces avoids the danger of misreading the square, which is, alas, too often done by reason of rust, which prevents accurate reading.

After 35 years of experience, I am convinced that there is no other way so simple and so sure of results and so near fool proof.

One may put up the rough carriages and use them throughout the entire construction of the building and preserve the rod and pitch board until the finish and then be sure of the wall strings and face strings fitting the carriages.

Next, I will draw attention to the fact that Mr. Stoddard tells us that to make an easy stairs in his illustration we must have 16 risers, which makes 15 steps, and the space being limited to 10 ft., 7½ in., necessarily makes the run 8½ inches.

Now, it has long been conceded by stair builders that to secure the best results, the distance which one's foot travels over from where it leaves one step to where it lands on another, is between 24 and 25 inches.

To make the reach longer is to make the stairs hard to travel because of the stretch of the muscles, but make the reach shorter is to make a far greater mistake, as they will be stumbly.

A cramped step is only a stumbling block when going up stairs and a very dangerous arrangement when going down, as one is very apt to over reach and fall. The reach spoken of is two risers and one step, thus two risers of 7½ in. plus one step of 8½ in. equals 23 in. or 1 in. short of the limit, which is one of the worst of defects in the construction of stairs.

The remedy is to divide the heighth into 15 risers and the run into 14 steps, making the pitch 7 11-15 rise by 9 in. run, making the reach practically 24½ in., or about the perfect proportion.

A careful study of the pitch board and rod will reveal wonders heretofore unknown to the man who relies wholly on the steel square for measurements and angles. The pitch board contains every angle needed and no more. The pitch board used with the rod gives every length and always gives it correctly. This article is in no sense intended to place discredit on any one or their views or practice, it is only the friendly answer to a friendly invitation for friendly criticism to the intent, I am sure of both Mr. Stoddard and myself that some one may receive some benefit.

Personally, I believe this should be the one all absorbing interest of not only "The Carpenter," but of every individual member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and all other union men.

Hoping this may find favor in your sight and reach the end intended, I remain,

Yours for service,

L. U. No. 417. CHALES S. STONES.

Another Use for the Steel Square

(By Marius S. Loft.)

How to find the figures on the steel square that will give the face, miter and butt cuts, the diedral miter and diedral angle for two sides in a hopper meeting at any angle on the base and the sides, each having any pitch.

In Fig. 1 right triangle “A-D-C” is given as any pitch of left side and right triangle “A-D-C’” on right side. “A-D” is a common perpendicular between the two sides and is regarded as a constant measure. “F-E” equals “A-C” and as right triangle “A-D-C” is similar to right triangle “E-G-F,” “E-G” equals “A-D” the constant measure. In like manner “E’-G’ ” equals the constant measure.

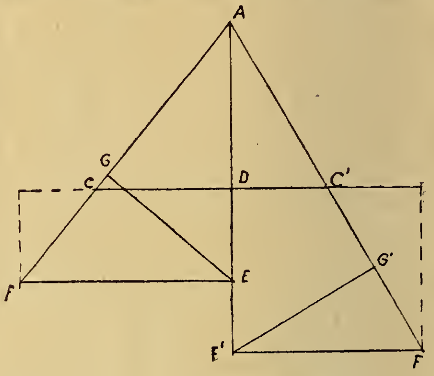


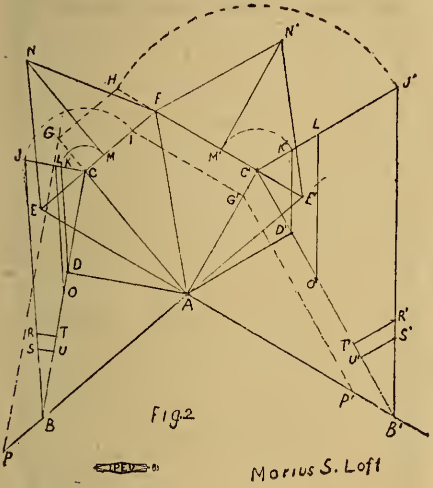
Fig. 1

In Fig. 2 “B-A-B” is any given angle at which the sides meet on the base. Upon “A-B” construct the right triangle “A-B-C” equal “E-A-F” (Fig. 1), making “A-B” equal “E-A” and “A-C” equal “E-F.” In like manner “A-B’ ” equals “E’-A” and “A-C’ ” equals “E’-F”; “A-D” coincides with “E-G” and “A-D’ ” coincide with “E’-G’ ” and is therefore equal to “A-D,” the constant measure.

Extend “B-A” to “E’ ” and “B’-A” to “E”; drawn “E-F” through “C” and parallel “B-A”; draw “F-E’ ” through “C’ ” and parallel “A-B’ ”. Make “A-P’” equal “A-B,” draw “P’-G’ ” parallel “B’-C’ ” and “G’-I” parallel “E’-F.” Extend “A-C” to “G’ and “E’-F” to “H”; make “A-B” equal “A-B’; draw “P-G” parallel “B-C” and “G-H” parallel “E-F”; make “C-J” equal “C-I” and erect it perpendicular to “B-C”; join “B-J.” Make “C-O” equal “A-D” and draw “O-L” parallel “B-J.”

Take the constant "A-D" on the blade of the square and "C-L" on the tongue, the tongue gives the face cut on the left side. In like manner "A-D" on blade and "C'-L' " on tongue, the tongue gives the face cut on right side.

Draw "D-K" paarllel "B-J," make "C-M" equal "C-K." Erect "M-N" perpendicular to "E-F" and equal in length to "A-D," the constant measure; join "N-F" and "N-E."



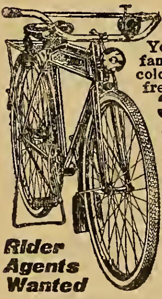
Take "A-D" on blade and "M-F" on tongue, the tongue gives the miter cut for the left side;. take "A-D" on blade and "M-E" on tongue, the tongue gives the butt cut for left side. In like manner "A-D" on blade and "M'-F" on tongue, the tongue gives the miter cut on the right side. "A-D" on blade and "M'-E' " on tongue, the tongue gives the butt and on right side.

Make "B-S" equal "M-F," draw "S-U" perpendicular to "B-C"; then "A-D" on blade and "B-U" on tongue, the tongue gives the diedral miter, the miter taken square with face cut.

Make "B-R" equal "E-M" and "T-R" perpendicular to "B-C." Take "A-D" on blade and "B-T" on tongue, the tongue gives the diedral angle, the angle of butt cut taken square with face cut. The diedral miter is always one-half of diedral angle. "B-U" must equal "B-U' " and "B-T" must equal "B'-T'. "

When both sides have the same inclination or pitch, only one side need be drawn.

Angle "B-A-B' " may also be acute and works equally well.



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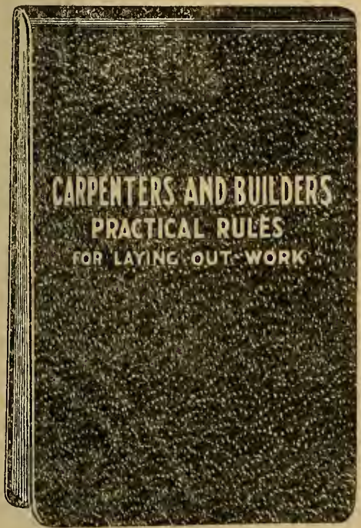

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It isn't how many chicks you hatch; it's how many chicks you raise. Mayer's Chick Developer has helped thousands of Poultry raisers to raise their chicks without loss. It is a tonic, highly concentrated, and builds tissue, blood and bone. This scientific preparation is given to baby chicks and growing chickens for the same reason that we give our babies scientific food preparations. Use it and you will be amazed with the results.

2 Big Regular $2.00 Sacks $4.00 Worth for Only $2.00

I want everyone who raises poultry to use my Chick Developer this year. I want to prove to you that it does all that I claim for it. If you don't raise more chicks than you ever did; if you don't raise at least 95% of your entire hatch, let me know and I'll refund your money.

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Mail the coupon now and I will send you the two big regular $2.00 sacks of Chick Developer for only $2.00, all carrying charges prepaid. When the sacks arrive, simply pay your postman the $2.00. My two sacks weigh about two pounds, and a teaspoonful of the preparation goes a long way. Full feeding directions come with every sack. ORDER NOW.

2 Sacks	$2.00
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Minneapolis - Minn.

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Where the easy way is the best way.

WHEN you start to lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles for the first time, you will be amazed at the ease with which they can be applied.

To keep them in a straight line is no job at all, particularly when laid by the American method here shown, because these shingles are so accurately molded that, when placed side by side, the bottom edges are always true.

Around eaves, ridges and breaks in the roof surface, these shingles fit with a minimum of cutting.

Even the nailholes are all ready for the zinc-coated nails that are included with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

Easy to lay — certainly. And for the same reason, Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are among the most quickly laid of all fireproof roof coverings.

The nearest Johns-Manville branch will be glad to explain how these and the many other desirable features of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles will benefit you, whether you are a carpenter, a builder, or a supply dealer.

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10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

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Johns-Manville Service
Covers the Continent

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Fiberlic

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The *material* from which it is made, the fact that the pulp is *chemically cleansed* and that the *fibre lengths* give the finished product that *natural reinforcement* that is lacking in ground wood boards, is in itself a guarantee of the superiority of Fiberlic for *strong, permanent, economical* and *sanitary construction.*

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Factory: Camden, N. J.

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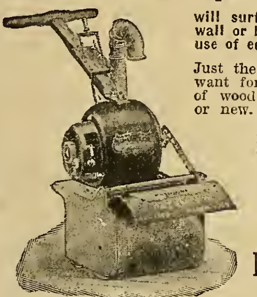

will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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Every blow of the hammer refines the steel.

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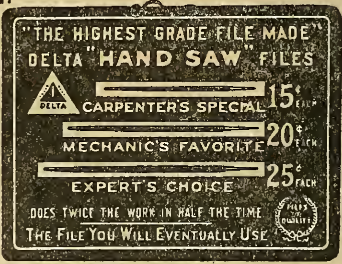

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Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron, which is recommended above is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all druggists.

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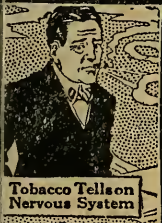
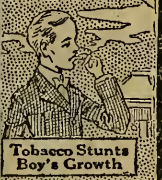

Tobacco Tells on Nervous System

Tobacco Ruins Digestion


Tobacco Stunts Boy's Growth

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Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

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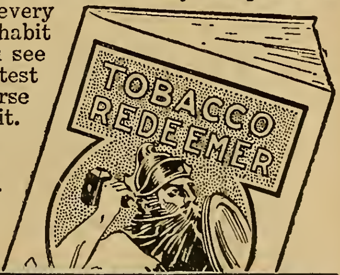
Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is the most marvelously quick, absolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.



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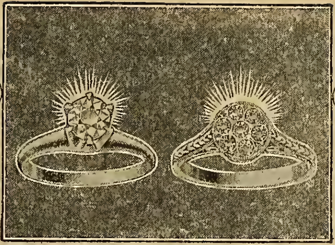

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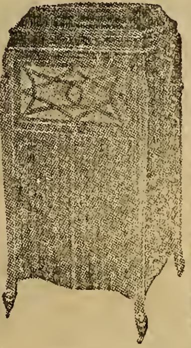

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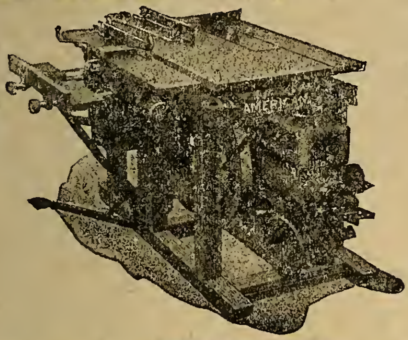

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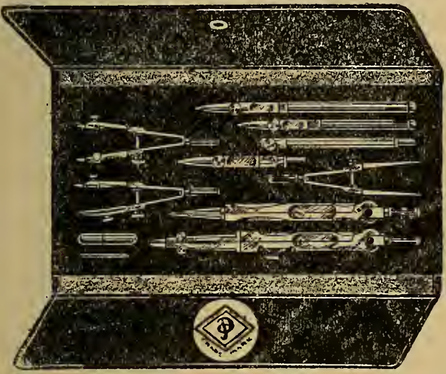

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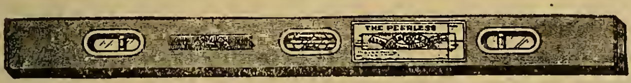
PEERLESS LEVELS BEAR THE UNION LABEL, GIVES BETTER VISION AND CLOSER ACCURACY



Glasses can be read in extreme position or in poor light. All Vials "Dust and Dirt Proof," being protected by Heavy Crystals.

No. 4—Unbound White Pine	$3.00
No. 5—Unbound Hard Wood	3.25
No. 44—Brass Bound White Pine	4.75
No. 55—Brass Bound Hard Wood	5.00
No. 550—Brass Bound Hard Wood with Double Plumb at each end	5.50

Patented Dec. 3, 1918, and July 8, 1919; Patent No. 1286767.

All above Levels made 24 in., 26 in., 28 in. and 30 in. lengths. If your dealer does not have it in stock, ask him to order for you, or send us his name and money order for Level wanted and we will send it to you prepaid.

2635-39 N. Halsted St. **EDWARDS & POWELL CO., Sole Makers.** Chicago, Ill.

K&E MEASURING TAPES

are well made, of good material, and are reliable.

Send for catalog of "Ready Reading" Tapes.

KEUFFEL & ESSER Co.
NEW YORK, 127 Fulton St. General Office and Factories, HOBOKEN, N.J.
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Drawing Materials • Mathematical and Surveying Instruments • Measuring Tapes

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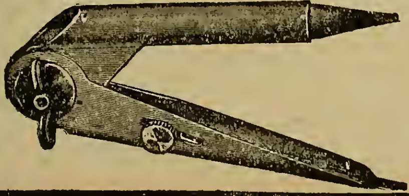

The Improved Gem Scriber

The Tool of Many Uses, One "Best Bet" for all Wood Workers. (Price 35c.)

Manufactured Exclusively by **F. Brais & Company**
1349 East 90th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

ROUND CORD PULLEY CHAIN

PATENT APPLIED FOR

GUARANTEED to operate over any common cord pulley, and is stronger and more economical than sash cord.

Get rid of the troublesome and unreliable sash cord, and standardize on the modern product, the latest thing out — **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain.** Guaranteed to operate freely and smoothly over any common cord pulley. Will not kink.

Infinitely stronger than sash cord and will not stretch or rot — practically ever-lasting. **Costs no more than common grade sash cord.**

In case of fire **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** won't burn. It will keep the windows closed, prevent drafts and the spread of a conflagration. Looked upon with favor by fire insurance companies.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain

is made of the best steel obtainable, and blanked and assembled on specially designed automatic machines. Its strength is uniform throughout.

The carpenter and builder like **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** because there is no waste. It can be cut into exact lengths, and the quantity required checked. You can hang more sash with **"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain** than you can with sash cord. There's no knotting — it's all used. More easily and quickly attached than sash cord.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain is easily handled, and won't deteriorate in stock. It is packed in strong cloth bags containing 100 feet of chain, with 20 weight fixtures — enough for five double hung sashes.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain comes in two finishes — Coppered Steel and S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof).

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

INCORPORATED

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.

IN CANADA: DOMINION CHAIN CO. LTD., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

General Sales Office, New York City

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World

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The "INTERLOX" Thinks

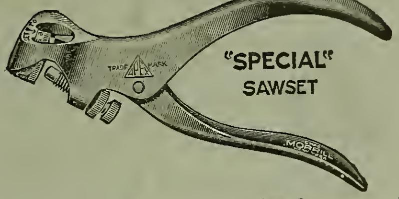
Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement.
The famous
"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, no figuring, no mistakes, no lost time. Durable and rust proof. *Use it once and you will never work without it.* Write today for full descriptive circulars.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
841C East 136th St., New York City



"SPECIAL" SAWSET

"Special" and No. 1 for hand saws not over 16 gauge.

No. 3 for cross cut and circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.

No. 4 for Champion and "M" toothed saws 14 to 20 gauge.

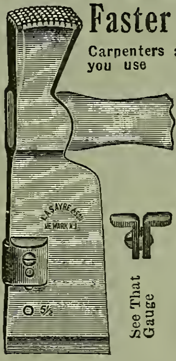
No. 5 for timber and board saws 6 to 14 gauge.

CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

There is BIG MONEY SURFACING FLOORS the "AMERICAN UNIVERSAL WAY

The Electric Motor does the work. All you have to do is to guide the machine. Get into this business and clean up some real money.
Let us start you.

American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St. Toledo, O.



Faster Shingling---More Money

Carpenters and Builders! That's what it means when you use

Sayre Shingling Hatchet

With Positive Gauge — Get One Today!

Gauge is positive—cannot slip. Clamps on with screw—is readily changed. Unequaled for fast shingling; ask for No. 144 made (with oval head, 169 points) price, prepaid, $2.50. Also with flat head, No. 44, 81 points, milled. Price, $2.50, prepaid.

We also make a complete line of lathing hatchets. Sayre Shingling or Lathing hatchets are the best your money can buy.

L. A. Sayre Company
332 Mulberry Street, NEWARK, N. J.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

CARPENTERS!!

Look For the Union Stamp

On Your Footwear

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase for winter wear. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

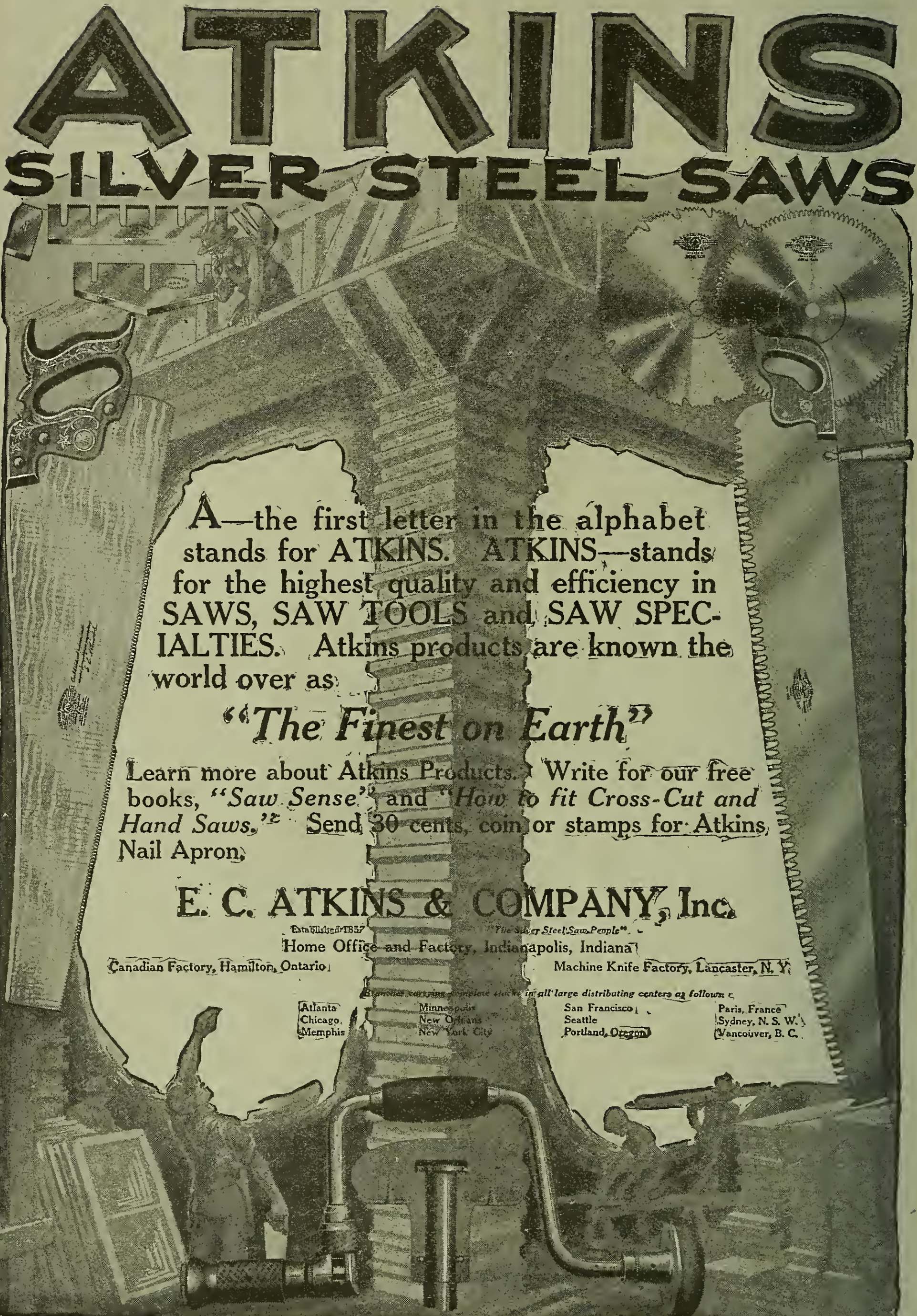
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, - - President
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory



ATKINS
SILVER STEEL SAWS

A—the first letter in the alphabet stands for ATKINS. ATKINS—stands for the highest quality and efficiency in SAWS, SAW TOOLS and SAW SPECIALTIES. Atkins products are known the world over as

"The Finest on Earth"

Learn more about Atkins Products. Write for our free books, *"Saw Sense"* and *"How to fit Cross-Cut and Hand Saws."* Send 30 cents, coin or stamps for Atkins Nail Apron.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

Established 1857 *"The Silver Steel Saw People"*

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
San Francisco
Seattle
Portland, Oregon
Paris, France
Sydney, N. S. W.
Vancouver, B. C.

The CARPENTER

The Most Intelligent People in the World Are Our Admirers.

MAY, 1920

Blue Buckle Union Made OverAll

TRADE MARK
UNION MADE
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

"Tuning up" one of the world's largest passenger locomotives for a run on the Atlantic City R. R.

"Strong for Work"

OVERALLS and coats carrying the Blue Buckle label g you *more* quality and *more* wear-service for more wo days than you ever got out of any overalls before!

You'll find out that generous oversize at strain points, roo pockets conveniently placed and other Blue Buckle details g you a new slant on overall comfort. Skilled Union work on a 44-hour week put the utmost care into Blue Buckles.

Know Blue Buckle OverAlls right by wearing the That's the test! You'll sure agree they're the goods!

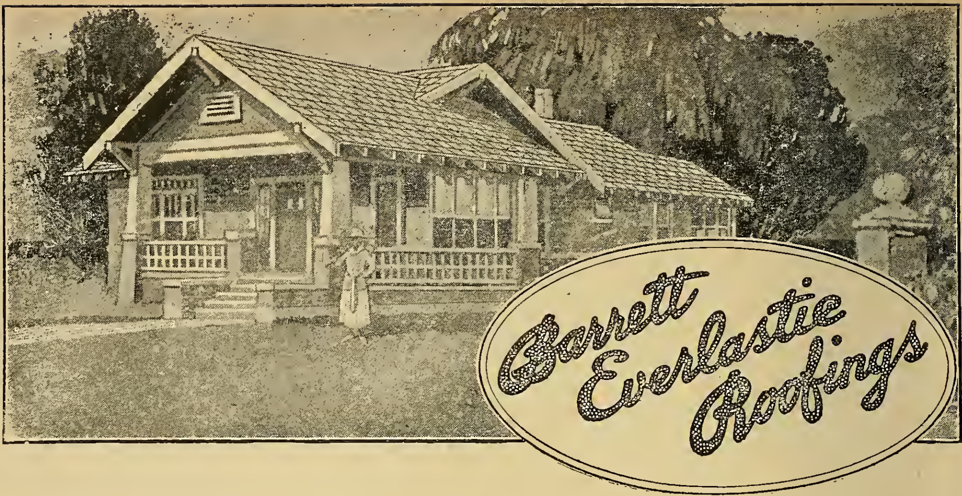
Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers OverAll Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Virginia *Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world*

WRIGLEY'S
Sealed Tight
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE FLAVOR LASTS
Kept Right
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM
PEPPERMINT FLAVOR
264

This sealed wrapper keeps the gum clean and full of flavor always. The **WRIGLEY** quality is protected by the **WRIGLEY** package. and you are protected from inferior imitations by the name **WRIGLEY** on the package.

"THE FLAVOR LASTS"



Right — From Every Standpoint.

Nobody knows better than a carpenter that "half the job is in *knowing how*"—the other half is in using the right materials. This applies just as much to *making roofing* as it does to *laying roofs.*

Barrett Everlastic Roofings are made of the very best grade of water-proofing materials. And all the knowledge and skill we've gained in 60 years of manufacturing experience go into them.

Which means that these roofiings are *right* from every standpoint: they're low in cost, quick and easy to lay, and they give long, trouble-free service.

With two styles of shingles and two styles of roll roofing to choose from, you'll find Barrett Everlastic Roofings offer just the thing for every roofing job. Three of the four styles are surfaced with crushed slate in permanent, rich color-tones of red or green. No roofings at **any price** are handsomer.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings will prove good advertisements for you and good investments for your customers.

Send for our free illustrated booklet. It fully describes all four styles of Everlastic.

Carried by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high grade water-proofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather-and fire resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Tylike Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year in service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

The Barrett Company

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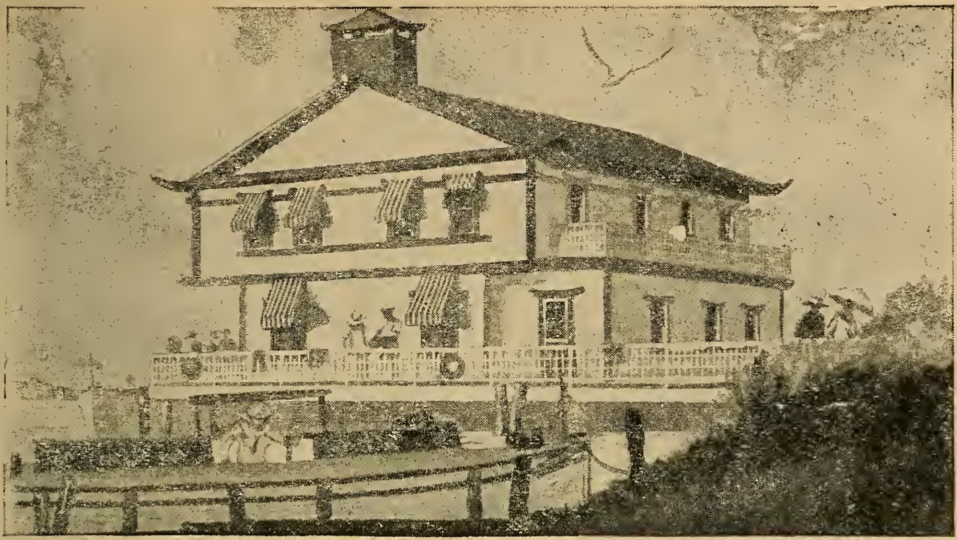
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.



Ask this Builder

Ask Peters Brothers of Buffalo about this beautiful summer home. They will tell you how wonderfully Beaver Board has proved its ability to stand up under the most severe moisture conditions. How it has stood this test year after year and how they are making continuous use of this substantial wall and ceiling material.

The country home illustrated above was built five years ago for Mr. George E. Pierce of Buffalo. It is located on Grand Island in the Niagara River a short distance above Niagara Falls. It is built out over the water and subjected to the most difficult of building conditions. Furthermore it is closed for one-half of the year.

The walls and ceilings of Beaver Board have withstood this severe test without a flaw. They will indeed last as long as the building. This demonstration is most convincing. It should prove that the good qualities of Beaver Board can be put to work for you.

Beside durability remember that you can speed up your jobs with Beaver Board. No waiting for plaster to dry. Write for interesting literature.

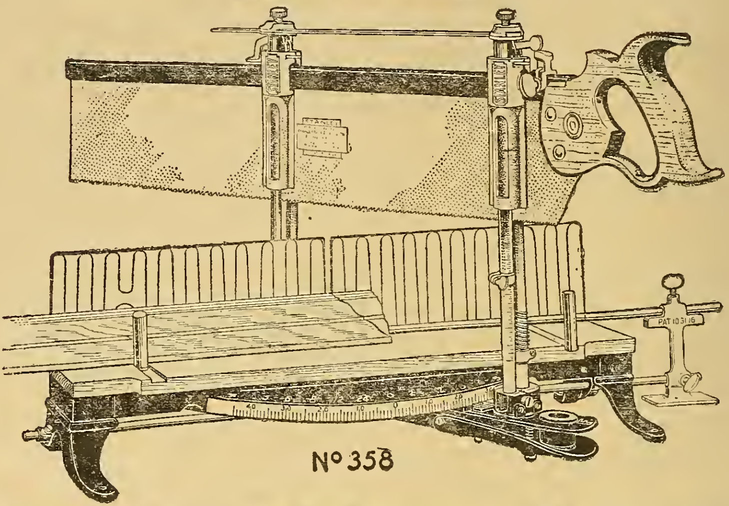
THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
Administration Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thorold, Ontario, Canada; London, Eng.
Offices in principal cities of the United States and abroad
Distributors and dealers everywhere

BEAVER BOARD

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trademark is on the back of the board you buy

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

Stanley Tools



No 358

Stanley Mitre Boxes

STRONG—DURABLE—ACCURATE

A Few Striking Features:

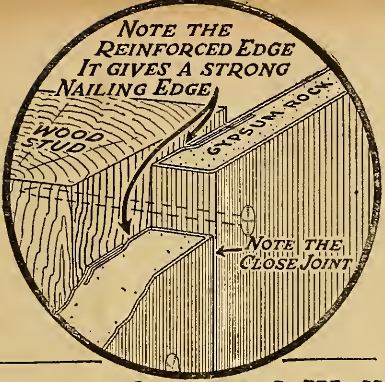
Saw is held above work when not in use.
Swivel is automatically locked at any angle.
Two sockets in swivel for use of long or short saw.
Narrow opening in back of frame, especially adapted for small work.
Steel rod uprights for saw guides.
Uprights adjustable for saws of varying thickness and for those that run out of true.
Stock guides for holding work in place.
Extra wide range of work—will saw at angle of 30 degrees.
One-piece frame with detachable Malleable iron legs.
Construction thoroughly mechanical; all parts interchangeable and readily replaced if lost.
Quickly and easily put together or taken apart for carrying.
Note the patented "Length Gauge" a new and particularly useful device.

A specially made back saw furnished with each box

Manufactured by

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

USG



SHEETROCK

Makes a Tight-Jointed, Flat-Surfaced Standard Wall

Tight-jointed with the U. S. G. Patented Reinforcement, permanently flat-surfaced, fire-resistive and rigid, Sheetrock makes a standard wall in unit form.

The joining edges of Sheetrock sections are reinforced with the U.S.G. Patented Reinforcement, for protection in handling, for extra nailing strength, and for a tight-flush joint.

You can cut, saw or nail Sheetrock. It can be nailed directly to the studs or joists, and it will not pull away from the nail heads.

A sheet of pure gypsum rock, Sheetrock cannot warp, shrink, buckle or burn.

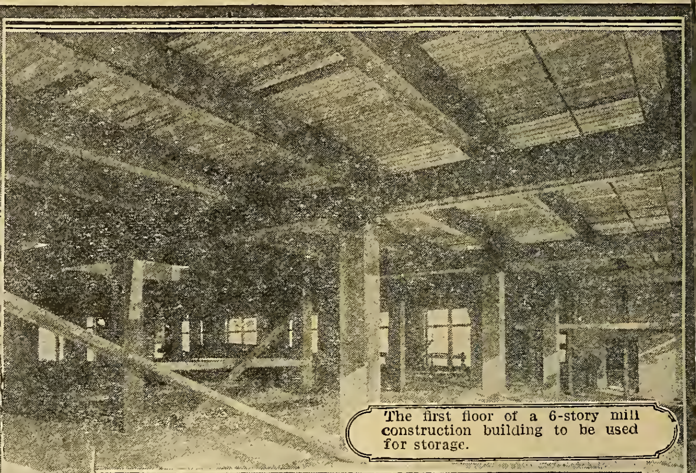
Factory-cast by the U. S. G. process, in standard 3/8-inch thickness—width, 32 inch or 48 inch, and lengths, 6 feet to 10 feet—every section of Sheetrock is firm and of definite, reliable quality. It is easy to handle, easy to put up, and makes a thoroughly satisfactory job.

Any decorative treatment the owner prefers is taken perfectly by Sheetrock. Sheetrock can be papered, painted, tinted, or paneled.

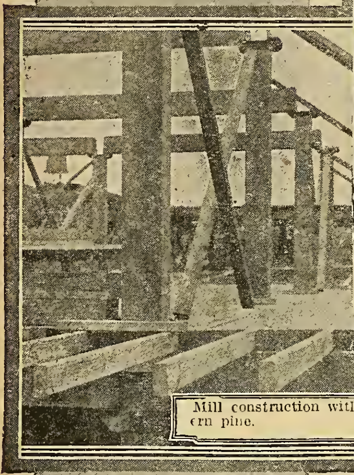
Your work with Sheetrock will be notable for permanence, good looks, and economy. You can recommend it with full confidence, for all alteration work and for new, moderate-priced construction. Your dealer in lumber or in builders' supplies can furnish you with Sheetrock.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Chicago

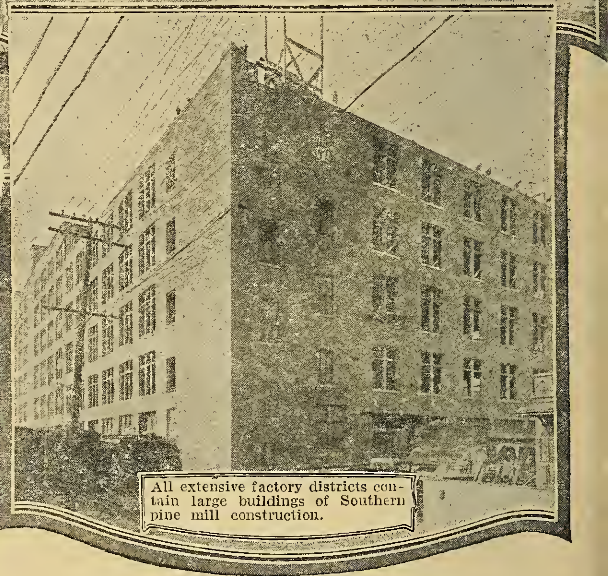
Strength Plus a Trade Mark



The first floor of a 6-story mill construction building to be used for storage.



Mill construction with Southern pine.



All extensive factory districts contain large buildings of Southern pine mill construction.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company specializes in long leaf Southern pine timbers and heavy lumber for mill construction buildings. These materials are cut for this purpose from special trees and can be supplied in lengths up to sixty feet, either treated with creosote or untreated.

Long leaf Southern pine has no competitor among woods used in mill construction. Numerous tests have proved its adaptability for types of buildings where strength and durability are required.

That users may be assured of timbers and heavy lumber that have been made especially and with unusual care for mill construction purposes by the largest manufacturer of Southern pine in the United States this trade marked name has been placed upon them:

LONG-BELL
THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber

Another product of this manufacturer that has long and successfully been used in factory construction is creosoted wood blocks for floors, loading docks, driveways, etc. Floors of Long-Bell blocks, treated by the pressure-vacuum method, are positively impervious to decay, unaffected by moisture or oil and resist the hardest sort of usage for a lifetime.

Ask Your Dealer for Long-Bell Brand

Nationally Known
Nationally Used
LONG-BELL
Products
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER AND TIMBERS
OAK, OAK FLOORING, GUM
CALIFORNIA WHITE PINE LUMBER
CALIFORNIA WHITE PINE SASH AND DOORS
SCREEN DOORS, 3-PLY VENEERS
CREOSOTED LUMBER AND TIMBERS
POSTS, POLES, PILING, TIES, WOOD BLOCKS

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.

When you ask for
Ru-ber-oid
get it!

We say this both for your sake and our own. The name Ru-ber-oid has for years been so misused—has been applied so largely to all ready-roofings of a certain type regardless of quality, price, or the maker's wishes—that to many minds, it represents a class of roofing rather than a *particular brand.*

Actually there is but *one* Ru-ber-oid on the market. It is made by The Standard Paint Company. It is the best roofing we know how to make and we have been making roofing for over a quarter of a century.

When you ask for Ru-ber-oid you ask for a high-priced product the quality of which is in keeping with its price. You ask for a roofing that has given over twenty years of service on many a building. You ask for what a man who knows Ru-ber-oid from A to Z recently called "the aristocrat of roofings."

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

The Ru-ber-oid Man, our trademark, appears on every roll of Ru-ber-oid Roofing. Look for the man. If he is not on the roll *it is not* Ru-ber-oid.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
WOOLWORTH BLDG., N. Y. C.
MAKERS OF

RU-BER-OID
ROOFING

THIS REGISTERED TRADE-MARK IS INDELIBLY STAMPED IN THE END OF EVERY BOARD OF TRUE "TIDEWATER" CYPRESS. LOOK FOR IT.

CYPRESS "The Wood Eternal"

is one of the best of exterior trim woods. Many careful judges think it the very best of all woods for outdoor use. Its extraordinary resistance to all rot influences makes a strong appeal to the thrifty mind. Its popularity with the public is based on a growing knowledge of its worth.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Among the 43 Volumes of the INTERNATIONALLY STANDARD CYPRESS **POCKET LIBRARY,** the following volumes contain matter bearing on the above subject, viz.: **Volumes 9, 12 and 16.** Volume 1 contains full U. S. Government Report on Cypress and a complete list of all volumes. Any or all of these will come free promptly on your request.

Let our "ALL-ROUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., or 1252 Heard National Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

SPECIFY AND INSIST ON "TIDEWATER" CYPRESS
IDENTIFIED BY THE CYPRESS ASSN.'S REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.
IF IN ANY DOUBT, PLEASE WRITE US IMMEDIATELY.

THIS REGISTERED TRADE-MARK IS INDELIBLY STAMPED IN THE END OF EVERY BOARD OF TRUE "TIDEWATER" CYPRESS. TAKE NO OTHER.

Goodbye to Overall Troubles!

ARE you an overall "tryer" —one of those fellows who tries every kind of overalls he hears about? You can't get the most value for your money that way.

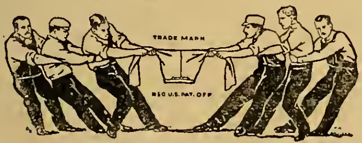
But, you can get *it* if you keep to the good old Sweet-Orr make— the make of overalls your granddaddy probably wore. They are better than 48 years ago—same dependability and quality plus every modern improvement.

Still made with the high rise and full seat insuring ease and comfort. No cutting or binding when you stoop, stretch or crouch. Made with two swinging front pockets, two patched hip pockets, two rule pockets— one on either leg—and a combination watch and pencil pocket on the bib. All extra deep and strong.

And they are sold with the famous Sweet-Orr guarantee, which for nearly half a century has guaranteed money back if Sweet-Orr Overalls rip or prove unsatisfactory.

If your regular store doesn't stock Sweet-Orr's, send us its name and the size overalls you wear. We'll see that you are supplied promptly.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.
15 Union Square New York City



The World-Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-of-War Trade-Mark

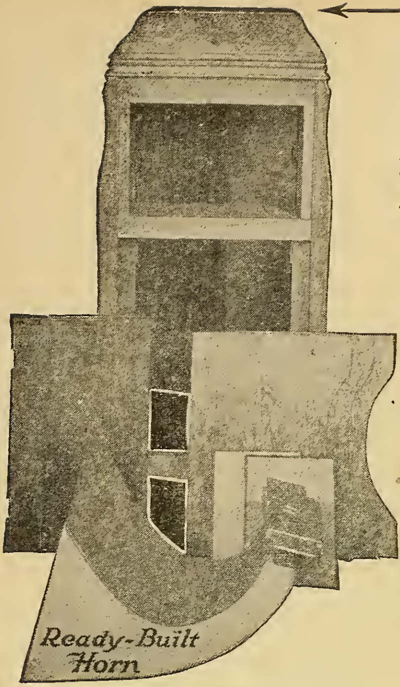
Sweet-Orr "Pin Stripe" Overall Lot No. 69

SWEET-ORR

UNION MADE

CLOTHES TO WORK IN

This Shows how Easy We Make it for YOU to *Build Your Own* PHONOGRAPH



The cut at the left shows one of our partly completed phonographs ready for some happy man to complete. This is one of the three plans we are offering to those wishing to build their own phonographs and save money by doing so. Anyone looking at the above cut would call it

A Snap For Any Carpenter

to finish this machine in his spare time, and it would be, **for any man** whether a carpenter or a banker, because we have made it easy. Others are doing it, how about YOU? You can build any of our six beautiful models, and own a fine machine at a

Tremendous Saving In Cost

because you will be **saving the cost of the labor**, and buying the mechanical equipment direct from us at close prices.

We offer you three plans, as follows:

Plan No. 1. For cabinet makers and those skilled in the use of tools. Consists of a complete set of simplified plans, blue prints, mechanical equipment, etc.

Plan No. 2. Cabinet Pieces "knocked-down," (all cut and accurately fitted), ready for assembling, mechanical parts, and finishing.

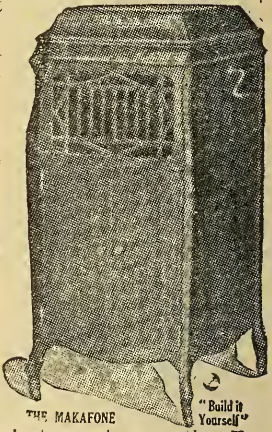
Plan No. 3. Cabinet all put together in the white — same as above—ready for motor, etc., and finishing. This is the easiest plan of the three, and the most popular.

There is a wide selection to meet all tastes and purses.

CABINET PIECES consist of legs, shelves, doors, scroll, dome strips, panels, ready built tone chamber, etc. All pieces are cut and ready to be put together. This is Plan No. 2. Plan No. 3, cabinet is glued together in white. Plan No. 1 calls for blue prints and detailed plans. This is for cabinet makers. All three plans, prices, and full particulars sent upon application. Use coupon.

Six Beautiful Models To Choose From

each having the same high grade mechanical equipment—motor, soundbox, tone-arm, turn-table, speed regulator, winding crank, etc.—as fine as would be found in any high grade machine. All models play all records. This proposition opens up great possibilities in addition to the plan of simply building a phonograph for one's own use and pleasure.



Agents Are Making Big Money

making and selling machines! Here is the nucleus of a fine business which can be started on a small initial capital. The phonograph is the most popular musical instrument on earth. You know this. And if others are making money, making and selling these popular instruments, *why not you?* Why don't you make up your mind right this minute to get started in this business. Nothing to prevent you. We will show you how.

Send Today For Full Particulars

of what we know to be *the opportunity of a lifetime,* that's open *now* to men who are looking for new ways to make money. Don't wait — don't hesitate. Obey the impulse and WRITE TODAY.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY Co.
251 Springer Bldg., 313 S. Clinton St.
CHICAGO ILL.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY CO.
251 Springer Bldg., 313 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send full details of your "Build Your Own Phonograph" proposition, without obligation to me.

Name..........................

Address..........................

City or Town..........State......

Free Lesson

Learn to Read Blueprints

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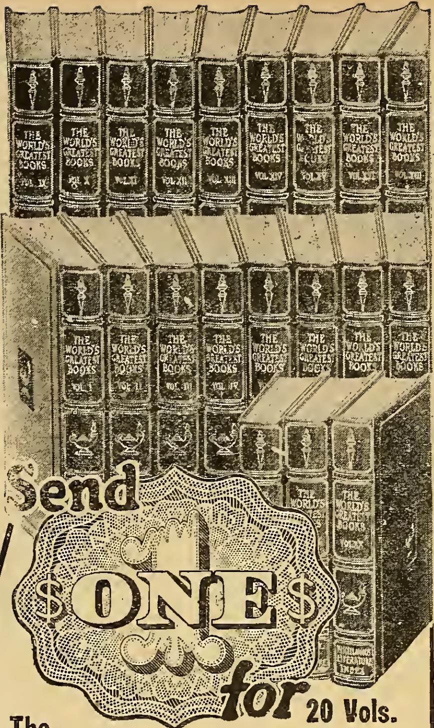

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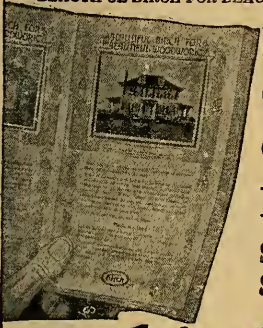

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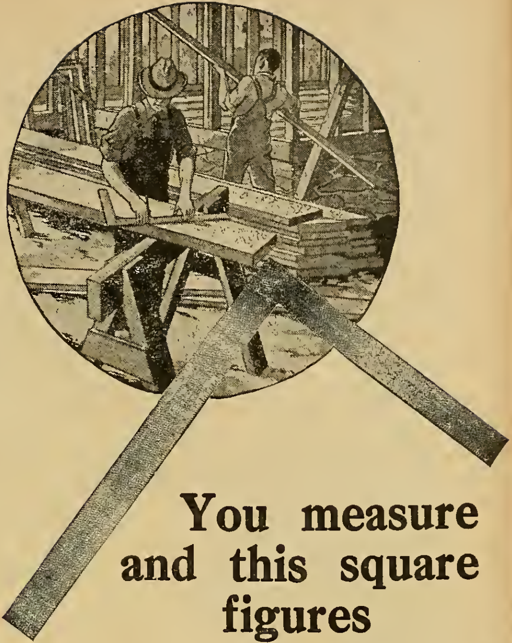

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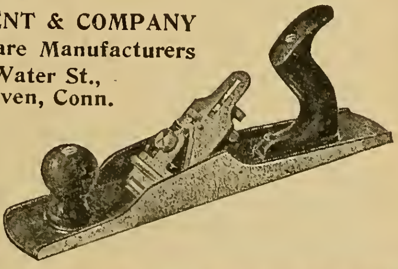

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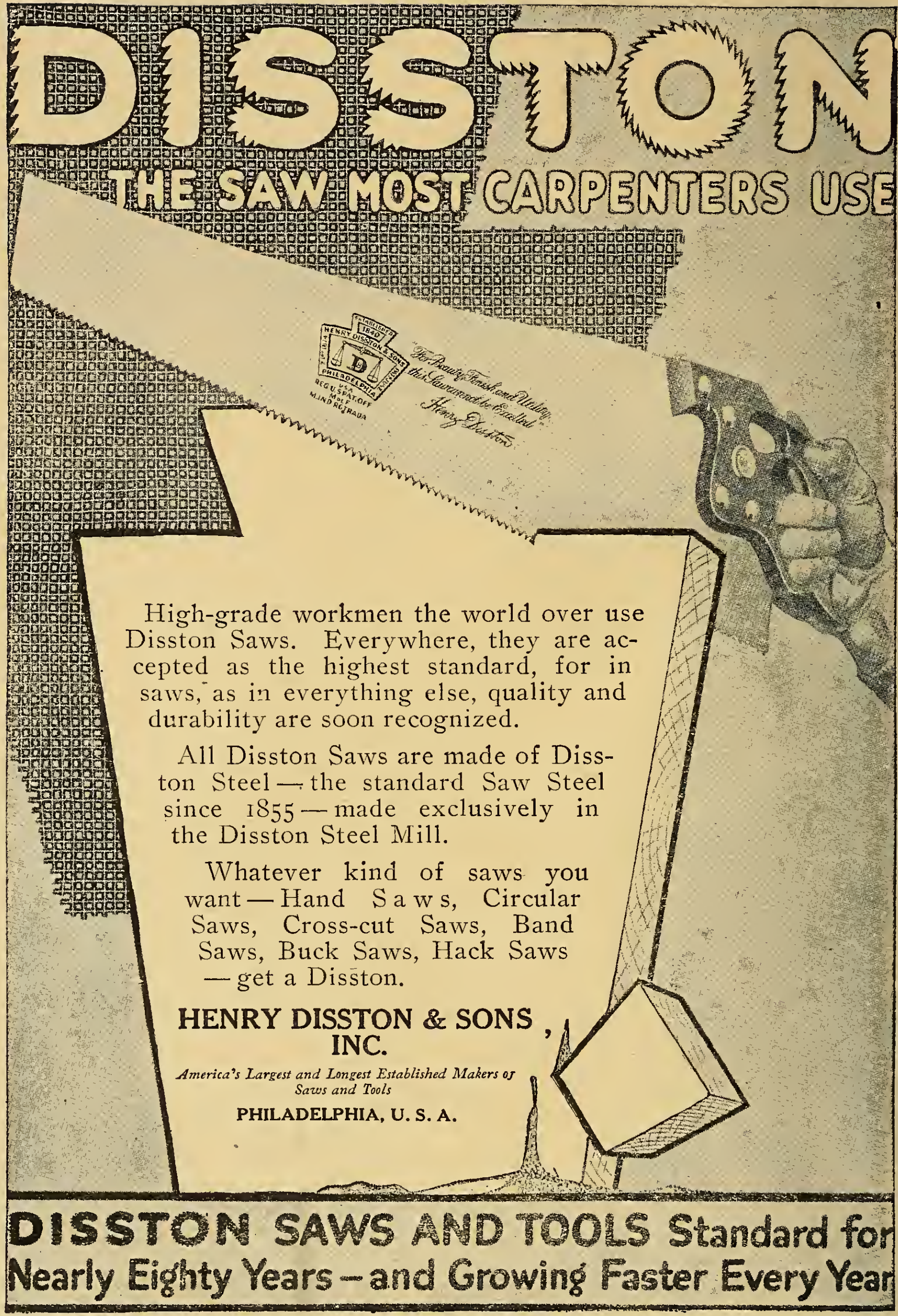
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1920

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When Earth's Last Picture Is Painted.

When Earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colours have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall put us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair.
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They are!

—Rudyard Kipling.

THE APPLICATION OF THE LIVING WAGE

(By Atreb.)

THERE is a widespread belief that wages should be fixed on a cost-of-living basis. This idea is pernicious and intolerable. It means putting progress in chains and liberty in fetters. It means fixing a standard of living and a standard of life and liberty which must remain fixed. America's workers cannot accept that proposition.

They demand a progressively advancing standard of life. They have an abiding faith in a better future for all mankind. They discard and denounce a system of fixing wages solely on the basis of family budgets and bread bills. Workers are entitled not only to a living, but modern society must provide more than what is understood by the term "a living." It must concede to all workers a fairer reward for their contribution to society, a contribution without which a progressing civilization is impossible. No factor contributes more to industrial unrest and instability than excessive costs of necessaries of life. It is a demonstrated truth that the cost of living has advanced more rapidly than have wages. The claim that increasing wages make necessary increased prices is false. It is intended to throw upon the workers the blame for a process by which all the people have been made to suffer. Labor has been compelled to struggle desperately to keep wages in some measure up to the cost of living. The demand for higher compensation to meet new price levels has made industrial readjustment necessary.

Existing high and excessive prices are due to the present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell, and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators.

Organized Labor, in America, does not often use the phrase, "a living wage," nor explicitly outline the concept that it represents, but they express the same idea in their "union scale." It is in reality the minimum that the unionists regard as compatible with right living.

Labor is fully conscious that the world needs things for use and that standards of life can improve only as production for use and consumption increases. Labor is anxious to work out better methods for industry and demands it be assured that increased productiviity will be used for service and not alone for profits.

Wage earners aspire to be something more than numbers on the books of an industrial plant, something more than attendants of a machine, something more than cogs in an industrial system dominated by machinery owned and operated for profit alone.

Labor understands fully that powerful interests today are determined to achieve reaction in industry if possible. They seek to disband or cripple the organizations of workers. They seek to reduce wages and thus lower the standards of living. They seek to keep free from restriction their power to manipulate and fix prices. They seek to destroy the democratic impulse of the workers which is bred into their movement by the democracy of the American Republic.

Labor must be, and is militant, in the struggle to combat these sinister influences and tendencies. Labor will not permit a reduction in the standard of living. It will not stand a reaction toward autocratic control. In this it is performing a public service.

Only in high-wage countries is productivity in industry greatest. Only in high-wage countries do the people enjoy high standards of living. Low-wage countries present the least degree of productivity and offer to their people only low standards of living and restricted liberties. Autocracy always insists upon restricting the income and the activities of workers. Creative power lies dormant where autocratic management prevails. No employer has a vested right to the good will of his employers. They must be earned, as between men. It can be earned only when management deals with its workers as human beings and not as machines. There cannot be a full release of productive energy under an autocratic control of industry. The worker's right to a living wage is the specific form of his generic right to obtain on reasonable conditions sufficient of the earth's products to afford him a decent livelihood. The latter right is, like all other moral rights, based on his intrinsic worth as a person, and on the sacredness of those needs that are essential to the reasonable development of personality. Among the things to which these needs point there is included a certain amount of material goods. A man's right to this indispensable minimum of the bounty of nature is as valid as his right to life. Now when a man whose social and economic function is that of a wage earner has expended all his working time and energy in the performance of some useful task, he has fulfilled the only condition that in his case can be regarded as a reasonable prerequisite to the actual enjoyment of his right to a decent livelihood. The obligation of providing him with the material means falls primarily upon the employer; for his economic position as direct beneficiary of wage earner's exertion and as payer of wages, renders this the only practicable outcome of any reasonable diversion of the community's opportunities of living and the corresponding responsibilities.

The application of the living wage principle would cause an immense improvement in our industrial and social conditions. It would mean an increase in various degrees, in the remuneration of more than 60% of the male adults employed in urban occupations, or, probably 70% of those in all occupations. It would go very far toward removing those plague spots of our cities in which thousands upon thousands of human beings are able to obtain only a fraction of the requisites of physical health and comfort, and are foredoomed from infancy to mental and moral degeneracy.

Of the millions who are now above these lowest economic depths and yet below the plane of a decent livelihood, thousands would be freed from the necessity of working at an age at which they ought to be in school. For a large proportion of those who are at present underpaid, a living wage would prove a stepping stone to a still higher condition. Our "perpetual danger of over-production" would be greatly diminished, owing to the enlarge consuming power of the wage earning class. For the same reason a demand would be created for the services of the greatest number of these who are now constantly unemployed.

The multitude of causes making for the general dissatisfaction prevailing among workers which is today called industrial unrest may be compressed under three heads: Dissatisfaction with their wages, hours, and earnings—a feeling on the part of the workers that they are not receiving a fair share of the products of industry; a widespread belief that the workers are being exploited by owners, employers, and their managers. The rapid rise in prices has greatly strengthened this belief.

The ideal of America should be the organization of industry for service and not for profit alone. The stigma of disgrace should attach to every person who profits unduly at the expense of his fellow men.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A CO-OPERATIVE STORE

(By Dr. Frederic C. Howe.)

THERE are upwards of 3,000 co-operative stores in the United States with a membership of 500,000 persons.

What is a co-operative store; how can we organize one; how can we manage it successfully? are the kind of questions that labor is receiving from its readers throughout the country. We will try to answer these questions.

First, a co-operative store is one in which the consumers are stockholders. They subscribe to the stock with which the store is started. They elect the directors and in turn get all the profits or surplus or savings which are distributed back to them at the end of the year on the amount of their purchases. The consumers are their own middlemen. They own the store and operate it.

Most co-operative stores have been organized by workers. In the country districts they are organized by the farmers. The railway employes have been prominent in the co-operative movement all over the country.

The first step is to hold a meeting of ten or twenty persons to discuss the idea, and especially the ability of the organizers to make it a success. Members should be neighbors or bound together by some common interest as are members of a labor union.

The organizers should familiarize themselves with what co-operation means. They should spend some time in studying its aims and purposes. Some member of the group should prepare a paper or read a book to the others. It is a good plan to know something about the history of the movement. It is very necessary that there shall be a considerable number of people throughly animated with the co-operative spirit and dedicated to the idea to carry it through the early lays of the movement when it needs enthusiasm and devotion and hard work. For a co-operative store will not live by itself. There are many difficulties and discouragements. And it is those who believe in the idea that will see it through.

How large should the society be? That depends upon the size of the town and the business to be carried on.. There should be at least 100 members with $5,000 capital. It is better to have 200 members with a minimum of $10,000 capital. Stock should be issued in $10 shares, or if the shares are for a larger sum payment of subscriptions could be extended over a period of time. But the capital stock should be fully subscribed and a sufficient amount should be paid in to insure the success of the undertaking.

Every member should agree to do all his business at the co-operative store. This is necessary to insure a sufficient volumne of business to carry it on. Otherwise private stores may undermine the enterprise and destroy it.

A committee should be appointed to secure all available information. The committee should go over the membership and pick out the best persons for the Board of Directors.

An experienced manager is necessary. Where failures have occurred it is usually traceable to a bad manager or insufficient capital. Experienced co-operators are difficult to find, and the one thing to beware of is giving a job to some friend or relative who has no experience. The manager should be familiar with bookkeeping and buying. He should know where to go for things.

When the Organizing Committee is thoroughly ready and sufficient capital has been subscribed, and the proper number of persons pledged to trade at the store, the members should be called together for the organization meeting. At this meeting a Constitution and By-Laws should be adopted; a President, Secretary and Treasurer should be elected; also a Board of Directors and a General Control Committee to supervise the store.

The store should be as centrally located as possible, so as to minimize the cost of deliveries.

Co-operative societies can secure literature and model By-Laws by writing to the Co-operative League of America, 70 Fifth Ave., New York. The Editors of Labor will be glad to give information.

Successful co-operative stores follow the Rochdale principle, which have been in use for three-quarters of a century in England. They form the basis of most of the co-operative societies in this country. The Rochdale principles provide:

1. One vote only for each member, regardless of the size of his stock holdings.

2. Capital to receive dividends at not more than the legal rate.

3. Surplus savings or profits to be returned as dividends to buyers in proportion to the purchases made by each individual.

4. Or the surplus can be used for educational work and social activities of the members.

These are the simple rules on which tens of thousands of co-operative societies have been organized in Europe and America.

There are certain business methods which are essential to the success of co-operation. Among them are:

1. Business to be done for cash and not on credit.

2. Goods to be sold at the market prices charged by other stores and not at cost.

3. Careful bookkeeping and accounting, with monthly reports to the members.

4. Frequent meetings to discuss the store, to widen its membership, and to promote educational activities.

5. Federation and contract with other co-operative societies and affiliation with a co-operative wholesale as soon as possible.

These are the general principles to be observed in the organization of a co-operative store. If a sufficient number of persons and a sufficient capital is secured, and with it intelligent management, there is no reason why the store should not be a success. But the first requisite is hard work; a willingness to stand by the enterprise until it is on its feet. A co-operative store will not succeed of itself. And it must be conducted on business principles.

SCARCITY OF LAND HELD TO BE CAUSE OF UNREST

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

AMERICANS, as a people, have been recklessly giving away or selling for a song their share of the surface of the earth ever since the nation was founded.

The Labor Department has held all along that the land question is at the bottom of the present industrial unrest in this country and that the failure properly to utilize agricultural lands has much to do with the high cost of living.

It is well known that as long as we had a great body of fertile public land in this country there was little unrest. Fifty years ago the immigrant came to this country because of the opportunity it offered him to become a land owner. Foreigners did not accumulate in cities to form centers of agitation. They went West and speedily became American farmers. The panics of those early days — of 1873 and before — were ameliorated by the fact that we still had rich public lands. Laborers out of work and business men who had failed alike went West and took up homesteads.

Now there are no good public lands left. There are still millions of acres of vacant lands, but nearly all of this area is either grazing land or downright desert. Expensive reclamation is necessary before any considerable proportion of it can be used for agriculture. In a word, there is no longer any opportunity for the man with little capital or no capital to engage in agriculture. The safety valve which kept the industrial engine from blowing up for so many years has been practically closed. To reopen this safety valve would be a way out of our present difficulties.

This, in brief, is the argument of the Department of Labor and of all who think that the land problem is at the bottom of our troubles. To reopen the safety valve of easy access to the soil was the real motive back of all the "land-for-soldiers" measures which were introduced into the Congress, and were for a while so widely discussed. These measures had a curious history. They were generously indorsed in theory, but nothing adequate has been done. Some of the western states have passed progressive land laws, but that is all.

Mr. Magnusson tells the story of our public lands from the first. In the beginning the National Government did not own any lands, but these were ceded to it by various states. It began by selling these lands in large parcels to various individuals and companies in order to raise money to pay off the revolutionary war debt. Lands now worth hundreds of dollars an acre were sold for less than $1 an acre. Later the Government began selling land to settlers on credit — a system which resulted in nothing but confusion. It also tried selling lands for cash to settlers. Then about 1841 it began making the great grants of land to railroads which have caused so much trouble and litigation since.

Along about 1840 a situation began to arise much like the present one, in that there was a great deal of unrest in the country. Then, as now, many students believed that the land offered the solution of the difficulty, and the agitation began which finally led to the passage of our present homestead law. George Henry Evans, an Englishman by birth, was a leader in this movement and was perhaps our first land reformer. He was backed up by Horace Greely with his powerful New York Tribune, and by the labor organizations which were just beginning to grow up with the rise of the factory system in New England. He was opposed by the New England manufacturers who were afraid that to make access to the land easier would result in raising the wages of labor. In other words, the lineup in that distant day was surprisingly like the lineup on the land question now, except that now, perhaps, some of the capitalists are in favor of a progressive land policy as a cure for unrest.

Evans stood for the same basic principles as the more radical of the land reformers today. He believed that land should be given free to actual settlers in homesteads of equal size, and that the settlers should not have the right to sell these homesteads, but only to exchange them for other homesteads. He contended that some such provision was necessary to prevent speculation in lands and to prevent large bodies of land from getting into the hands of single owners, who might rent them or let them lie idle. This idea of prohibiting a man to sell his homestead was opposed by the conservatives of that day on the ground that it was an infringement of the right of private property.

The situation is much the same today. The more radical measures provide that the Government should reclaim lands and give them to settlers as fully equipped farms on some long-time payment plan, but without the right to sell them, the title to the lands remaining always in the Government. But this principle fails to find adequate backing in Congress, and the Lane bill, which contemplates the selling of the farms outright, is the only one that commands much support.

It is notable, too, that back in the forties and fifties the farmers of the Middle West opposed this land reform movement on the ground that it would produce too many farmers, and so lower the prices of farm products. And they are opposing land reform on the same ground today. This shows how little the main centers of interest in the country have shifted in half a century. The chief difference in the political outlook is caused by the growing strength and confidence of labor.

The propaganda carried on by Evans, Greeley and their associates finally resulted in the passage in 1862 of the Homestead Law, which was signed by Abraham Lincoln, and which embodied the general principles upon which we have acted in the disposal of our public lands ever since.

This law did not really embody the principles for which Evans and Greeley had fought at all. It gave the homesteader the right to sell his land, and, in fact, opened up an era of enormous speculation and much fraud. Subsequent acts enabled men to take up also timber, stone, coal and mineral lands. There was a time when one individual could acquire 1,120 acres of Government land in his own name under various laws. Also, after residing for a short time on a piece of land, a man could sell a "release" to some one else. All of this made it easy for individuals to acquire great areas of agricultural, timber and mineral lands, which they held for speculative purposes.

Nevertheless, the homestead law did much good for the time being. If it permitted a great deal of speculation and fraud, it also enabled many bona fide settlers to obtain valuable farms. In a clumsy and wasteful way it provided that outlet for surplus national energy which was so badly needed.

About 1880 it began to be realized even by Congress that our homestead laws were less than perfect, and they were modified, but by that time much of the damage had been done. Nearly all of the good agricultural land had already passed into private ownership.

In 1900 began the last epoch in the story of the national lands — that of conservation. Theodore Roosevelt was a notable leader of the conservation movement, and his strongest claim to the gratitude of the American people rests upon his work as a conservationist. As a result of this movement, the national forests have been set aside, assuring the people of an adequate timber supply, and of splendid free play grounds for all time. The western coal lands have been kept in the hands of the Government, and will be developed by leasing system under Government supervision. The great natural resources of Alaska have been kept under Government control to a considerable extent.

Thus the problems of coal and timber have been in a measure solved. At least, these resources have ben safeguarded. It is the agricultural lands which present the greatest and the most difficult problem. Only the great organized power of Government seems able to convert our remaining arid, swamp and cut over lands into productive farms. The individual settler cannot begin to contend with the task. The Labor Department urges that this necessary work of reclamation be done as soon as possible so that opportunity may be substituted for unrest.

302,612 War Casualties

The War Department announces that there were 302,612 casualties in the American forces during the great war. The figures include 77,118 dead, 221,059 wounded, 4,432 captured and three missing in action.

The list of wounded includes approximately 85 per cent who returned to duty. Siberian casualties are not included.

The person who doesn't save goes without worth-while things today, and will go without them tomorrow. The person who saves has everything he needs today, and will have still more tomorrow. Buy W. S. S.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1920

What the Building Trades Are Doing in California

In his report to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Building Trades Council of California, Secretary-Treasurer O. A. Tveitmoe gives an interesting review of the building trades of that state for the past 20 years, telling in terse and concise language of the early jurisdictional disputes between the Plumbers versus the Electrical Workers; the Cement Workers versus the Plasterers; the Sheet Metal Workers versus the Carpenters and the Painters versus the Glaziers and so on down the line for nearly all the trades.

He called particular attention to the fact that there were only two strikes of short duration, which have been recorded in the Building Trades Council of California during 20 years, and one gained the 8-hour day for the planing mills, and the other established better conditions in the iron shops.

He said: "For the last three years the Building Trades Council of California has not had any strikes. A period of three years with all kinds of wage raises, due to the high cost of living, has taken place, and gone on record without a solitary strike."

Briefly commenting on the steel strike, recently ended, he says: "Garyism is impossible. It will not learn anything. The only thing that it knows is red hot steel. It is the most dangerous institution in America. It is the one that is making radicals and Bolshevists faster and greater than any similar institution on the face of the globe."

He particularly emphasizes the necessity of education and says: "Education comes right after liberty, and goes before it. Widen the opportunities for the children, and give them air and light and space, so they can see the world."

He laid great stress on American labor's protest against the immigration of Orientals, showing that harm can only accrue from their coming to this country and settling, saying: "We must have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and an adequate immigration law passed by Congress, so that will stop the incoming Orientals. We must stop the smaller streams coming from the Orient, and protect the future generations—the American, against the evil now threatening to destroy American standards of living."

Brother Tveitmoe's report as a whole is both interesting and instructive and while it deals principally with conditions existing in California, it expresses, and with feeling, the opinion of every true member of Organized Labor.

◆

This Law Would Be Welcome

A bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General, to be effective July 1, 1921, and to substitute a Federal Postal Commission of three members has been introduced in the House by Representative Igoe of Missouri and seems to have some merit. The bill provides that these Commissioners shall be appointed for six years and they shall have charge of all the business of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Igoe argues that the vast business of the mail service of the country should not be subject to constant transfer from one unexperienced man to another, but should be handled in a systematic and continuous plan like any other great business.

Of course, the disorganization of the system under Mr. Burleson's management has suggested this measure, but while it is hardly possible that after his retirement the country will soon be inflicted with another such incompetent, the fact remains that the service should not be subject to violent changes. The mischief that one such man as Burleson can do is being brought home to people of the United States every day in the delay and irregularity of the mails.

Senator Cummins Not a Member of the United Brotherhood

We have received inquiries from time to time relative to the standing of Senator A. B. Cummins in this United Brotherhood, and for the information of our members we give an excert from a letter received from Brother C. F. St. John, Recording Secretary of Local No. 106, of Des Moines, Ia., where the Senator at one time held membership as an honorary member. He says:

"We have received a number of communications about Senator A. B. Cummins being a member of this Local Union and we wish to state for the benefit of the membership at large and any others who might be interested, that he was at one time an honorary member, having been granted this privilege by a vote of the Local for services rendered while Governor of the state, which was at that time highly appreciated by him.

"He afterwards addressed the Local at a banquet given on an anniversary of the Local's organization, and at that time was voted a Working Card, this was while he was a Senator from Iowa, as an appreciation of his friendship for Organized Labor, as expressed in the splendid address he gave us at that time. But from the stand he has since taken and is taking, against Organized Labor, we consider him now as an honorless member of the organization, as he is not advocating the principles that he did then."

Simonds Saw Company Discriminates Against the United Brotherhood

At a convention of the Massachusetts State Council, held February 16, 1919, a resolution was adopted, calling our attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Simonds Saw Company of Fitchburg, Mass., towards members of our organization and that they are discriminating against Organized Labor. Secretary A. Jay Bromley of the State Council, has requested that we notify our members of this through the medium of our official Journal, "The Carpenter."

Death of Harry L. Blackmore

Harry L. Blackmore, a member of our General Executive Board, died suddenly in this city April 1st while attending the regular session of the Board. Mr. Blackmore was 66 years of age and had been a member of our organization for 34 years. In February, 1886, he joined L. U. No. 73 of St. Louis, Mo., and was a continuous member of that Local up to the time of his death. He was nominated a member of the General Executive Board at the Convention held at Washington, D. C., in the year 1912 and was elected and took office the 1st of February, 1913.

Brother Blackmore was quite a prominent man in labor circles and filled many responsible positions during his lifetime. He acted as a delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades and Labor Congress, held in England some years ago and was looked upon as a man who had the interests and welfare of Organized Labor always at heart. His funeral was attended at St. Louis, Mo., by the General Officers and General Executive Board. Our deepest sympathy is extended in this hour of need, to his sorrowing widow and children.

Union Wage Scale Average

Union wage scales average 55% higher than in 1913, and 17% higher than in 1918, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some employers have said that rising wage scales have forced up prices and thus kept pushing the cost of living to grander heights.

Even the lowest estimate of the increase in living costs since 1913 leaves union wages still considerably behind in the race, which ought at least put a final damper on reckless statements about high wages being responsible for high living costs.

Organized workers have been compelled to struggle to keep wages somewhere near advancing prices in order to maintain living standards. It has been a hard fight. It is not ended, by any means.

It is worth noteing that even organized workers have not been able to keep up with rising prices. What then of unorganized workers? Their lot is a hard one, but not nearly as hard as it would have been if no workers had been organized to make the fight, for it is common klowledge that rising union wage scales invariably force up the wages of unorganized workers.

Building Trades Department Convention Call

President J. H. Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the call for the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Department, which will open at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Que., Can., at 10:00 A. M. Wednesday, June 2nd. The basis of representation is: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8.000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. The Windsor Hotel has been selected for the official headquarters.

The Supreme Court Takes Another Slap At Organized Labor

According to a recent ruling of the Supreme Court in the steel trust case, the Sherman law is no longer a law to prevent the combination of competitors. It is a law against unfair competition, against piratical price cutting, against coercion and discrimination. It is a law against trade agreements for price fixing, control of output, or division of territory between otherwise independent competitors. Perhaps it is a law against complete consolidation of all competitors in the trade. It is emphatically a law against certain forms of trade union activity. But it does not do what Senator Sherman thought it would. It does not prevent a combination to eliminate competition between its constituent members.

Convention Call of Union Label Trades Department

In pursuance to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirteenth Convention of this Department will be held in Montreal, Que., Can., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning, June 3, 1920, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed. Representation will be on the same basis as heretofore and the official headquarters will be at the Windsor Hotel.

Convention Call of the American Federation of Labor

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, Can., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the same basis as heretofore and the Headquarters of the Executive Council will be the Windsor Hotel. In exhorting every organization entitled to representation to send its full quota of delegates, the Convention call says:

"It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal right before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our every-day lives the principles declared in the law of our Republic (The Clayton Law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction; to emphasize the dominating and determining economic character of our movement and to carry on such political action as the interests of labor will warrant.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending March 31, 1920

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1920.

Early in the month of January, I went to Los Angeles, Cal., to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in that city for the purpose of giving the members of the Council an opportunity to view the work being done in the moving picture studios, which work is being claimed by the Theatrical Stage Employes, who are not only infringing upon the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood, but all other building trades.

You will recall that at the July, 1919, meeting of the Board, I presented for your consideration memorandum of agreement entered into between the Theatrical Stage Employes and our Brotherhood, but they, (the Theatrical Stage Employes), have ignored the provisions of that agreement and have persistently endeavored to control all carpenter work, both of a temporary and permanent character, including the construction of buildings, in connection with the moving picture industry.

At the meeting held in Los Angeles, the Theatrical Stage Employes were requested to appear before the Executive Council, but they failed to do so. However, representatives of the various building trades, who were in Los Angeles, held a meeting with the members of the Executive Council and it was unanimously decided that the Executive Council of the Department should at the coming Convention of the Building Trades Department recommend that a resolution be introduced in the American Federation of Labor Convention, demanding the suspension of the Theatrical Stage Employes from that body, due to their continued and persistent infringement upon the jurisdiction of the various building trades.

Enroute to Los Angeles I visited Denver, and Salt Lake. From Los Angeles I proceeded to San Francisco, after which I visited San Jose, Portland, Seattle, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Victoria and Vancouver.

While in San Francisco, a conference was held with a committee, representing the members of the former Maritime Locals of the Brotherhood, in reference to their being re-admitted to our organization. Arrangements were finally made whereby they were to be re-admitted to the Brotherhood upon payment of all back per capita tax to the Brotherhood; they at once made arrangements to abandon their Maritime District Council and affiliate themselves with the Bay Counties District Council. Before leaving San Francisco arrangements were completed and the former charter numbers re-issued to the Local Unions. Similar arrangements were also made in reference to the former Maritime Locals in Portland, Ore.

In Seattle, the members, who had left the Brotherhood had left as individuals. In other words, the Locals which were composed of members working at maritime work, remained in our organization, and with the exceptions of those few members who left the Brotherhood, the conditions on the Pacific Coast, at the present time, are that the men working at ship construction are now re-affiliated with our Brotherhood and their Local Unions affiliated with the regular District Councils of our organization.

While in San Francisco, in company with President Morrin, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Board Member Cole and P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, I attended the meeting of the Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders, who were affiliated with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Organization, and presented to them a charter from our Brotherhood and installed them as a Local of our organization. This Local has approximately 800 members, and they were very much pleased to become affiliated with our Brotherhood.

I also took up with President Morrin, the matter of other Dock, Pier and Wharf Building Locals of their organization coming over to our Brotherhood and arrangements were made whereby all Locals composed of pile drivers, dock, pier and wharf builders, affiliated with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Organization were to be chartered by our Brotherhood as per the agreement recently entered into with that organization, and I informed them as well as President Morrin that I would recommend to our General Executive Board that all members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who were working at pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building, who took membership in our Brotherhood on or before April 1, 1920, would be given credit in our organization for the number of years they had held membership in the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Organization.

Conditions on the Pacific Coast as effecting our members, are very good. There is plenty of building in sight, with arrangements made in many localities for the putting into effect of an advanced wage scale.

With this report, I present communications received from our Chicago District Council in reference to the suit that was entered by the District Council against contractors and material men. Also the report of the attorney and the decision of the court in the matter.

Matters referred to me at the last meeting of the Board will be reported to you in detail during this meeting, together with other matters of interest to the Brotherhood.

Expressing to the Board my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance rendered in conducting the affairs of our Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: You have already been officially notified through the columns of this Journal that the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., next September.

Your attention was particularly called to the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws and you were asked to comply with same as soon as possible. The reason you were so asked was to give you ample time to consider the changes you desire to make to our Constitution and Laws. If you do not take advantage of the opportunity herewith presented, do not blame us afterwards when it is too late and the time has expired for officially receiving matters at the General Office for presentation to the Convention.

Again we wish to remind you that you have until the 15th day of next July to submit amendments to our Constitution and Laws. These amendments must be sent to the General Secretary for publication in this Journal so that our entire membership hay have an opportunity to consider them.

Amendments forwarded to the General Secretary after July 15, 1920, will not be considered by the Committee on Constitution and Laws, nor by the Convention. You can therefore see the necessity of complying with the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws, which specifies that:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Hoping that the suggestions herein contained will be complied with as soon as possible, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amendment to the General Constitution Submitted By Carpenters' District Council of Pensacola, Fla.

Greetings:

Whereas, There are a number of men who should be voters, and repeatedly fail to qualify as such; and,

Whereas, There is at the present time a pressing need that every union man should be qualified, that he might protect his own, as well as his fellowman's welfare; and,

Whereas, It is the sense of this Council that sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear upon some of our unthinking brothers to cause them to take the needed steps to qualify themselves, to use the ballot; and,

Whereas, We believe that it would work to the future progress and glory of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as well as to the labor movement in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Carpenters' District Council of Pensacola, Fla., and affiliated Locals that we petition our General Officers and the General Executive Board, that they amend the General Constitution and By-Laws at Section 42 and Paragraph "K" by adding "and must present due proof of their qualifications as a voter at the time they present their application for membership in the United Brotherhood;" and be it further

Resolved, That the General Constitution and By-Laws be amended that every man who is a member of the United Brotherhood shall be a given time to qualify himself as a voter or forfeit his membership in the United Brotherhood.

Done this, the 12th day of March, 1920.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PENSACOLA, FLA.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION NO. 107.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION NO. 375.
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 815.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment to Section 15 of the General Constitution was received from Local Union No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Amend Section 15 of the General Constitution by striking out Paragraph "C" and insert the following:

"Paragraph "C." The General Executive Board shall be composed of one member from each of the above divisions of the United Brotherhood, who shall devote their entire time to the interests of the United Brotherhood.

"They shall elect from among their own members a President and Secretary of the Board.

"They shall hold regular quarterly meetings and special meetings when necessary to be called by the President of the General Executive Board.

"In the interim between meetings the members of the General Executive Board shall act under the direction of the General President when not in conflict with the decisions of the General Executive Board.

"All correspondence and appeals for the General Executive Board shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall present the same to the Board at their next meeting.

"The General Officers shall have a voice but no vote on the General Executive Board.

"The proceedings of the General Executive Board shall be published in "The Carpenter."

"All Sections and parts of Sections in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed."

THOS. P. RYAN,
J. J. MANNING,
ESAU MOORE,
F. H. KISSELBROCK,
H. C. TUCKER.
Committee, Local Union No. 791.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following proposed amendment, endorsed by Local Union No. 262, San Jose, Cal., was submitted:

"We submit for your careful consideration the following amendment to the General Constitution, to be known as Paragraph "C," Section 49.

"No member's legal heirs or wife's legal heirs will be entitled to funeral donation unless the deceased is buried in a coffin or casket bearing the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The object of this amendment is to create a demand for the union-made goods, so that we can demand a better living wage for our brothers in the coffin industry; their wages being quite a little below that of mill and cabinet departments.

(SEAL)

THOMAS GRAHAM,
GEO. W. GILLESPIE,
A. J. KOEHLE.
Committee.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendments to the General Constitution are proposed by Local Union No. 367 of Centralia, Ill.

Whereas, The Clearance Cards in present form cause considerable trouble and work in looking up location of Locals issuing a clearance; therefore be it

Resolved, That there be added a city blank line and a state blank line, to the filled in by the Financial Secretary issuing cards.

Whereas, A large number of members forfeit their benefits by falling in arrears mostly through carelessness or negligence; and

Whereas, As it is the family or dependants that suffer the consequences of such forfeit, who, if properly advised of the fact, no doubt would try to prevent such member from falling in arrears; and

Whereas, The Financial Secretary is the proper authority to issue such notice, we recommend that our General Constitution be amended to read as follows: Be it

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary where a member is about to fall in arrears to notify the family or beneficiary of such fact, together with an explanation of Paragraph "A," Section 45, of our General Constitution. Such notice to be sent at least 15 days prior to the time that such member falls in arrears.

These notices to be issued by the General Office to all Financial Secretaries in regular printed form with proper blank lines for names and dates to be filled out by the Financial Secretary.

C. A. HACKMAN, R. S.
(SEAL)

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the first and second quarterly session of 1920, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

January 27, 1920.

Marissa, Ill., L. U. 789.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 8½c per hour, effective March 14, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Brownwood, Tex., L. U. 1363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective March 7, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Royalton, Ill., L. U. 1851.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective March 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Beatrice, Neb., L. U. 2002.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

January 1, 1920.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

February 3, 1920.

Bristow, Okla., L. U. 1828.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective February 27, 1920. Official sanction granted.

February 6, 1920.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective March 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

February 10, 1920.

Montgomery, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 7, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 1789.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective March 21, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Brenham, Tex., L. U. 1891.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 81¼c per hour, effective March 11, 1920. Official sanction granted.

February 11, 1920.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 1001.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c per hour, 9 hours per day to 75c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

February 14, 1920.

Owing to the excessive high rate of exchange on Canadian remittances made to the General Office amounting to 20c on the dollar, the General Secretary submitted the matter to the members of the General Executive Board, relative to opening an active account in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto, Can.; to make deposits in that bank by mail and pay all Canadian bills by check on that bank. The General Executive Board authorized General Treasurer Neale to make the necessary arrangements.

February 23, 1920.

Tulare, Cal., L. U. 1578.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective March 16, 1920. Official sanction granted.

February 26, 1920.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., District Council.—The General Executive Board authorized the payment of the strike benefits due those men who were on strike and answered roll call daily, but had not registered at the office of the District Council after strike was settled at the time a report was sent the General Office.

March 30, 1920.

The second quarterly 1920 meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date.

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 93.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 22, 1920. Movement reported settled and demands granted.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Cadillac, Mich., L. U. 535.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective March 31, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Mayaguez, P. R., L. U. 1633.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective March 30, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Lawrence, Mass., District Council. — Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rochester, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages; outside, 80c to $1 per hour; millmen, 56¼c to 85c per hour, millmen's movement effective May 1, 1920. Outside men's movement effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Worcester, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chesterton, Ind., L. U. 113.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hazelton, Pa., L. U. 129.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Joliet, Ill., Will County District Council. (Millmen.) — Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Staunton, Ill., L. U. 156.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from (various) to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 2nd. Official sanction granted when Paragraph "I" of Section 58 has been complied with.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 168. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Munising, Mich., L. U. 173.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Peru, Ill., L. U. 195.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the movement receive the sanction of the District Council. Financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. 251.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. 280.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective April 1st. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 317.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Waukesha, Wis., L. U. 344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Clarks Summit, Pa., L. U. 339.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Elgin, Ill., L. U. 363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72½c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Afficial sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Herkimer, N. Y., L. U. 380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lewiston, Me., L. U. 407.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fairmont, W. Va., L. U. 428.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 477.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cheyenne, Wyo., L. U. 469.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Roswell, N. M., L. U. 511.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87¼c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Chickasha, Okla., L. U. 653.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective March 23, 1920. Movement reported settled demands granted.

Baker, Ore., L. U. 536.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Pomeroy, O., L. U. 650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Dubuque, Ia., L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from [illegible]c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Loveland, Colo., L. U. 681.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour,

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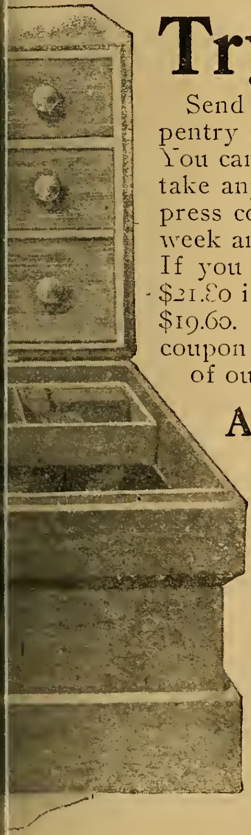

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effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, Vt., L. U. 683.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. 691.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Silver City, Mo.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Des Moines, Ia., L. U. 715.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Freeport, Ill., L. U. 719.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Petersburg, Va., L. U. 727. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oswego, N. Y., L. U. 747.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ottumwa, Ia., L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Charlevoix, Mich., L. U. 797.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tucson, Ariz., L. U. 857.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Battle Creek, Mich., L. U. 871.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ottawa, Kans., L. U. 872.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Worcester, Mass., L. U. 877. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Augusta, Me., L. U. 914.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Manhattan, Kans., L. U. 918.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. 912.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Princeton, Ind., L. U. 935.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo., L. U. 945.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 98.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Ill., L. U. 990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c and the 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Collingwood, Ont., Can., L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1015.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1. 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Alliance, O., L. U. 1025.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norman, Okla., L. U. 1060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Phoenix, Ariz., L. U. 1089.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

March 31, 1920.

San Juan, Porto Rico, District Council.—Report of strike for week ending March 20th was received and an appropriation was authorized for the relief of the men involved in the movement, who have answered roll call daily.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ironton, O., L. U. 1111.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Movement reported settled, demands granted.

Middeford, Me., L. U. 1123.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kittanning, Pa., L. U. 1129.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wellsville, N. Y., L. U. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Connersville, Ind., L. U. 1197.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rice Lake, Wis., L. U. 1199.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Canon City, Colo., L. U. 1231.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lisbon, O., L. U. 1288.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

French Lick, Ind., L. U. 1309.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Portage, Wis., L. U. 1344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Corning, Ia., L. U. 1448.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective September 1, 1920. Movement settled, demands granted.

Charlottesville, Va., L. U. 1454.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rockville, Conn., L. U. 1472.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the General Office.

Virginia, Minn., L. U. 1490.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.10, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Princeton, Ill., L. U. 1525.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

Denton, Tex., L. U. 1526.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1920; 75c to 87½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Highbee, Mo., L. U. 1533.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ludington, Mich., L. U. 1547.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hibbing, Minn., L. U. 1609.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Webster City, Ia., L. U. 1625.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

North Hampton, N. H., L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Brighton, Colo., L. U. 1674.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as reports are made to the General Office.

Caney, Kans., L. U. 1676.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as reports are made to the General Office.

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Trois-Rivieres, Can., L. U. 1703.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Blythville, Ark., L. U. 1813. Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Huntinburg, Ind., L. U. 1814.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bellville, Tex., L. U .1865.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Valpariso, Ind., L. U. 1873.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Miami, Okla., L. U. 1875.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Sand Springs, Okla., L. U. 1936.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Westport, Conn., L. U. 1945.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Carmi, Ill., L. U. 1952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oelwein, Ia., L. U. 1962.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1995.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Wolf Point, Mont., L. U. 1998.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kirksville, Mo., L. U. 2057.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—Movement for an increase in wages; outside men, 55c to 75c per hour; millmen, 40c to 70c per hour and 8 hours per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Whitefish, Mont., L. U. 2125.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Sullivan, Ill., L. U. 2128.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

Preston, Ont., Can., L. U. 2630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

La Salle, Ill., L. U. 336.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Burlington, Wis., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. 1678.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c and 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Putnam, Conn., L. U. 818.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kellog, Ida., L. U. 1863.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Okmulgee, Okla., L. U. 1399.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 5, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Streator, Ill., L. U. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 12, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 13, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Drumright, Okla., L. U. 1412.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 13, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rock Springs, Wyo., L. U. 1620.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. 260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to $1 per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Amherst, Mass., L. U. 1503.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Plattsburg, Pa., L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Eveleth, Minn., L. U. 1470.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.10 per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ft. Smith, Ark., L. U. 71.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 10, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that Paragraph "I" Section 58 of the General Laws be complied with. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Columbiana, O., L. U. 1858.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Broken Bow, Okla., L. U. 2018.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective April 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Carbondale, Pa., L. U. 813.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 16, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Albert Lea, Minn., L. U. 1599.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective April 16, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Vernon, Tex., L. U. 1706.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.12½c per hour, effective April 18, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Cleburne, Tex., L. U. 923.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 19, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., L. U. 1256.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 20, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 28, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Grand Rapids, Wis., L. U. 2152.—Movement for an increase in wages from 25c to 46⅔c per hour and 10-hour day to 30% increase and 8-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Montreal, Que., Can., L. U. 2098.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective at opening of navigation. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Columbia, S. C., Richland County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Buffalo, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bergen County, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 1001.—Request for financial aid in connection with trade movement was considered, and the instructions of the General Executive Board not having been complied with, the General Executive Board denies their application for financial aid.

Ashland, Pa., Lower Anthracite District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 66c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland, O.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Detroit, Mich., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Louisville, Ky., Fall Cities District Council. (Millmen.) — Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appleton, Wis.. Fox River Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Greensburg, and Mt. Pleasant District Council, Irvington, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from $7 to $8 per day, effective May 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Madison, N. J., Morris and Union County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Salem, Mass., North Shore District Council. —Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour. effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Me., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour to $1.25. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

San Diego, Cal., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

April 1, 1920.

Report received from the New York Furniture Workers' District Council as to conditions existing at this time in connection with the lockout. The General Executive Board made an appropriation of $2,100 for the relief of the men involved, covering two weeks' benefits.

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour for outside men and 75c to 90c per hour for millmen, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norfolk, Va., Tidewater District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Rock Island, Ill., Tri-City District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin-City District Council. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin-City District Council. —Outside men.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Toronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Shamokin, Pa., L. U. 37.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c to 80c and 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 41.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Red Wing, Minn., L. U. 85.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c and 65c to 70c and 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 117.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Canton, O., L. U. 143.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Long Branch, N. J., L. U. 151.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Peekskill, N. Y., L. U. 163.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective May 6, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Klamath Falls, Ore., L. U. 190.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 4, 1920. Official sanction granted.

New Castle, Pa., L. U. 206.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office, providing movement is sanctioned by the District Council.

Bristol, Pa., L. U. 1462.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c per hour to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

March 30, 1920.

Brilliant, O., L. U. 893.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

March 31, 1920.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

April 1, 1920.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Peterborough, Ont., Can., L. U. 219.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. 258.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

The manager of the English Hotel telephoned the General President and informed him that Harry Blackmore, member of the General Executive Board was found dead in his room.

The General President with a sub-committee of the Board made the necessary arrangements to have the body shipped to his home in St. Louis and notified the Secretary of the St. Louis District Council of Brother Blackmore's death.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day, Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Connellsville, Pa., L. U. 321.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 31, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Seattle, Wash., L. U. 338. Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Waterville, Me., L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Wellsville, O., L. U. 405.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Rochester, N. Y., L. U. 422.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. 491.—Report of Local received in connection with possibility of members employed in the paper mills being called out on strike May 1, 1920. The General Executive Board referred the matter to the General President.

Glen Park, N. Y., L. U. 439.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to 94c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Chester, W. Va., L. U. 435.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Wausau, Wis., L. U. 460.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Caldwell, Idaho, L. U. 464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Ardmore, Pa., L. U. 465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470.—Movement for an increase in wages from 86c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered; in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Leavenworth, Kans., L. U. 499.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 9, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Colorado Springs, Colo., L. U. 515.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Washington, Pa., L. U. 541.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour for outside men and 67c to 90c for inside men, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are later made to the General Office.

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are later made to the General Office.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 570.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Coatesville, Pa., L. U. 587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Little Falls, N. Y., L. U. 591.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dover, N. J., L. U. 594.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Centerville, Ia., L. U. 597.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., L. U. 600.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. 657.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.12½c per hour, effective May 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Clovis, N. M., L. U. 671.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c per hour to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., L. U. 674.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U. 713.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be consirered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Zanesville, O., L. U. 716.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. 722. (Boxmakers.) —Movement for an increase in wages from 36c to 52c per hour to 15% increase, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Quebec, Can., L. U. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Superior, Wis., L. U. 755.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Berwyn, Pa., L. U. 833.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Conneaut, O., L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 5, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Milford, Mass., L. U. 867.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when movement receives the sanction of the District Council. Financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Norristown, Pa., L. U. 897.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Meriden, Conn., L. U. 920.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; when Paragraph "H" of Section 58 has been complied with. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Beloit, Wis., L. U. 926.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sandusky, O., L. U. 940.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Welland, Ont., Can., L. U. 969.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when the movement has received the approval of the District Council.

Pottstown, Pa., L. U. 997.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

New Milford, Conn., L. U. 1005.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ardmore, Okla., L. U. 1028.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Pontiac, Mich., L. U. 1032.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Chesley, Ont., Can., L. U. 1020. (Furniture Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 32¼c to 32½c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Longview, Tex., L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 17, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Richwood, W. Va., L. U. 1121.—Movement for a sliding scale of wages. Paragraph "I," Section 58 not complied with. Sanction denied until the law governing trade movements is complied with.

Alpena, Mich., L. U. 1132.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Port Colborne, Ont., Can., L. U. 1168.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when movement has been sanctioned by the District Council. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Willoughby, O., L. U. 1174.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87¼c to $1 per hour, effective May 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ironwood, Mich., L. U. 1227.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Preston, Ont., Can., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1920. Action deferred until the expiration of the present agreement.

April 2, 1920.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 1284.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55¼c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Poteau, Okla., L. U. 1291.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Huntington, N. Y., L. U. 1292.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Indiana, Pa., L. U. 1298.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Mason City, Ia., L. U. 1313.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fort Collins, Colo., L. U. 1340.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1365. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Woodland, Cal., L. U. 1381.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can., L. U. 1390.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Merriton, Ont., Cna., L. U. 1402.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office

Maynard, Mass., L. U. 1418.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 1446. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sum as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

(To Be Continued.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St.., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

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Oklahoma—President, G. W. Morgan, Okmulgee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 906 5th Ave., N. E. Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, Pat Green, 374½ McKay St., N. E. Ottawa, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, 18 Bloomfield Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 2644 S. Juniper St., Philapelphia, Pa.

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Texas—President, Tom F. Bays, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

Utah—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Washington—President, Chas. E. Evans, 1620 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sharp, 9003 8th Ave., South Seattle, Wash.

Wisconsin—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

Wyoming—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
38486	John McCarr	11	29	6	Pneumonia	$125.00
38487	E. R. Bailey	103	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
38488	Christina Mathews	213	2	6	Blood poisoning	50.00
38489	Freeman Frantz	406	3	7	Tuberculosis	150.00
38490	Mary A. Magneson	488	13	9	Poisoning	50.00
38491	George B. O'Brien	488	22	7	Uremia	300.00
38492	Jessie R. Stark	511	3	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
38493	Joseph Loughman	603	9	11	Aterio sclerosis	300.00
38494	Emma Buck	739	14	8	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
38495	Herbert H. Joyner	791	3	1	Nephritis	150.00
38496	Arthur Greenfield	954	9	1	Accidental	400.00
38497	Helen Gordan Irish	974	4	4	Nephritis	75.00
38498	Floyd A. Thompson	1152	7	6	Nephritis	300.00
38499	Marie Cusano	1704	8	7	Heart disease	75.00
38500	Edward J. Regers	47	11	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
38501	Maude Remeau	100	7	0	Cancer	75.00
38502	Margaret Callahan	122	12	5	Diabetes	75.00
38503	A. J. Hendershot	150	16	7	Pneumonia	125.00
38504	W. E. Priest	159	1	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
38505	Geo. W. Kelly	159	2	10	Tuberculosis	100.00
38506	Theresia Erick	182	2	5	Septicemia	50.00
38507	Edward G. Hackman	183	7	0	Killed in action	300.00
38508	W. L. Wilkin	316	7	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
38509	Wm Rentler	318	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
38510	Anson O. Wright	407	16	10	Nephritis	125.00
38511	Effie A. Carroll	562	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
38512	Fanny Elizabeth Miller	574	13	9	Appendicitis	75.00
38513	Wm. Allen Mickel	632	17	8	Septicemia	300.00
38514	John McNeil	632	8	9	Paralysis	222.60
38515	Abraham L. Latch	833	13	3	Pneumonia	300.00
38516	Geo. Menard	961	18	0	Apoplexy	300.00
38517	Wm. P. Mercer	1048	15	7	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
38518	Jacob Wiberg	1184	2	1	Nephritis	100.00
38519	Thomas M. Clement	1184	2	6	Cancer	25.00
38520	Margaret B. McNutt	1266	2	8	Bright's disease	50.00
38521	Edward O. Anderson	1485	6	3	Paresis	75.00
38522	Clovis Paradis	1545	2	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
38523	Frank H. Brenton	1572	3	0	Killed in action	150.00
38524	Ray E. Jenkins	1653	3	4	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
38525	Stephana Johannson	1777	2	7	Exhaustion	50.00
38526	Wm. Guderly	1784	13	2	Carcinoma	300.00
38527	George Simon	1955	1	0	Typhoid fever	50.00
38528	John N. Noudin	69	17	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
38529	Bernice P. Province	132	3	2	Peritonitis	75.00
38530	Jos. Geo. Cloven	156	19	0	Heart disease	300.00
38531	Wm. L. Cahall	277	1	10	Tuberculosis	50 00
38532	Louis E. Morgan	1016	17	11	Heart disease	300 00
38533	Wm. Leonard	1184	2	6	Accidental	100.00
38534	Wm. Trotter	10	32	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38535	Frances Hulsebus	11	16	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
38536	Patrick Corrigan	13	22	0	Old age	300.00
38537	John Breiting	13	23	0	Accidental	300.00
38538	Clara Darr	14	5	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
38539	Eleanor Luesche	22	20	5	Shock	75.00
38540	Julia A. Parsons	23	10	9	Kidney disease	75.00
38541	Frieda L. Schmidt	26	17	3	Nephritis	75.00
38542	Maude Andrews	36	4	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38543	Sadie Helbing	42	15	4	Paralysis	75.00
38544	Hugh J. Hannon	43	33	7	Accidental	300.00
38545	J. W. Higgins	55	14	7	Carcinoma	300.00
38546	Christina Hulden	62	17	5	Myocarditis	75.00
38547	Lena Benson	62	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38548	Wilhelmina Rathke	62	32	7	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
38549	Sarah Stoltz	65	1	7	Myocarditis	25.00
38550	August Ebert	68	12	9	Apoplexy	300.00
38551	Edith May Anderson	79	7	11	Apoplexy	75.00
38552	Andrew Anderson	80	17	11	Diabetes	125.00
38553	Everett Varney	82	12	1	Sarcoma	125.00
38554	John F. Helstrom	88	18	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38555	Geo. E. Swope	122	13	5	Dilitation of heart	125.00
38556	Harry B. Carroll	122	6	5	Paresis	300.00
38557	John Robinson	169	22	1	Accidental	300.00
38558	Wilhelmina Engels	181	12	7	Influenza	75.00
38559	John Carlson	2056	5	8	Carcinoma	300.00
38560	James H. Wallace	245	20	8	Nephrites	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
38561	Jacob Loab	256	13	3	Heart disease	300.00
38562	Eva I. Beckdoll	268	14	7	Influenza	75.00
38563	Arthur Kirschner	282	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
38564	Theresa Bosio	284	6	5	Myocarditis	75.00
38565	Edward G. Mellhousen	434	7	9	Dilitation of heart	300.00
38566	Wm. Giesler	440	19	8	Carcinoma	300.00
38567	Josephine B. Devlin	526	21	2	Eclampsia puerperal	75.00
38568	Carrie G. Fox	595	18	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
38569	Frank Lines	599	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
38570	Thomas Albert Moore	629	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
38571	Mary Erickson	740	13	0	Acute mania	75.00
38572	Freeman Hill	790	11	5	Heart trouble	300.00
38573	Adam Shoemaker	985	6	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38574	Hamilton Halftown	1552	3	7	Tuberculosis	150.00
38575	John F. Knurk	36	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
38576	Ester K. Ekberg	181	9	3	Pneumonia	75.00
38577	John Miller	211	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
38578	Martha Goeden	264	3	4	Pneumonia	75.00
38579	Catherine Deimann	322	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38580	Laura Burgess	322	13	8	Cancer	75.00
38581	Eldridge H. Neal	366	20	5	Enterio poliomyelitis	300.00
38582	Theresa Reckers	415	16	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38583	Selma Peterson	429	13	5	Cancer	75.00
38584	Dora Nathanson	585	14	3	Cancer	75.00
38585	Arthur Axt	585	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
38586	Flora G. Howard	639	14	8	Pelegra	75.00
38587	R. W. Laughlin	985	11	0	Carcinoma	300.00
38588	Frank Bly	1044	2	0	Suicide	100.00
38589	Alfred Anderson	1082	9	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38590	Mary E. Straw	1186	7	7	Pneumonia	75.00
38591	John P. Anderson	1317	14	0	Fractured skull	300.00
38592	Morris Bennett	1367	9	4	Dilitation of heart	300.00
38593	John W. Wright	1538	6	9	Carcinoma	75.00
38594	George Woods	1774	10	0	Gall bladder	273.00
38595	John Johnson	1785	15	2	Ulcer	300.00
38596	Marie Prince	1786	9	3	Diabetes	75.00
38597	Axel H. Johnston	22	5	3	Murdered	300.00
38598	Carl Carlson	62	6	10	Tumor	300.00
38599	Hanna J. Sponberg	80	16	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38600	Charles Selk	80	17	8	Influenza	300.00
38601	Georgia Sisson	101	1	4	Angina pectoris	25.00
38602	David John Evans	180	3	7	Appendicitis	50.00
38603	Regina Miniscalchi	218	5	9	Hemorrhage	75.00
38604	Charles Kast	246	20	9	Chronic cardiac	300.00
38605	Ewing Barnes	669	16	2	Tuberculosis	245.00
38606	Bertha B. Schomer	701	17	8	Aneamia	75.00
38607	Watson W. Warner	871	2	3	Septicemia	100.00
38608	Alfred Williams	1456	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
38609	F. B. Widick	1457	2	2	Septicemia	50.00
38610	Edward L. Mueller	1596	12	8	Pneumonia	125.00
38611	Morris Picon	1782	13	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
38612	Katherine C. Smith	1914	5	7	Endocarditis	75.00
38613	Wm. James	43	2	2	Myocarditis	100.00
38614	Frederick Johanson	58	26	10	Ureamia	300.00
38615	Avis Ray	72	17	7	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
38616	Thomas Morgan	72	14	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
38617	Florence H. Cottom	83	2	6	Heart disease	50.00
38618	Ambozine H. Gilman	106	16	3	Dropsy	300.00
38619	Harry A. Heisler	122	17	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38620	Carl R. Johanson	141	7	8	Influenza	300.00
38621	Ada B. Buchtel	143	6	9	Influenza	75.00
38622	Elsie S. Jones	193	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
38623	David C. Thomas	207	4	8	Apoplexy	50.00
38624	Anna Manuel	207	4	10	Heart disease	75.00
38625	Francis Golitz	228	6	1	Pneumonia	300.00
38626	Johanna McNulty	261	18	5	Influenza	75.00
38627	Fred Lundquist	338	2	4	Nephritis	100.00
38628	Fred Wolcott	338	2	11	Apoplexy	100.00
38629	Vieno Johnson	350	12	9	Pneumonia	75.00
38630	Christina M. Hagevick	391	16	11	Apoplexy	75.00
38631	Ernest Slottag	416	5	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
38632	Ella D. Beaumont	441	19	1	Chronic mitral disease	75.00
38633	Helen G. Wakeman	574	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38634	John H. Miller	791	13	11	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
38635	Charles O. Fry	854	14	5	Meningitis	300.00
38636	Demenco LeBianco	1050	4	10	Burns	200.00
38637	Anna Reilly	1179	6	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38638	Edward C. Sharp	1265	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
38639	Melville C. Percival	1561	6	1	Heart disease	75.00
38640	Emma B. Axelson	1561	4	3	Cancer	75.00
38641	W. J. Swearingen	1765	16	1	Nephritis	300.00
38642	Anton Sandstrom	1868	4	10	Cancer	300.00
38643	Jessie Vitola Hedge	15	3	11	Diabetis	75.00
38644	Michael Ford	55	21	1	Pneumonia	300.00
38645	Martin S. Allen	77	23	3	Heart disease	300.00
38646	John Pryal	142	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38647	John Frey	148	22	2	Cancer	300.00
38648	Blair Wheaton	218	19	0	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38649	Julia M. Seitz	512	4	9	Appendicitis	75.00
38650	Lacy C. Weikel	592	22	9	Cancer	75.00
38651	Frank C. Riley	884	2	4	Tuberculosis	100.00
38352	Alexander Gross	965	16	6	Cerebral thrombosis	300.00
38653	Annie Andreson	1082	13	2	Myocarditis	75.00
38654	Ellen Flynn	1456	15	4	Influenza	75.00
38655	Gus Nami	1456	2	3	Pneumonia	100.00
38656	Gertrude Hartman	1456	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
38657	Bernard Rasmussen	1456	16	0	Pneumonia	300.00
38658	Charles Pederson	1456	2	1	Nephritis	100.00
38659	August Zealberg	1670	16	6	Uremia	300.00
38660	Mary Barnes	1790	2	7	Oedema	50.00
38661	Cash C. Henry	1846	3	11	Accidental	150.00
38662	Fred Schubert	10	27	0	Pneumonia	300.00
38663	Wm. Webster	23	1	11	Accidental	50.00
38664	Wm. G. Spencer	31	9	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
38665	Edward Deutchman	47	19	11	Pneumonia	125.00
38666	May Allgood	75	3	7	Edimia	75.00
38667	Ada Branin	122	2	8	Heart disease	50.00
38668	Nels Eden	212	8	1	Accidental	400.00
38609	Dagnay Anderson	257	6	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
38670	Minnie E. Smith	262	3	3	Pneumonia	75.00
38671	Raymond Mitchell Hamilton	275	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00
38672	Mary E. Rush	277	16	10	Accident	75.00
38673	Mary Pearl Woehl	300	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
38674	Katie Smock	416	14	0	Pneumonia	75.00
38675	Angele Gareau	416	23	9	Influenza	75.00
38676	Henry Hansen	416	15	10	Pneumonia	125.00
38677	Anna Pearson	427	4	3	Cancer	75.00
38678	Alfred Pearson	792	11	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38679	Andrew J. McClure	795	19	1	Nephrites	300.00
38680	A. D. Hammond	1015	16	0	Pneumonia	125.00
38681	Alex. Linder	1130	17	6	Heart disease	125.00
38682	Sam. Scher	1191	3	8	Goitre	150.00
38683	James Madden	1846	19	10	Suicide	125.00
38684	Nellie Amelia DeWick	115	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
38685	Thomas Henry Campbell	595	17	9	Degeneration of spinal cord	200.00
38686	Norman C. Walker	1119	13	4	Accidental	300.00
38687	Louis Fink	8	19	3	Pulnonary Oedema	300.00
38688	Helen M. McNulty	8	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
28689	Catherine Nicol	19	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38690	W. J. Keck	50	32	9	Heart disease	300.00
38691	Mable Applegate	75	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
38692	Freda J. Wally	80	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38693	Frank Lindner	105	2	4	Uremia	100.00
38694	Pearl Weinstein	122	10	8	Bilateral salpingo	75.00
38695	John Lee Gibvin	208	13	1	Pneumonia	300.00
38696	Mrs. L. Linderman	208	6	8	Accidental	75.00
38697	Rebecca Jane Parker	208	3	5	Apoplexy	75.00
38698	P. J. Baum	208	2	8	Accidental	100.00
38699	Adam Faik	264	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
38700	Anton J. Peterson	264	7	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38701	Hilda Schroeder	264	6	0	Pneumonia	75.00
38702	Wm. B. Lloyd	277	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
38703	Ellen Eleanor Sandell	277	5	2	Influenza	75.00
38704	Arthur Henry Emberson	350	30	0	Heart disease	125.00
38705	Thomas Fleming	393	33	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38706	Ella M. Macy	426	1	8	Influenza	25.00
38707	Charles Hunt	454	1	4	Pneumonia	150.00
38708	Einer Landell	485	3	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38709	Abraham W. Bonnema	490	6	11	Heart disease	75.00
38710	Olivia S. Reifsnyder	492	17	11	Accidental	50.00
38711	Laura Moser	492	9	3	Insanity	75.00
38712	Otto Theil	579	1	1	Influenza	50.00
38713	Henry George	608	11	8	Ureamia	300.00
38714	Frank P. Sneden	827	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
38715	Arnold Wright	1107	6	5	Pneumonia	300.00
38716	Wm. Schlukebier	2090	36	0	Bronchitis	300.00
38717	Ed. Lake	11	3	10	Pneumonia	150.00
38718	Milton O. Watrous	22	20	8	Pneumonia	295.50
38719	H. D. Longmire	40	17	4	Cancer	300.00
38720	A. B. Terrell	55	22	0	Hemorrhage	200.00
38721	Charles Anderson	62	9	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38722	Peter J. Kepner	129	6	5	Accidental	300.00
38723	Walter A. Sanders	160	20	11	Pneumonia	300.00
38724	Grace Castle	171	3	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38725	Barbara Zwick	171	8	2	Cancer	75.00
38726	Caroline Thompson	194	9	10	Influenza	75.00
38727	Annie Brown	198	15	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38728	Mary McNally	198	19	10	Pneumonia	75.00
38729	Blanche Givens	198	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
38730	Josephine Koscielski	199	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38731	Alice A. Bane	208	1	6	Gall stones	25.00
38732	Frank Jones	212	6	8	Accidental	300.00
38733	John Kolbe	298	19	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
38734	Frederick Carl Purucker	355	19	6	Cancer	300.00
38735	Leona Virginia Hooks	396	3	10	Influenza	75.00
38736	Charles L. Apperson	483	2	1	Ulcer	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38737	Marie Marzullo	493	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
38738	Helen Williams	515	7	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38739	Edward C. Dyer	517	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
38740	Martin J. Van Hook	620	19	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38741	Andrew Brithner	723	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38742	James B. Smith	791	16	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38743	Joseph Wagner	1051	27	2	Oedema	300.00
38744	Michael Bartaljan	1051	10	7	Burns	300.00
38745	Charles J. Schwanke	1051	4	5	Accidental	200.00
38746	Barbara Lockwood	1172	14	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38747	Alma L. Jobin	1210	7	3	Cholera morbus	75.00
38748	Nickolina C. Johnsor	1586	3	9	Pneumonia	75.00
38749	Mary J. Means	1580	3	3	Heart disease	75.00
38750	Adam Popielasky	1805	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
38751	Anthony Ryan	1914	3	2	Typhoid fever	150.00
38752	Edward Philipp	1	33	1	Nephritis	300.00
38753	Elizabeth Hughes	111	12	1	Diabetis	75.00
38754	Gustaf Tiess	111	4	11	Insanity	200.00
38755	Rose Soucek	111	14	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
38756	Lennie A. Woodliff	55	13	10	Pneumonia	75.00
38757	Eric W. Norquist	58	3	0	Accidental	150.00
38758	Viola T. Millor	64	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
38759	Joseph Buechler	65	16	8	Cancer	300.00
38760	John R. Coryell	65	17	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38761	Raymond P. Herrmann	81	2	5	Tuberculosis	100.00
38762	Ella Hanson	101	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38763	Charles Lincke	105	17	3	Accidental	300.00
38764	Orson Lusk	143	13	10	Tuberculosis	125.00
38765	Severino DiSimoni	171	7	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38766	Lizzie Payne	184	6	11	Influenza	75.00
38767	Like Robinson	184	12	8	Hepatic cirrhosis	300.00
38767	Ellen H. Andrews	184	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38769	Henry Jost	257	12	8	Myocarditis	300.00
38770	Catherine Virginia Losmann	277	1	9	Pneumonia	25.00
38771	Elizabeth Magee	349	13	9	Pneumonla	75.00
38772	Mittie Maud Anderson	418	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38773	James Pyott	833	18	7	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
38774	Octave Desrosier	861	18	8	Apoplexy	125.00
38775	Mary Olly	888	4	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
38776	T. S. Ewing	985	10	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
38777	Allison C. Butcher	993	5	4	Pneumonia	300.00
38778	Maude Ewing	993	3	0	Tuberculosls	75.00
38779	Charles Rubner	1053	14	2	Cirrhoosis of liver	300.00
38780	Wm. A. Perry	1059	15	7	Carcinoma	125.00
38781	Thomas Arrowsmith Crosby	1598	2	8	Suicide	100.00
38782	Sarah McLellan	1874	19	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
38783	Cecelia I. Shelton	1874	9	7	Pneumonia	75.00
38784	Glenn H. Smith	8	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
38785	Rocco Fiorini	9	1	9	Accidental	50.00
38786	Wm. Hardwick	10	18	11	Influenza	300.00
38787	A. S. Gorham	86	16	8	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
38788	John P. Lawler	86	16	8	Pneumonia	300.00
38789	Olivia Gisselkuist	87	20	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38790	Mary F. Hall	101	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
38791	Mary D. Putman	101	5	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38792	M. D. Bailey	132	20	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
38793	Bryant P. Nalls	132	6	3	Pneumonia	300.00
38794	Jewel Agnes Mease	111	3	0	Pneumonia	75.00
38795	Charles Uhleich	174	4	9	Paralysis	200.00
38796	Thomas Schmidt	182	10	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38797	Agnes N. Bergquist	199	4	0	Pneumonia	75.00
38798	Ripaldo Mary Juliano	217	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38799	Henry Stordeur	246	11	4	Pneumonia	300.00
38800	Charles Koepenick	440	21	11	Diabetis	300.00
38801	Christian A. Hapke.	461	14	8	Heart disease	300.00
38802	Stefen Kasperzak	599	14	2	Influenza	125.00
38803	J. P. Reagan	729	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
38804	J. B. Thivierge	730	18	9	Heart disease	125.00
38805	Bertha Lee Newton	844	19	10	Nephritis	75.00
38806	Annia L. Evans	1017	11	6	Pneumonia	75.00
38807	Joseph Knappick	1051	1	3	Accidental	50.00
38808	Louis Kohn	1057	3	2	Influenza	50.00
38809	Joseph Cross	1244	4	0	Appendicitis	200.00
38810	John H. Humes	1321	17	1	Accidental	300.00
38811	R. J. Robinson	184	3	3	Unknown	50.00
					Total	$52,236.10

162	Full beneficial claims	$39,186.10
32	Semi-beneficial claims	3,225.00
127	Wife claims	8,825.00
5	Disability claims	1,000.00
326		$52,236.10

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3856	Wm. J. Dailey	298	3	7	Arrears	$150.00
3857	Louisa K. Latta	316	17	6	Arrears	75.00
3858	Ottilere Fischer	948	4	5	Only paying semi-dues	75.00
3859	Edward Mitchell	1052	6	0	Local seceded	300.00
3860	Agnes Lamontain	1042	9	4	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3861	Samuel Stein	1164	4	5	Arrears	200.00
3862	Carl F. Fletcher	14	2	2	Arrears	100.00
3863	William Castle	203	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
3864	Isador Duchin	1782	4	11	Six months in arrears	300.00
3865	Edwin G. Scouten	125	2	2	Sick when admitted	100.00
3866	John Ewing	1294	1	9	Acute alcoholism	50.00
3867	Jacob A. Johnson	507	1	11	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
3868	Joseph Gerald	1888	1	6	Semi, not entitled to wife's benefit	75.00
3869	Ella Chamberlain	55	7	7	Arrears	75.00
3870	Elmer L. Middlebrook	338	2	2	Three months in arrears	100.00
3871	Ulderic Mercier	2098	1	1	L. U. fell three months in arrears	50.00
3872	Alfred Ecklund	792	1	3	Sick when admitted	50.00
3873	Cora Belle Burdick	1758	7	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3874	Charles Stuart	608	4	11	Not filed within six months	200.00
3875	George Bleasdale	162	16	11	Three months in arrears	400.00
3876	Margarethe Wagner	564	12	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3877	Earnest Kuhn	787	0	0	Not one year a member	....
3878	Napoleon Labelle	1591	0	0	Not filed within two years	400.00
3879	John Wm. Adkissoon	1089	0	0	Not filed in time	400.00
3880	Ruby Lu. Emery	2049	1	4	Three months in arrears	25.00
3881	Isabella Lincke	105	17	3	Husband died first	75.00
3882	Jno. J. Haines	537	7	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3883	Mary Yeoman	1108	3	8	Six months in arrears	75.00
3884	Mary Ruud	181	23	10	Semi, not entitled to wife's funeral donation	75.00

Local Unions Chartered in March

Indianapolis, Ind. (Furniture Workers and Millmen.)
Seattle, Wash. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Woodland, Me. (Carpenters and Millwrights.)
Portland, Ore. (Shipwrights and Joiners.)
Vancouver, B. C., Can. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Galveston, Tex. (Colored.)
Victoria, B. C., Can. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Everett, Wash. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
North St. Paul, Minn. (Furniture Workers.)
Astoria, Ore. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Goshen Ind. (Ind. Furn. Men. Engaged in Furn Ind.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Caulkers.)
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Portland, Ind. (Millmen.)
Pascagoula, Miss. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Seaside, Ore.
Chico, Cal.
Rio Piedras, P. R.
Lebanon, Ind.
Jamestown, N. D.
Laurel, Mont.
Akron, Colo.
Pipestone, Minn.
Walhalla, S. C.
Caguas, P. R.
Necessity, Tex.
Albany, Ga.
Xenia, O.
Nicholasville, Ky.
Elkins, W. Va.
Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Attica, Ind.
Pershing, Okla.
Portland, Ore.
Osawatomie, Kans.
Paola, Kans.
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Clintonville, Wis.
Gastonia, N. C.
Glendiver, Mont.
Somersworth, N. H.
Ypsilanti, Mich.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Total, 44 Local Unions.

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Information Wanted

Earl V. Morre, a carpenter, age 22; well built; has dark eyes and slight auburn hair; last heard from in Detroit, Mich. Any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated by Henry Becker, 219 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

All Local Unions are warned to look out for P. A. Rice, a former member of Local Union No. 561, Pittsburg, Kans., who has embezzled some of the Local's funds and they are unable to locate him. Any one knowing of him should address J. C. Martyn, R. S., Pittsburg, Kans.

* * *

W. E. Spell, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness; last heard of in Decatur, Ill. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Chas. D. Spell, 1355 E. Eldorado St., Decatur, Ill.

* * *

C. M. Lassiter, formerly a member of Local Union No. 1719, was last heard of in San Pedro, Cal., in December, 1919. He is 5 ft., 6 in. tall; light blue eyes; bald-head and about 45 years of age, but looks older, and has a coarse voice. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, address Mrs. C. M. Lassiter, 2321 County St., Portsmouth, Va.

Correspondence

A Request from Holland

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I received a letter from comrade Toussaint, Secretary of the Federation of Cabinetmakers of France informing me that there is a conflict between the workers and the employers.

The employers wish to forcibly prevent the introduction of the 8-hour day and according to comrade Toussaint's information they are trying to bring about a general lockout.

Comrade Toussaint asks me to bring this matter to the notice of all unions affiliated and to ask them to warn all our comrades engaged in our trade such as joiners, wood-carvers, carpenters, sawers, paper-hangers, etc., that they are not allowed to go to Paris under these circumstances.

I trust that you will comply with this request of our French comrade by drawing the attention of this conflict in your periodical and that you will further prevent with all means at your disposal the importation of foreign labor by the French employers.

With fraternal greetings,
C. WOUDENBERG,
Secretary.
International Union of Woodworkers,
Amsterdam, Holland.

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Possibilities of the Co-Operative Movement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Attached you will find a copy of my report as a Delegate to the Eighth Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Co-Operative League, held at Richmond, Cal., on February 18, 19 and 20, 1920. I wish that you would print this report in "The Carpenter."

Hoping that you will comply with this request, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN HELIKSON,
Member of Local Union No. 483.

Brothers:

I wish to thank you for having sent me as a Delegate to the Eighth Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Co-Operative League. As I look back over the Convention, I hardly know how to best express my impressions. Delegates were present from Washington and Idaho towards the North and as far as Arizona in the South. Railroad workers and oil workers mingles and mixed with the farmers. Men who had nothing in common a few years ago, who looked upon each with suspicion and contempt have come to understand and regard each other with respect and are working hand in hand towards a common ideal, namely, direct contact between producer and consumer, in order to bring down the ever increasing high cost of living. In years gone by the farmer was told what a bad bunch the organized workers were, who were always asking for shorter hours and more pay. Then the workers were told by the same profiteers what a bad bunch the farmers were in asking for big prices for farm produce.

This was forcibly brought out by a brother who spoke of the worker who bought a can of pears for 60c. on inquiring into the reason for the exhorbitant price, was told that the farmer was the cause. On inquiring further into the matter and sifting it down, it was found that the farmer received 10c for the contents of the can, for his investment and toil, when delivered at the cannery.

It was brought out how a suit of clothes containing $5.20 worth of wool and $12 labor, bring from $50 to $75 when we buy the same. Many other things of like nature could be mentioned. The question naturally follows, how shall we best solve this ever growing problem? Beating the air with high sounding words, or daming each other won't get us anywhere, the only solution seems to lie in the Co-Operative movement. The movement has met, and is meeting, with a great deal of opposition from these who are enriching themselves in handling the necessities of life.

It has been, and is, a slow, hard up-hill fight. It's a case of work, work, work and educate. Its aim and object is to put labor in command of industry. In this movement is being developed what is sadly lacking to Organized Labor, namely, the technique of industrial management.

Many mistakes, and some failure, there has been, but nothing worth while was ever gained by those who never made mistakes, so learning what lessons there is to be gained the movement has not fallen by the way-side, but is today up and doing, forgetting as far as possible the past and pressing on towards the goal of elimination of the parasite, gambler and speculator.

Today we find in Washington 26 stores doing a splendid business, 13 more contemplated. California has 16 stores running, 9 contemplated and 6 independent stores. I was also very much impressed by the idea of the Co-Operative bank, so I look forward with eager eyes to the time when we shall be able to quit enriching those who are opposing the march of progress, when we shall no longer turn the sweat of our brow over to our oppressors to strengthen them and keep them in the saddle.

The possibilities in the movement are unlimited men of ability are being attracted and developed. There will always be room for the workers, but we don't want the shirkers. In conclusion let me say that history teaches where there is no vision the people deteriorate and perish. In the co-operative movement men are catching a vision of better understanding or as a farmer from Riverside said, "I had no interest or regard for those there railroad fellers, had no use for them, when I came to town I shunned them."

The railroad worker felt the same toward the farmer. Now the chasm of prejudice has been crossed now they see many things to respect and admire in each other and they are shaking hands and working together in a common cause—the co-operative movement. And I hereby invite you one and all to become boosters for the co-operative movement.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN HELIKSON.

Celebrate Their Seventeenth Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters' Local Union No. 1499 of Kent, O., very pleasantly celebrated their Seventeenth Anniversary Monday evening, March 22nd, with their wives and families in Army and Navy Hall.

President Arnold presided and Rev. Brown offered prayer.

L. D. Colton gave a short sketch of the organization 17 years ago around a coal stove in one corner of that same room. There were 21 charter members, 7 of whom are members yet, living in Kent, O.

They have never had a strike, but steadily improved working conditions and now have 180 members.

O. J. Grubb of Youngstown, O., President of the Ohio State Council, told of the outlook of the Ohio Council. He said there need be no fear for lack of work, as everywhere there is a scarcity of houses, and people must have places to live.

Rev. Brown gave an interesting talk on the relation of the church to the unions. Both organizations being for the betterment and uplift of humanity.

Mrs. Griffith gave the ever pleasing reading, "Kentucky Bell."

T. C. Plambeck of Indianapolis, General Organizer, gave the principal address. He made some interesting comparisons of pre-union days labor conditions, with those of today. He said:

"The Carpenters' Union is the second largest union. They are not organized for strikes and trouble, but to peaceably get a square deal and be able to live and rear their families as respectable American citizens with the same rights as the office and moneyed man, who makes his money with his brains.

"Unreasonable, radical men do not represent unions or union principals. Many unjust criticisms are hurled at unions and union leaders. The head officers with a firm hand put the gigantic war job over. This country owes much praise and commendation to the labor unions."

A pleasing feature of the evening was the music by Messrs. McNeil, Coffeen and McNeil. Refreshments and a social time were then enjoyed.

Fraternally yours,
L. D. COLTON, R. S.
Local Union No. 1499.

The instincts of woman and the interests of labor are conjoined in the Union Label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force. The Union Label makes woman the strongest, as she is the gentlest of God's creatures.

Trade Notes

L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark.—This is to inform you that our trade movement for a raise of wages was successful and our scale is now $8 per day. L. O. Miller, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 328, East Liverpool, O.—I wish to advise that our wage demand for $1 per hour is to take effect May 1, 1920, has been granted with no opposition. H. F. Wotring, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 832, El Dorado, Kans.—We are glad to inform you that our new wage scale of $1 per hour, effective March 1st, has been accepted by nearly all of the contractors here. Ben Hainsline, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 686, Blackwell, Okla.—This is to let you know that our trade movement was a success and we are now receiving our new scale of $1 an hour. T. H. Hill, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa.—We have been successful with our trade movement and have settled our dispute with the Master Builders and Contractors. Beginning May 1, 1920, to May 1, 1921, our scale is $1 per hour and 8-hour day. Floyd H. Garis, R. S.

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L. U. 523, Keokuk, Ia.—This is to notify you that the Carpenter Contractors have agreed to our new wage scale of 80c per hour. G. E. Olson, R. S.

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L. U. 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.—We are pleased to inform you that we were successful in our trade movement and our new scale is now $8 per day. G. W. Gwaltney, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass.—This is to notify you that we have signed the agreement with our employers, as we got all we asked for, which gives us $1 per hour, all overtime at double pay, and with the clause, "only members of the United Brotherhood in good standing shall be employed." Walter Pratt, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 38 and 2632, St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—This is to notify you that we have reached a satisfactory agreement in our trade demands for the year 1920, with a signed agreement of 85c per hour and an 8-hour day. Fred J. Wilson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 669, Harrisburg, Ill.—This will inform you that our trade movement was a success and we had no trouble in getting the scale asked. Our new scale is now $1 per hour. C. H. Clark, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 745, Honolulu, Hawaii.—We are glad to inform you that we have settled our trade movement without having to stop work. We did not get all we wanted, but practically every man working at the trade got an advance from 50c to $1.50 and the men are fairly satisfied. John Irvine, R. S.

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L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y.—I am pleased to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we were granted our raise to 85c an hour without any trouble. S. R. Kilbourn, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 598, Wabash, Ind.—This is to inform you that our movement for a raise in the scale from 65c to 87½c per hour was a complete success. J. W. Scotten, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 446, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.—Our movement for a raise in the scale was a success and the agreement was signed by the Builders' Exchange, the new scale calls for 85c an hour. Jerry Lavallee, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1836, Russellville, Ark.—This is to notify you that our advance from 62½c to 75c went through without any trouble. H. M. Thackery, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 556, Meadville, Pa.—We wish to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. W. K. Foulk, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.—This is to advise you that on recent demand of $1 per hour was granted. E. P. Holmes, R. S.

L. U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind.—We wish to state that our demand for an increase from 70c to 90c per hour has been granted by the contractors without any trouble. Clinton DeVaux, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—We are glad to inform you that our trade movement for better conditions was a success and our new scale is now $1 an hour. Frederick Thomas, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1137, Pratt, Kans.—This is to inform you that our trade movement proved a success and our demand for 85c an hour was granted. Chas. G. Latshaw, R. S.

L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.—I have been instructed to notify you that our demand for an increase in our wage scale to $1 per hour was granted. C. Scvedge, R. S.

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L. U. 418, Greeley, Colo.—Our trade movement proved a success and we are now getting the new scale of $1 an hour. C. A. Shultis, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.—Our trade movement was a success and the new agreement went into effect April 1st. Our new scale is 87½c an hour. Thomas F. Flynn, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.—We are glad to notify you that we were successful in our trade movement and our new scale is now $1.25 per hour. J. E. Gilmer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.—I wish to advise you that our demand for 80c an hour met with no opposition and same went into effect April 1st. James F. Kennedy, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.—This is to advise you that our new scale of $1 per hour went into effect without any protest. J. C. Barnes, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 737, Carlinville, Ill.—We wish to inform you that our trade movement proved a success and our new scale is now 90c per hour. F. E. Sawyer, R. S.

* * *

Rochester and Vicinity District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—This is to inform you that our trade movement proved a success and our demands for $1 per hour and double time for all overtime has been granted. John Heiden, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.—I wish to inform you that our new scale of 87½c an hour went into effect April 1st. Robt. T. Colburn, R. S.

* * *

Fulton County District Council, Gloversville, N. Y.—I am pleased to say we have won our demands for an increase from 62½c to 80c per hour. Fred Newham, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 1111, Ironton, O.—We wish to inform you that our demand for an increase has been granted and our scale is now $1 per hour. Jno. A. Mohe, R. S.

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L. U. 1809, Northfield, Minn.—Our demands for an increase in the scale have been granted and we are new getting 80c per hour. A. E. Victor, President.

* * *

L. U. 1743.—Wildwood, N. J.—In the March issue of the Journal, it was incorrectly stated that above Local's new scale asked for was 80c, it should have read 85c an hour and which they are now receiving. Jas. W. Brannan, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y.—This is to advise that our trade movement went through without any trouble Our new scale is 85c per hour. Herbert Fox, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1691, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—We wish to inform you that our movement for an increase was a success and we are now getting $7.50 per day of 8 hours. J. H. Elgees, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1412, Drumright, Okla.—This is to inform you that our movement for a raise met with success and we are now getting $1.25 per hour. F. D. Voorhees, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1293, Michigan City, Ind.—This is to advise that our trade movement was a success and we are now receiving 60c an hour as a minimum. Carl Schaeuffle, R. S.

* * *

District Council, Lawrence and Vicinity, Lawrence, Mass.—Our demand for $1 per hour to go into effect April 1st has been granted without any trouble. Jos. Labelle, Secretary.

Casual Comment

Convention day is drawing nearer and Local Unions having any amendments which they want submitted should get busy—delays are dangerous—do it now.

* * *

If the people abroad only knew it, the conditions of living are harder in the United States than they ever were. The American dollar may rank high abroad; it is worth only about 38c at home.

* * *

It has been said that wages are responsible for the high cost of living. This is not borne out by the figures made public by the Department of Labor, which show the cost of living up 83.1%. Union wages up 55%.

* * *

And upon this double and triple price, upon this inferiority, of material there is a war tax. And after the war tax comes the income tax. Is it any wonder the industrial world is restless?

* * *

Just a little reminder that we are still after that 500,000—don't forget those new members. Yesterday is dead—forget it. Tomorrow has not come—don't worry. TODAY is here—use it.

* * *

Unlike Europe, America is as rich as ever in men and material, but it must end the extravagance and inefficiency that now enmesh its business methods, and must meet the demands of the workers who produce its wealth for a more just distribution of that wealth and a more democratic control of the work itself.

* * *

Co-operation is the only immediate solution for the present industrial unrest. Co-operation is probably the last orderly method by which the struggling masses of our country will seek relief from the present oppression and unjust economic conditions.

* * *

Labor wants men in Congress who think of the trust they enjoy as a means of protecting, helping, serving people rather than property; labor wants men in Congress whose instinct is for a better social order; labor wants men who do not rally to the call of privilege when human life is involved.

There are 260 lawyers in the present Congress. One member out of every two is a member of the favored profession. There are some lawyers in Congress, but not many, who should be re-elected.

* * *

Lawyers are not the kind of men to send to Congress. They are technically legal. They think of government as a dead, inanimate, legalistic thing. What we need in Congress are farmers, workmen, business men, producers.

* * *

The demand of labor is that human considerations should transcend property consideration in the minds of men who aspire to Congress. With such men labor is willing to take its chances. Such men may honestly differ as to what will promote the interests of labor. But with men whose concern is for people rather than for property, with humanity rather than with privilege, with democracy rather than with autocracy, the interests of labor will be perfectly safe.

* * *

Organized workers have been compelled to struggle to keep wages somewhere near advancing prices in order to maintain living standards. It has been a hard fight. It is not ended by any means.

* * *

It is worth noting that even organized workers have not been able to keep up with rising prices. What then of the unorganized workers? Their lot is a hard one, but not nearly so hard as it would have been if no workers had been organized to make the fight.

* * *

The Union Label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life.

* * *

We pay two and three prices for everything we get, and nearly everything we get—except that manufactured by nature herself—is of inferior quality.

* * *

It seems to be the concensus of serious opinion that although we live in a wonderful age there have as yet been discovered no substitute for work.

Craft Problems

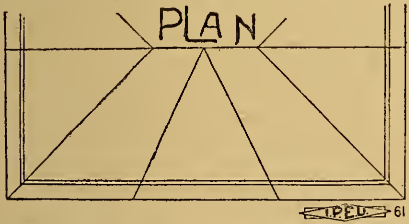
THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

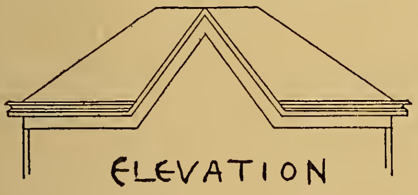
In this article I am again going to dwell just a little bit on uneven pitched roofs, a subject that has been treated a good many times, not only in our official Journal, but in the many building papers as well, yet it is a subject that will bear repeating, for uneven pitches are not so extremely common, therefore when the carpenter happens to get up against a difficult one he realizes he don't know quite as much about them sometimes as he wishes he did. I will try to give here the principles involved, and when they are thoroughly understood, I trust one uneven pitch will be just as easy as another.

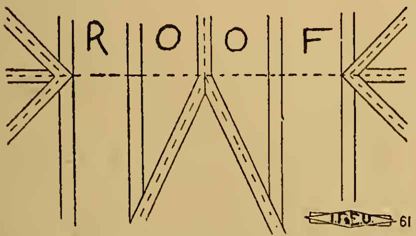
Plan of Roof

Notice this drawing and see that the ends of the building is a common hip roof, the hips are all the same pitch, but the valleys are of a different pitch.



Elevation





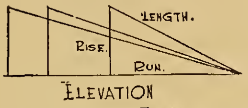
You will note by the elevation more plainly the two different pitches and also note it is a very common little cottage. Some may say I don't care about uneven pitches, for I may never come in contact with it in my entire life. Very true, yet there have been thousands of practically these very same cottages built and thousands of other far more complicated, uneven pitched roofs, hundreds of them in practically every locality.

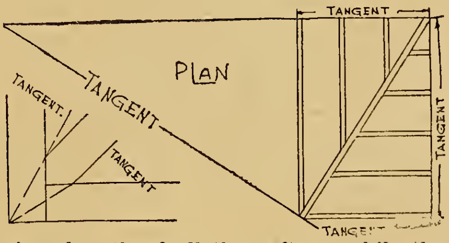
The Roof Construction

This will show you still more plainly the real construction. Note how the tops of the rafters come together.

Elevation and Plan

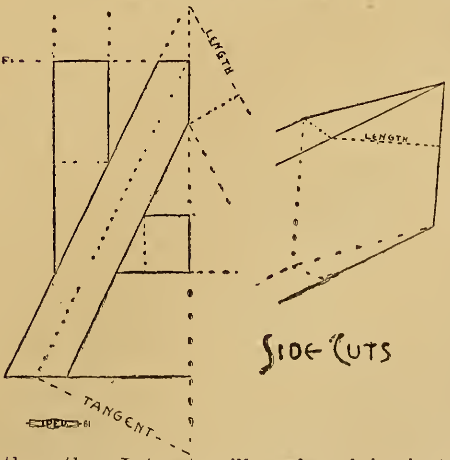
Shows a section part of it and shows as the best I can how the rise and run gives length of all the rafters, while the tangent and length gives side cuts.





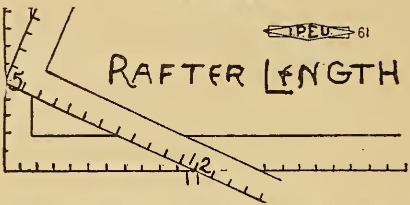
Side Cuts

This illustration in connection with the other I trust will make plain just

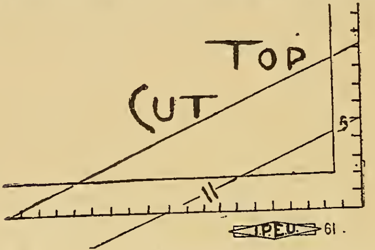


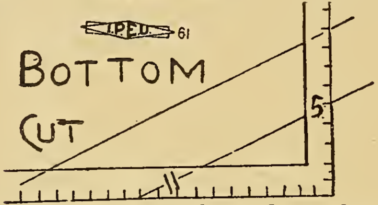
what the side cuts are and how they are made.

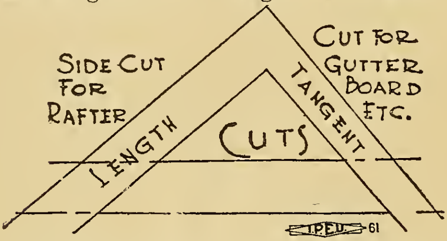
The Cuts

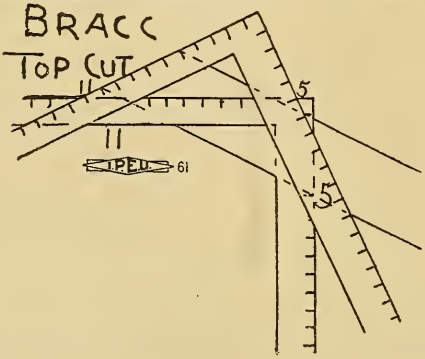


Here I have tried to make it plain that the side cuts for the jacks, hips, valleys and all such rafters is length and tangent cut on length, while the cuts for the gutter board and roof boards are length and tangent cut on tangent as illustrated, but don't take everything for granted, but study these cuts so you will know how to apply them when time comes.





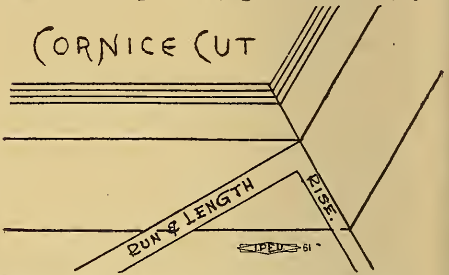




To simply think all there was to it to cut the gutter board was to remember to cut on tangent you might get fooled, for remember there are all kinds of gutter boards, and there are all kinds of cuts, use reason and understand which cuts you are making, some gutter boards are put on plumb and in that case they are of course square miters.

Cornice Cuts

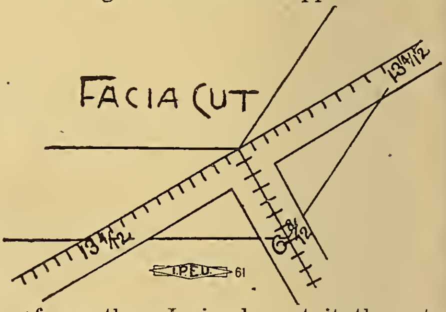
Now, most any carpenter knows to cut that cornice in the front of the building to put up two pieces of it and where they intercept that, gives the cut, yet how many are there that know how to get that cut direct with the square and save time and trouble? Look at the little square that I have illustrated and it tells the whole story.



Facia Cuts

Now, the facia cut is a cornice cut as both the frieze and facia are in just the same position. I simply give you this to make it plainer, if possible, and show you the application of the square on both.

Now, you will note in the left hand corner of the cut of elevation and plan a drawing that does not appear in this roof exactly. I simply put it there to show the different methods of top construction that we are liable to come in contact with.



Now, one could go on giving the manner of getting length of all these different rafters, and I have no doubt but it would be interesting study for some, as some of the readers likely can hardly grasp the fact that every one of these rafter lengths and cuts can be found instantly direct with the old faithful steel square.

◆

How to Attach the Transfer Label

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ in., apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

◆

An Inquiry

I have a Nicholas square and there's one line of figures on it that I don't quite understand. On the back of the square the first line on the body it says: "Length of jack rafters spaced one foot." I would like if Mr. Stoddard or some other brother would explain in "The Carpenter" how to use those figures.

A. MEMBER.

◆

Warning to Carpenters

As the mill owners of San Diego, Cal., are sending letters broadcast throughout the United States, telling of our climate and good conditions, prospects, etc., we would call attention to the fact that there is no scarcity of men in the district, and we are trying now to get a raise in our scale. To those members that are thinking of going there we would advise that they take the matter up with R. Cuthbert, Secretary of the District Council, before starting.

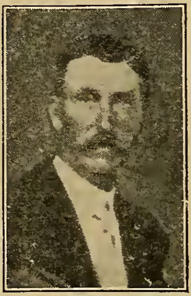
◆

Information Wanted

G. Frank Hodgman, a carpenter, formerly of Glenn Falls, N. Y., left there in June, 1918, and was last heard from in Philadelphia, Pa. His father has since died and it is important to hear from him. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address C. W. Reals, 1454 Lakewood Ave., Cleveland, O.

* * *

W. T. Johnson, who appears in the accompanying photograph, took a clearance from L. U. No. 477 on February 4, 1920, and has not been heard from since.



His wife is very anxious to locate him and any information relative to same will be appreciated. Address W. M. Morris, 715 S. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

◆

In Appreciation

We would appreciate it very much if you would publish in the next issue of "The Carpenter," our thanks to Brothers Geo. Keith and Thomas Skipper for their great work done in organizing the carpenters of Atlanta, Ga., and vicinity. Our Local Union, No. 2337, was organized October 30, 1919, having a membership of 360 at present; our working conditions are better than ever before for card men, and we think Brothers Skipper and Keith are the ones to whom credit is due.

MIKE TURNER, F. S.
Local Union No. 2337, Atlanta, Ga.

◆

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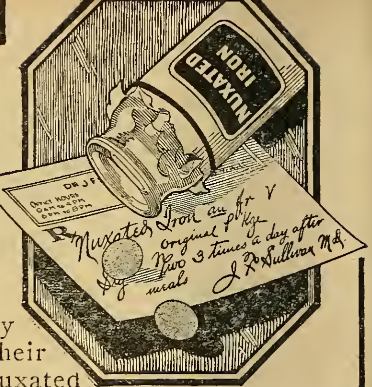

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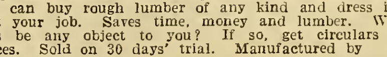

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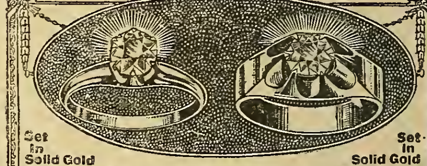

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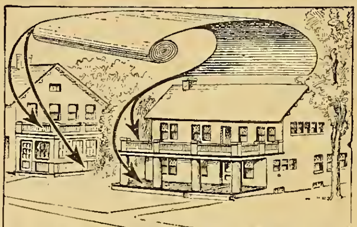

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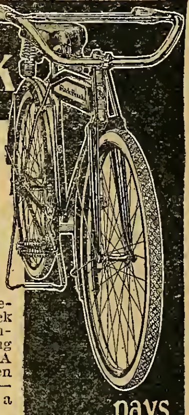

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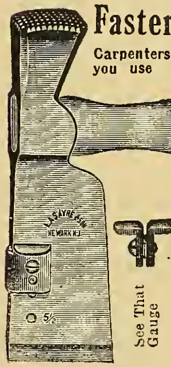

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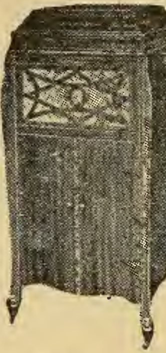

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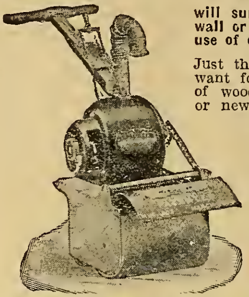

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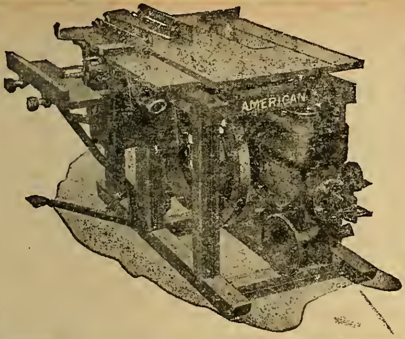

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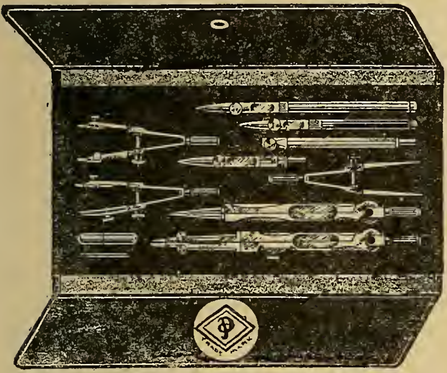

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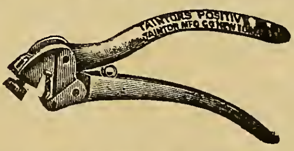

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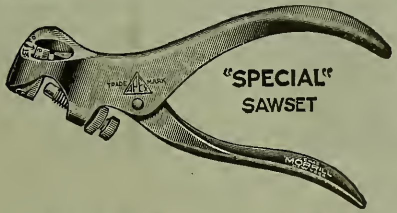

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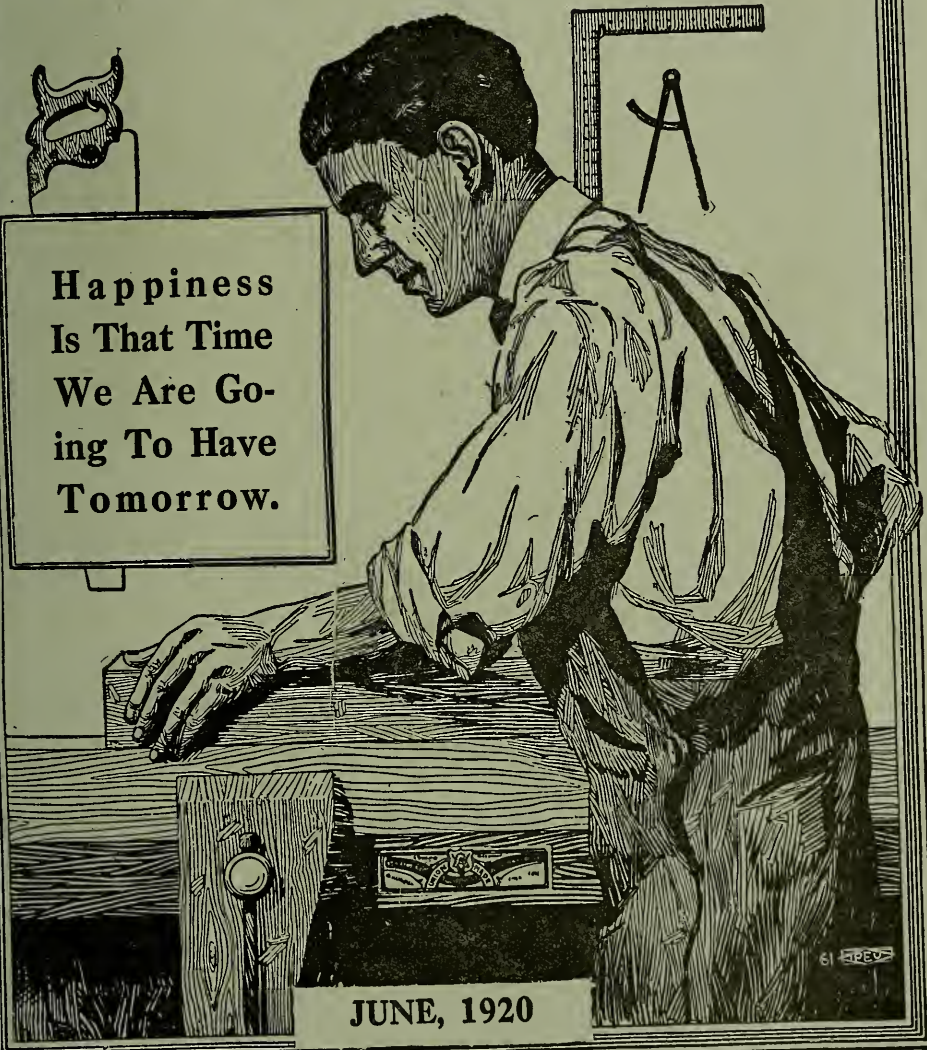

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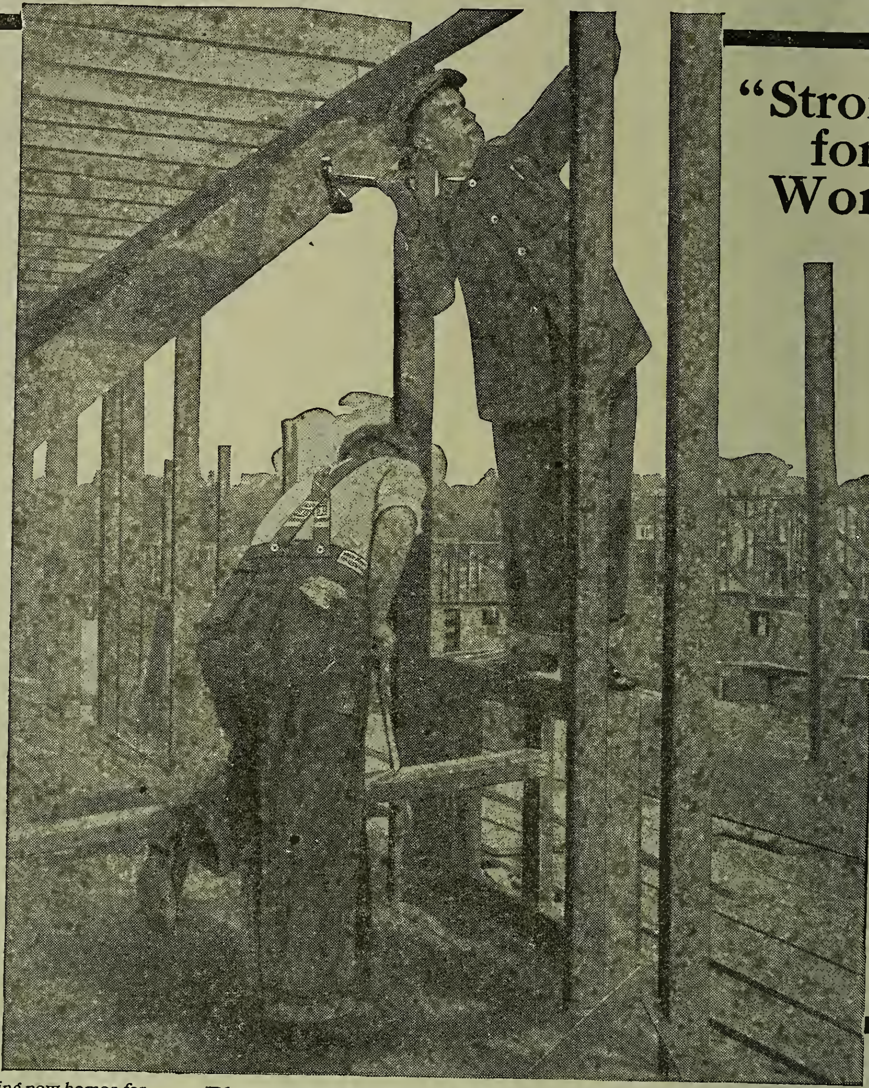

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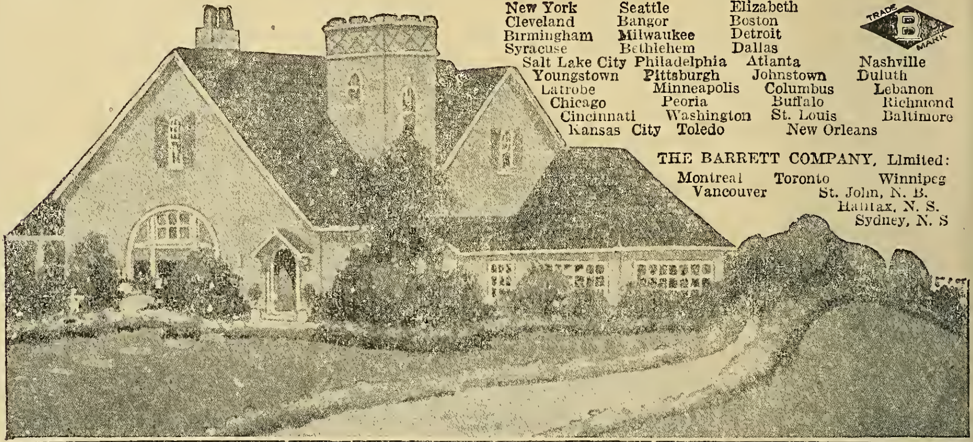

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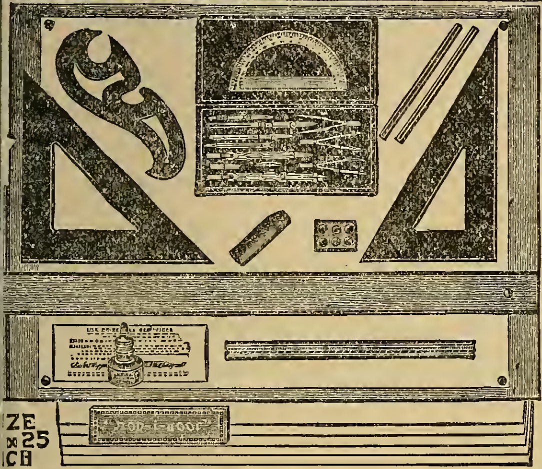

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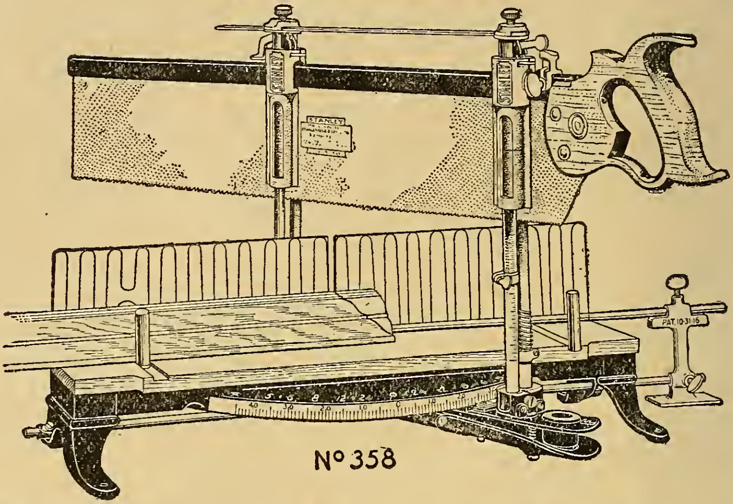

N° 358

Stanley Mitre Boxes

STRONG—DURABLE—ACCURATE

A Few Striking Features:

Saw is held above work when not in use.
Swivel is automatically locked at any angle.
Two sockets in swivel for use of long or short saw.
Narrow opening in back of frame, especially adapted for small work.
Steel rod uprights for saw guides.
Uprights adjustable for saws of varying thickness and for those that run out of true.
Stock guides for holding work in place.
Extra wide range of work—will saw at angle of 30 degrees.
One-piece frame with detachable Malleable iron legs.
Construction thoroughly mechanical; all parts interchangeable and readily replaced if lost.
Quickly and easily put together or taken apart for carrying.
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A specially made back saw furnished with each box

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Your dealer will be glad to co-operate with you in establishing a permanent Sheetrock business in your community, on new construction, alterations and repairs.

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World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products

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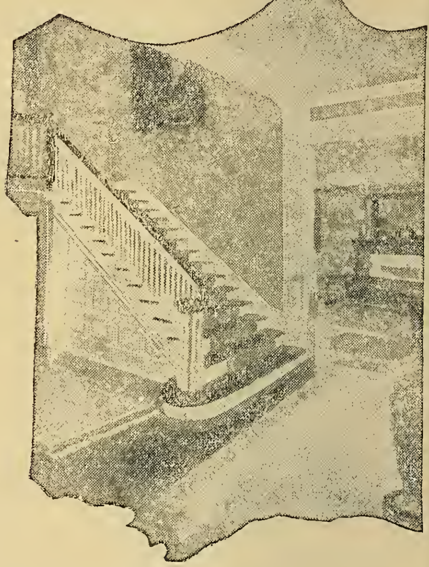
Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3-8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long



Your Guide to Dependable Lumber

IN EVERY ONE of the 13 saw mills of The Long-Bell Lumber Company there is a device that every year brands indelibly this manufacturer's trade-marked name upon more than 600 million feet of boards and timbers. Every time the little machine brands a piece of lumber it puts an unusual responsibility upon this company and its 10,000 employees—the responsibility that comes with saying to all who see or use that lumber:

"We made this board. If it isn't all we claim for it hold us responsible."

A trade-mark on a good article is a manufacturer's best asset but his ruin on a poor one. To the consumer it it is either a *guide* to something dependable or a *warning*. This company's rapidly growing business indicates unmistakably that this trade-mark has been accepted as a guide to dependable lumber.

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Lumber

Long-Bell products include Southern Pine, adaptable for all building purposes, workable, economical and obtainable at practically all lumber yards. The uses of Southern Pine in home building range from the strong, sturdy, durable frame to the most delicate interior finish.

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To see how it holds its edge under daily use, adds to the workingman's respect for it.

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KUTTER
CUTLERY
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—E. C. Simmons

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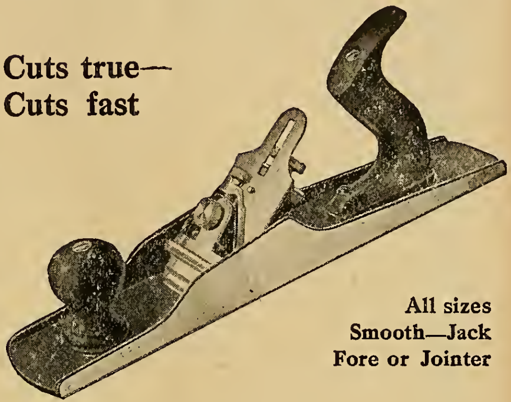
Cuts true—
Cuts fast



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SARGENT Auto-Set Bench Planes are exceptionally light planes. They have just the right "feel." They plane true and cut fast.

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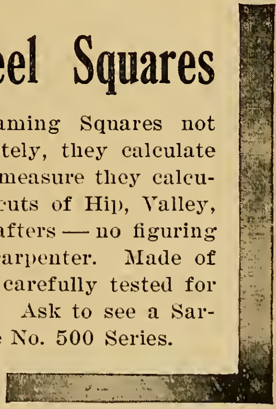

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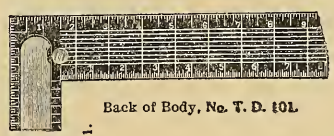
SARGENT

Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.



Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T D. 101.

Square Showing Packed in Scabbard.

THE STANDARD TAKE DOWN SQUARE.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.
Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4
24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

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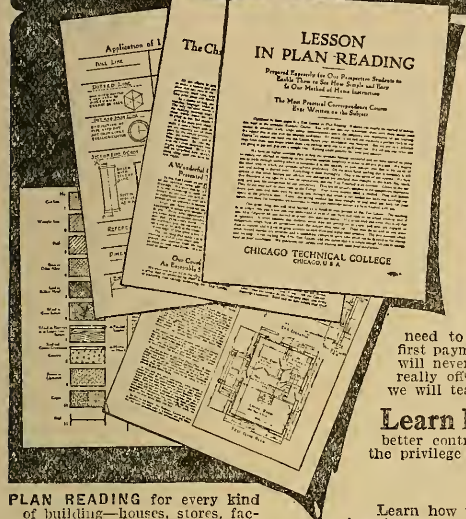
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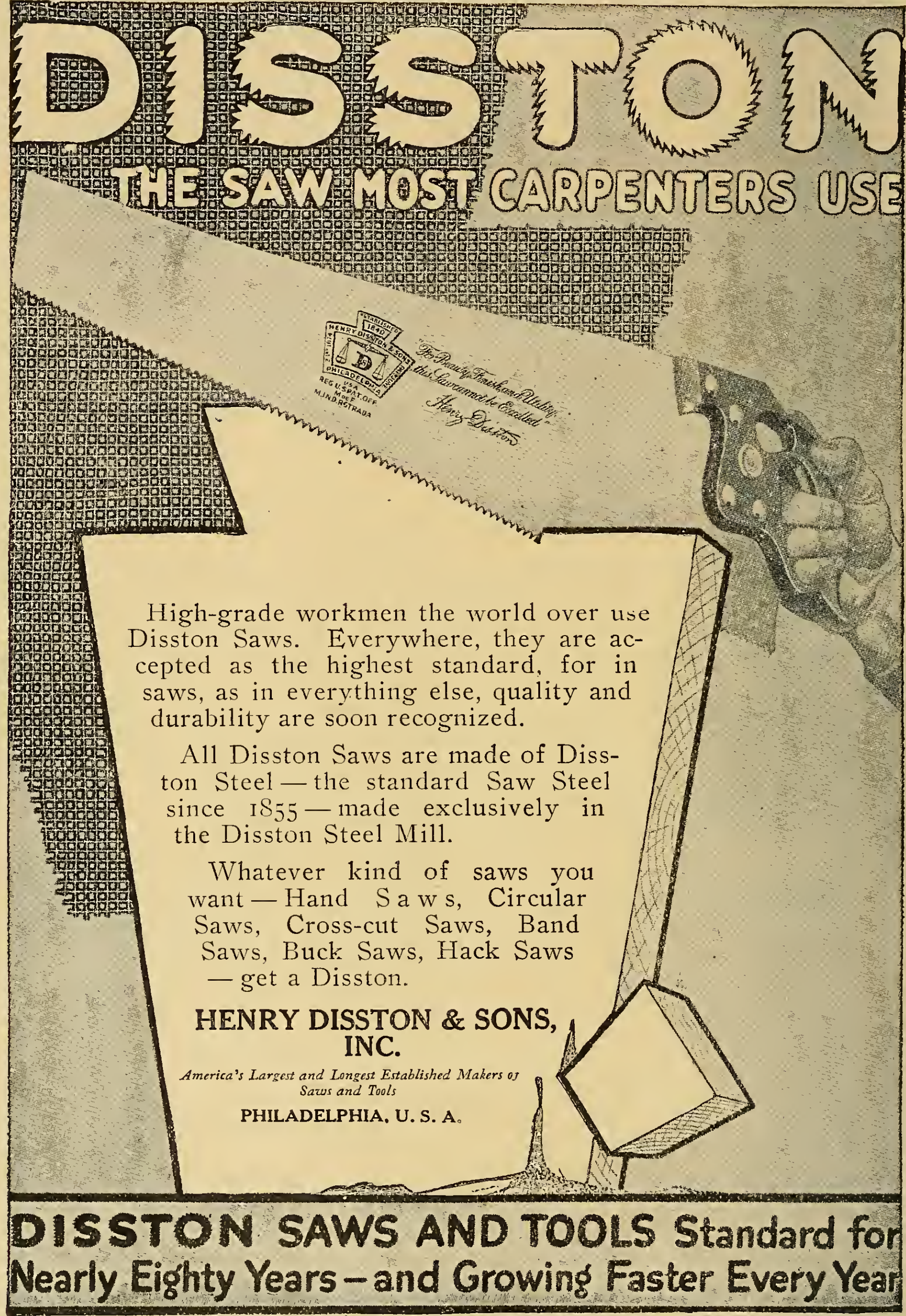
If people would only keep their blood filled with strength-giving iron by taking Nuxated Iron when they feel weak, run-down and nervous, they might readily build up their red-blood corpuscles and quickly become stronger and healthier in every way. Unlike the older inorganic products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of weak, delicate people in two weeks' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1920

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Hand on Your Shoulder

When a man ain't got a cent,
And he's feeling kinda blue,
And the clouds hang dark and heavy
An' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren,
Fer a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder
In a friendly sort o' way.

It makes a man feel curious,
It makes the teardrops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter
In the region of the heart!
You can look up and meet his eyes;
You don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder
In a friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound,
With its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses—
But a good world after all.
An' a good God must have made it—
Leastways, that is what I say
When a hand is on my shoulder
In a friendly sort o' way.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Attol.)

THE assumption is that the only object of trade unionism is to gain the highest possible wage.

It is true that one of the most insistent demands of trade unionism has been for higher wage that the condition of industry will warrant. But it is not true that this is the only object of trade unions, or that this demand is urged irrespective of circumstances.

Trade unionists are as susceptible to the influence of common sense reasoning as are other men and when employers have deemed it worth while to give proof to their employes that a wage scale could not be paid without crippling the business, I have yet to hear where such a scale has been pressed.

Nevertheless, where the trade union is far more than a machine for getting the highest possible wages, we do maintain that the circumference of the wage question embraces much more than the mere fact of money remuneration for labor expended.

To those high salaried monopolists, whose remuneration increases with length of service, and who has hanging over them no sword of Democles in the form of a penniless old age, this difference may have little meaning.

But the average wage earner is not fortified by no such consolation. The overwhelming chances are that increasing years will bring to him decreasing wages. He is only sure of the present, for some new machines may at any moment destroy the demand for the particular kind of labor he is able to accomplish. He has continually to combat the pressure of the iron law of wages, which, unless counteracted by the uplifting force of unionism, tends to reduce his daily pay to the level upon which subsistence is barely possible.

It is not conceivable, therefore, that to the workman, particularly to the workman who has a family to rear, provide for and properly educate, the difference of a dollar or so a day in wages becomes a matter of intense concern.

It means the difference between a squalid tenement and a comfortable dwelling; between a meager and an ample education for the children he loves; between a home barren of all those things which widen the horizon of life and one where books, pictures and music may contribute to soften the asperities of the work-a-day world; between a narrow existence where "tomorrow, and tomorrow and tomorrow creeps on its petty pace from day to day," and a life where the higher faculties may have means and opportunities to bourgeon into being.

The trade union maintains, moreover, that the standard of wages is the scale which measures the standard of civilization. No low wage rate reople has ever proven capable of self-government. In the very nature of things, the dollar-a-day man cannot be a soverign citizen. The Declaration of Independence takes on grotesqueness to the man with an empty stomach.

We assert, therefore, that the time-honored shibboleth of trade unionism, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," is not only ethically to be justified by the necessities of the individual workman, but is economically justified by its effect upon the commercial world. The actual and prevailing mental attitude of the trade unionist toward his work is this, that he lives by it, not for it. Self-interest, to say nothing of a sense of duty, impels him to perform his task efficiently, but he vehemently protests against being compelled to expend all of his time and all of his energy in the mere getting of bread and butter. Trade unionists seek such a reduction of the hours of labor as will (1) distribute among the wage earners the advantages accruing from the improved process of production, from labor saving and profit making machinery, and from the results of applied science; (2) absorb the surplus of unemployed labor; (3) increase to the normal the "chance of life" of those whose existence is now shortened through unhealthful or dangerous conditions of employment.

The limitation of space forbid a detailed statement of the far-reaching philosophy of the shorter hours demand in both its economic and social bearings; but the contentions of trade unions is that reasonable leisure is an essential requisite for the production of the most efficient labor, for the intelligent citizenship, and for well-balanced men. The relative status of industrial people appear to substantiate this claim, for the union of the qualities is common only where the shorter workday prevails. The reason for this is by no means obscure. The man, who as Carlisle says, "expends his energy grinding in the treadmill of industry," has no surplus strength to expend in pursuing those things which make for the higher levels of being. His inevitable tendency is to sink into a rut. The strenuous tension of modern industry exhausts his vitality.

We are speaking of the average man. Epictatus, the slave, may become a founder of a philosophy; the energy of an Elihu Burritt may evolve a savant from the blacksmith's forge; the divine gift of poesy make Robert Burns; the Scotch plow-boy, a singer for all time; a luminous character and prophetic foresight may make it possible for the Illinois rail splitter, Abraham Lincoln, to become the leader of his countrymen in life and their revered martyr in death but the iron bands of surroundings grip tight the man of average faculty and enterprise.

But it may be and often is said, that this is all a question of degree; that the modern workday gives sufficient leisure and opportunity for the wage earners. It all depends again upon the point of view. If the Gradgrind conception of the desirable laborer — simply supply hands and stomach — is to be accepted as our ideal, then the foregoing assertion is undoubtedly correct.

The old Tory idea that education beyond the three "R's" reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, tends to spoil the workman by making him discontented with his lot, yet lurks in the minds of many estimable people. But the trade unionists conceive that he is an equal "heir to all the ages" with his compeers; that also for him and his, science has wrought, the artist dreamed, the poet sung.

For good or for ill, the wants of the workers have multiplied, his faculties have become developed, and his aspirations have been awakened. It is the glory of trade unionism that it has played no small part in arousing in him a righteous discontent which impels him, like Oliver Twist, to ask for more and ever more, but unlike the timid charity boy, he is not to be brow-beaten by the officious Bumbles of conservatism. Here I say again, is the test which shall stretch to the uttermost the elasticity of democratic institutions. It is scarcely a kindness to breed men in the faith of political equality, if industrially they are forced to submit to despotism. It is not wise to awaken in them a thirst for knowledge, if they have not means and leisure to slake this thirst.

The trade unions have never sought to abridge the legal right of men to sell their labor how, when and where they please. Indeed, the right is that very thing insisted upon by the trade unionist for himself, for it carries with it the right to refuse to sell his labor unless under conditions of which he approves.

If the aims and objects of Organized Labor are in accord with the best interests of society, if its efforts are commendable in trying to raise and maintain the standard of living, to obtain more wages and shorter hours, better sanitation and safeguards in factories, less overwork for women and children, more mutual helpfulness among the workers — then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as counteracting agent to these efforts.

The time has gone by long ago when it was necessary to apologize for the general purpose of trade unionism. There is, we hold, no mathematical proposition capable of more positive demonstration than is the proposition that trade unionism is a mighty force working, as a whole, for the benefit of the wage earners. The workingman who sets himself up in opposition to this demonstration, by the very act testifies to his own mental incapacity or moral perverseness.

THE NON-UNION MAN

(By George J. Knott.)

THE wonder is not that trade unions are permeated with frailties but rather that they contain as many virtues as they do. Some unions declare officially and others unofficially, that good moral character is a requisite for membership. What is meant by good moral character may be a subject for dispute, but, taken as a whole, trade unionists are as good and moral a class of citizens as any other class engaged in industry activity, whether as clerks, salesmen, department heads, general managers, proprietors or capitalists.

Trade unions are too busily engaged in caring for the material interests of their membership to pay much attention to its moral or social status. True, they invite and encourage a general advancement along those lines, but it is not so important as to be a bar to membership. Employers in mechanical industries are not over-particular in this respect, and when the occasion demands there is no one so degraded or disreputable in moral character that he is not a welcome addition to the army employed with the intention of defeating a strike.

A trade unionist will argue that if a worker is a desirable cog in the industrial machine to defeat a strike he should be as valuable to the union as a member as he was to the employer as a non-union man. Moral character among trade unions is more clearly defined by the question as to whether or not the applicant has ever "scabbed" on the union. If he has he is regarded with distrust, as a weak member who cannot command the respect and complete confidence of his fellows. If one has been a tried and true member, resisting inducements to scab on his brother by offerings of extra money, a long time contract, or preferment of any kind, he is regarded as a true man and one worthy of confidence. He may be somewhat lax in "morality" from an othodox standpoint, but as a true union man his moral character is unimpeachable.

To the cynical mind the starry flag — free American liberty — sentiments expressed by union antagonists are based upon the citadel of organized capital with its powerful influence in opposition to the weakness and incapacity of the individual in asserting himself. It is comparable to the spring freshet from the mountain's storage of snow and ice sweeping down upon the dam intended to resist minor floods.

The normal mind does not dispute the individual's right to labor under any conditions he may choose. If he chooses to subordinate himself to the dictation of his employer, without question as to wages, hours, conditions, etc., he has that undisputable right. He may accept the wage necessary to retain his situation, while his employer is continually looking for some one to underbid him — that is "American liberty." He may work long hours to accommodate the conditions of business or the whims of the employer — that is "American liberty." He may work in damp cellars or dingy attics of his own providing, because the employer does not see fit under the "American liberty" idea to provide suitable workshops. He may have "American liberty" ideas of his own, but the minute he communicates them to another and the two agree to not underbid each other for the privilege of working, but work together for better conditions rather than submit to worse, that constitutes a conspiracy — in the opinion of the starry flag exponents of "American liberty" — and is contrary to the principles of the country.

Many large employers contend, and apparently firmly believe, they are the sole possessors — either by divine right or through masterful control of circumstances — of the opportunity to labor. That, but for his ability to contrive and his force of character as an executive, the opportunity for labor to exercise its energy would not exist. In "big business," as it exists today, there may be a foundation for the contention. But all things must have a beginning, and the primary production of any of the big industries of today was the labor of some one man — possibly an experiment — who had the brain to conceive but did not have the ability to organize and control its development and growth.

As a matter of fact, who has a better right to set a price on his product through his labor than the man who produces? Why should the employer who purchases labor that he may sell its products arbitrarily set the price on that labor and then arbitrarily set the price at which he will sell? By the laws of trade and the law of supply and demand he assumes that right, but in so doing he seeks to control two of the three prime factors of production. He does not set the price on raw material, but buys in the open market. When it comes to the purchase of labor, however, he takes advantage of the scramble for work, arbitrarily sets the price he will pay, and then continues to exact a price on the finished commodity.

Organized labor is charged with being selfish and exclusive in its aims and deeds. From one angle this charge may have a semblance of truth, but relatively considered it is not true. While Organized Labor is contending for reforms for its membership, at the same time unorganized labor is reaping the benefits of those reforms. Take a body, class, or organization of men that will spend millions of dollars in accomplishing the decrease of hours, where the organized are fighting for improved conditions against the opposition to trade associations or citizens' alliances in a warfare lasting for years, assisted by that powerful ally of capital, the non-union man. The success of the 8-hour movement means shorter hours for the unorganized man as well as for the trade unionist. The unorganized element has contributed nothing, either financially or morally, to accomplish that object; it has been a most potent influence in its hindrance and delay.

And yet, now that the shorter day movement has been accomplished almost universally in organized trades, the unorganized will in the near future have thrust upon it the benefits they did not seek and which they took no part in bringing about. The argument that labor regulation or legislation is class legislation is the sheerest nonsense. As well might the same argument be urged against any reform party that initiates and successfully carries to completion policies for the public good. The opposition parties indulge in tirades against the proposed measures, but recognize the fact that in the event of a successful poll the opponents as well as the agitators become beneficiaries of the reform.

The non-union man, considered individually, as he must necessarily be considered, is a nonentity — a zero of nil — as far as securing better conditions for himself or others is concerned. Because of his isolated individuality he is unable to initiate. He simply accepts what is given him and trusts in providence for the future. The only time he gets any extras in life's battle is when the union is on strike. Then he comes from somewhere — no one except strike breaking agencies seems to know where — takes the place of the union man, gets the union wages and hours, and receives all the benefits the union is battling for — with his meals, bed, and washing usually thrown in. He is the cause for much solicitude on the part of the employer. He is surrounded by cordons of police to protect him, is warned against associating with or communicating with the strikers, and every protection is guaranteed him in the exercise of his freedom of action as an American citizen — particularly if he has been imported or secretly smuggled into the country as a miner or steel worker, to say nothing of other industries.

This lasts while the strike is on When the strike is over, successful or not, as the case may be, the union man is engaged again and the strikebreaker or non-union man returns to his level — the cheaper shop, the lower wages.

Sometimes a few of them are retained as a compromise in the settlement of the strike. In that case he begins to revise his views of the freedom of action of American citizens, gradually changing from the employers' view to that of the union man. If he becomes a radical union man it is because he knows he has been used as the catspaw for labor exploitation. If he becomes a conservative union man, which occurs less often, it is because he has the faculty for rational reasoning. The balance of the strikebreaking crew retire to obscurity and wait for the next opportunity to "get union wages and union hours without belonging to the organization."

It is generally acknowledged that the foremost fighters of unionism are the men who do not employ union labor. They would not for a moment consider the application for employment of one who had the audacity to set a price on his product or a limit on his hours. He must assume a subservient attitude while in their employ. The minute he begins to think for himself or question the attitude of his employer toward labor he is branded as a disturber, inimical to the interests of his employer, and must therefore be turned out to make room for a more tractable worker. It is not necessary to specify any one in particular, but it is well known that the union fighters who have acquired national reputation as such are men who pay the smallest wages, whose factories and workshops are governed by the most stringent rules, where the employe who enters the door in the morning loses his individuality until he emerges in the evening.

These employers are loudest in proclaiming to the world the benefits of the welfare work they carry on or help sustain. And, speaking of the welfare work about which so much is said, I am reminded of an incident occurring at a meeting of the Civic Federation at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer some years ago. August Belmont was one of the speakers, detailing at length the benefits of the reading rooms and welfare work carried on for the benefit of the employes of his New York car lines. He was followed by W. D. Mahon, President of the International Street Car Men's Union, who in the course of his address, said: "It all sounds fine -- fine — but of what use is it when we have no time to enjoy it — unless we lay off a day at our own expense? Give us the hours — give us the wages — and we will take care of our own welfare work in a manner more satisfactory to us than when handed to us by one who knows nothing of how we are compelled to live. I would not trade my own little hut for all the millions of the Belmonts, the Vanderbilts, and the Astors combined — if I only had a little time to enjoy it."

UNIONISM IS A WONDERFUL WORD

(By O. J. Schmaltz.)

UNIONISM is a wonderful word, the story of its accomplishments are marvelous indeed.

Nevertheless there has never been a perfect labor organization unless it was 100%, but the deeds already wrought by them fill the world with glory. Even as the sun sinking behind the western hills, fills the world with the glow of its splendor. Not so transitory.

Most substantial are the benefits it confers, and most sincere is the sympathy it extends. Unionism obliterates the furrow which sorrow has made and comforts and cheers the darkest hour. Still how small millions as compared with the value of true unionism.

Unionism will never cease nor its beneficient work be done while time endures.

How can a man protect his family from sudden poverty and hardship if he is unprotected himself.

The better many a man's success in life begins with the day he takes to thinking for his better value. Give me the every-day sort of a man. The fellow who laughs when he is glad. The big hearted open face man, the fellow who never weeps when he is sad.

Be the man who can always be found, the fellow who's not bought or sold, or the man who stands up to the ranks.

Be the fellow whose spirit never bends, is the fellow that stands by his friends.

To lift another up you must be on higher grounds yourself. Some men are born liars, some acquire the habit. But let that some not be you, as sooner or later you will be found out.

If a man does not know the port to which he is steering on the great sea, no wind is ever favorable to him. It would be wise for him to join the man who has been steering the ship on the sea of life. To neglect opportunity at the present is but to repent in the future, so let your common sense be the producer of your common cents.

USEFUL INFORMATION

(By John Upton.)

DO you read the advertisements in this magazine, and is this all you do about it, or do you buy a few stamps and write for more information about the goods advertised? The chances are that it will pay you well to do so, for one should keep well informed about the goods that he may be asked to use for others or may need for himself.

Did you ever use any wall board or plaster board and are you acquainted with its merits and the best ways of using it? If not, the manufacturers have some literature to send you, which may be of value to you.

Then there are the new kinds of roofing, which we are all likely to be called on to use sooner or later, and it will be well for us to learn what we can about them and the way they should be used.

When you need overalls, shoes, gloves or other clothing, do you take what the local stores may have or do you take a little trouble and make sure that you are getting goods bearing the Union Label? Almost anything we may need can be found with this Label if we will ask the makers what dealers handle their goods, and even though this is a little trouble and may cost a few cents, we should not hesitate to do this, and to make it a point to always ask for union-made goods.

In buying tools you realize that the best are the cheapest in the long run, and the advertised goods are generally among the best, so a few circulars and catalogs from the makers may help you to decide just what tools are the best for your particular uses and needs.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1920

Start a Label Campaign

It must be confessed that very many of us fail to give the Union Label propaganda the support we should. Not only do we oftentimes fail to carry evidence of our interest in it about with us on our person, upon our clothes, hats, shoes and other articles of raiment, but we even fail to carry any recollection of it for any length of time in our minds. It is only at stated intervals when the importance of the Label as a weapon in our hands is driven home by some speaker at a union meeting that we give the subject serious thought. And even then our interest is more or less perfunctory. We keep demanding the Label for a brief spell until our enthusiasm wanes and we lapse again into indifference.

It is a marked characteristic that the interest of the general run of union men in the Label propaganda wanes more quickly, perhaps, than in any other phase of union activity, and for that reason it needs the greatest encouragement and support. No matter how well disposed we may be toward the Label, it is the effort of demanding it constantly and untiringly in store and market place that materially counts.

It is upon the demand for the union-made article that our propriety and welfare as trade unionists depends. The larger the consumption of union-made goods the larger grow the ranks of Organized Labor. Every effort that we make then in promoting the use of the Label redounds to our own advantage.

The Union Label has justice and humanity on its side. It is a badge of civilized working conditions, a symbol of hope which shows that we are gradually dispelling the clouds which for an age had shrouded the workers in the darkness of despair. Sweatshop employers hate it with an undying hatred as do all who wax prosperous on under-paid labor—but their enmity is unavailing to stop its onward course.

Much good on behalf of the Union Label movement could be done if it were made a custom to touch upon the progress of the Label propaganda at each meeting of our Locals. By such means the members might be brought to realize the significance of this important movement, its having upon the progress of Organized Labor, and the duty that devolves upon every union man to promote its widest use.

After all, without being adjudged guilty of any insistence upon the exploded fallacy of "the iron law of wages," we may truthfully say that it is upon the demand for the union-made article that our prosperity and welfare as trade unionists depends. The larger the consumption of union-made goods, the larger grow the ranks of Organized Labor. Every effort that we make then in promoting the use of the Label redounds to our own advantage.

Up to the present we have not fully realized what a far-reaching and effective Union Label campaign, properly directed, could accomplish. It is no exaggeration to say that a consistent effort on the part of trade unionists in the country today could easily triple the output of union-made goods within a remarkably short time. If the majority of unionists would regard themselves in the light of unofficial "drummers" for union-made products we would soon be in a fair way to realize that desirable end. In our efforts we could also enlist the aid of reform and uplift organizations, consumers' leagues in the various cities and all who grasp the humane and social significance of the labor movement in the life of our time.

To all who grasp the significance of the Union Label it speaks mutely. It tells of the larger hope and the greater happiness of the toilers. It stands as a testimonial to the new order of things—the great army of the emancipated workers, advancing srenely toward the sunlight, enjoying a more equitable share of their labor.

Let us then who regard the Label not so much as a piece of grandiose mythology as something of tangible worth, inseparably connected with our daily bread, be up and doing. The work of popularizing the Union Label is probably one of the most practical ways in which we can advance the cause of trade unionism. The most effective way to begin such a campaign is to discuss the Label at our meetings, champion it in our daily intercourse, and the most important of all, demand it whenever we make a purchase.

* * *

The Golden Rule Exemplified By the Carpenters' Union

At this time, when it seems to be the fashion to find a lot of fault with the labor unions the following editorial from "The Sun" of Baltimore, Md., gives a striking and remarkable demonstration that redounds to the credit of Organized Labor, which the daily press for some unknown reason has seen fit to suppress. The editorial reads:

"It will be recalled that not long ago a cyclonic storm swept through the Middle West, destroying thousands of buildings, killing some sixty-five people and injuring many hundreds. Melrose Park, which is a suburb of small frame cottages, was one of the communities worst hit by the storm. Scores of its little homes were unroofed and blown to pieces. Heads of some families were killed and their other members carried off, badly injured, to the hospitals.

"Saturday noon, when the short working week, of which some of us complain, was over, no less than 1,500 union carpenters of Chicago mobilized and marched in a solid column out into the ruined suburb. The procession was headed by Business Agents and other union officials. Its members carried with them their hammers, saws and other tools. All Saturday afternoon and from sunup to sundown on Sunday the 1,500 experts worked like mad on the rebuilding of the ruined homes of Melrose Park. There was no question of wages or working hours involved. Every man gave the best that was in him, freely and without price.

"All day Sunday the sound of hammer and saw filled the air with its unselfish pean. All day great crowds of people stood in the streets of the village and cheered the volunteer workers. When the sun rose Sunday morning the house, from the ruins of which William Selk had been taken out dead, lay level with the ground. Just seven hours and fifteen minutes later it stood whole again, rebuilt and complete, and the Stars and Stripes floated from the gable end. The fatherless family had again a roof over their heads. Surely that was a work worthy of the day!

"Before nightfall on Sunday that busy regiment of union carpenters had changed Melrose Park from a region of ruin and desolation into a suburb of trim and well-built homes. After which they ate a sort of housewarming supper with the restored residents, wished them the best of luck, and went back to the city to get ready for their regular jobs.

"Next time one feels like cursing Organized Labor for claiming so much, perhaps, he will remember that it knows how to give also on an equally generous scale."

* * *

Exploiting Americanism

It is seldom we hear of one breaking out of the fold when once the Employers' Association gets their tenacles around him, but once in a great while the unexpected happens, and Twin Falls, Idaho, furnishes us with the incident. It seems the anti-trade unionists, in that city, are making little headway in their effort to exploit Americanism. The Employers' Association proclaims its Americanism and calls on all good citizens to affiliate.

C. J. Stevens, a business man, was impressed with the lofty claim and joined. Now he has resigned, and gives this reason in an advertisement in the daily press:

"I am in favor of Americanism, but cutting wages is not Americanism. It was represented to me and to the public that the Employers' Association did not intend to cut wages, yet a wage scale has been placed on every craft, and two crafts have received cuts. This not only injures labor, but by reducing the purchasing power of labor also injures the merchant and cannot avoid a depressing effect upon the general prosperity of the city.

"Whatever other reasons I may have for severing my connection with the Employers' Association need not, I feel, be set forth here. The wage question was sufficient to influence me in my decision and, I believe, justifies the step."

* * *

Overall Propaganda

In the past few months the newspapers throughout the country have given much space, editorially and otherwise, to the interest being awakened in the overall question—leading the public to believe that in that way was to be found a panacea for the high cost of clothing. Sweet-Orr & Co., who for the past 48 years have been manufacturing overalls, do not believe that any relief could be attained by such a course and in a letter we have received from them, say:

"We do not believe an overall is suitable for ministers, lawyers, doctors or professional men. The craze for overalls that has been created through that channel, in our judgment, is not a sound one and will be the means of increasing the cost of overalls to the consumers of such garments who work hard for their wage, and particularly now, with the high cost of living, it will be an extra tax on them as the supply and demand regulates the price. Every garment purchased by business men and clubs takes so many garments out of the market. It is our belief they will not continue to wear the overalls and it will only be a fad for a time.

"Sweet-Orr & Co. sincerely appreciate the loyalty which has built them up through nearly a half century of the working men's co-operation in having worn their garments. So carefully do Sweet-Orr & Co. consider the weight of responsibility that while this present situation, if they chose to take advantage of it, would give them an opportunity to immediately increase their revenue to an enormous degree, we are not going to take advantage of it or make any effort to enrich ourselves for the moment from an artificial condition which we feel can only wreak a hardship on loyal supporters who have maintained this same loyalty to us through the 48 years of our business life."

In these times, when so many wild-cat schemes are being circulated for reducing the high cost of living and when most of them turn out to be nothing more nor less than propaganda for exploiting profiteers, it is a pleasure to hear from those, who know.

* * *

Carpenters at Houston to Have a New Building

The carpenters of Houston, Tex. are proving that they are up to the times, and it is shown in their new building which we are informed is to be built in the near future. The structure, which is to be six stories, will cost $120,000. The building will be made of reinforced concrete with a cellar and foundation so constructed that the building will withstand the addition of two stories. The site of the building is at Capitol Ave. and Caroline St., opposite the new Central High School. It will front 100ft. on Capitol Ave. and 50ft. on Caroline St. The Carpenters' Union will have a hall on the top floor. Offices will be built on the other floors. Space will be reserved in the basement for storage of carpenters' tools. We heartily congratulate our members for the progressive spirit shown in this enterprise.

* * *

No Member Exempt From Paying Dues

Our General Treasurer's attention has been called to numerous instances where the Due Books of members deceased have entries showing, "Sick, paid by Local Union," and nothing to show why they were made.

If a member is sick or incapacitated and a Local Union desires to pay his dues out of their Contingent Fund, then it will be necessary that an order be drawn by the Recording Secretary upon said fund for the amount and turned over to the Financial Secretary, the same as cash, who should record the amount on his Day Book and Ledger and also on the member's Membership Book, the same as if the member had paid same in person.

Our laws provide that no officer or member is exempt from paying dues or assessments, neither shall same be remitted or cancelled in any manner, but there is nothing in our law preventing a Local Union using its Contingent Fund for the above purpose, should they decide an exigency exists.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE — GENERAL CONVENTION

To All Local Unions, District, State, and Provincial Councils.

The Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in the coming September.

In order to avoid misunderstandings relative to the election, standing, qualifications and authority of delegates and alternates, your attention is called to the provisions of Section 18 of our General By-Laws. For your guidance I wish to call your attention to the following facts:

1. The election of delegates and alternates must be held during the month of July, 1920, and all members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting when the election is to take place.

2. A Local Union with a membership of 100 or less in good standing is entitled to one (1) delegate. If it has a membership of more than 100 and less than 500, it is entitled to two (2) delegates. If it has a membership of more than 500 and less than 1,000, it is entitled to three (3) delegates and a union with a membership of more than 1,000 is entitled to four (4) delegates.

3. A Local Union indebted to the General Office two months' tax is not entitled to be represented at the Convention.

4. A member to be eligible as a delegate or alternate to the Convention must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, ship carpenter, joiner or caulker, shipwright or boat builder, bridge, dock and wharf carpenter, railroad carpenter, stair builder, floor layer, cabinet maker, bench hand, furniture worker, millwright, car builder, box maker, reed and rattan worker or be engaged in running wood-wooking machinery.

5. It is further specified that a delegate or alternate must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or be employed by the organization and must be a member in good standing in the United Brotherhood for a period of

twelve (12) months prior to his election.

6. Each delegate is to establish his claim to a seat in the Convention by official credentials supplied by the General Office properly filled out in detail and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union he represents, with the Seal of said union affixed thereto. The delegate must also have his Due Book with him to prove that he has been a member in good standing twelve (12) months prior to his election.

7. Each delegate will be entitled to one (1) vote. Proxy representation is not allowed.

8. Members of the organization in the contracting business are not eligible as delegates or alternates.

9. The mileage and expense of each delegate for attendance at the Convention must be defrayed by the union he represents.

10. The Recording Secretary of a Local Union is under fine of $5.00 for failure to report to the General Secretary the name and Post Office address of each delegate and alternate.

If our officers and members will closely follow these instructions, much misunderstanding and unnecessary correspondence will be avoided. An official circular letter containing detailed information will be forwarded later to all Local Unions.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice=President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending March 31, 1920

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.

I am herewith presenting to you my first quarterly report for the year of 1920.

In concluding my report for the last quarter of the year of 1919 I commented upon the progress that had been made in introducing the Label and made the statement that the past year had been the best in our history along this line, and also predicted that the results that would be shown in 1920 would eclipse our efforts of the past, and I am pleased to advise that the results achieved during the first three months of the year indicate that same will easily be accomplished.

During the months of the first quarter, fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-one (15,471) transfer labels were issued in addition to ninety-eight (98) rubber mill stamps and twenty (20) brass dies of our Label. Seventy-nine (79) firms were granted the use of our Label, who previously had not used same on their products. One (1) firm was deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions and one (1) firm that had been using our Label on its products suspended business for some unknown reason.

During January, February and March, I passed upon two hundred and fifty (250) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, two hundred and sixteen (216) of which were received from our Local Unions, thirty-two (32) from District Councils and two (2) from State Councils of our Brotherhood.

In addition to passing upon the various sets of laws of our subordinate bodies, and the issuance of Labels as herein mentioned, I made several trips in the interest of our Brotherhood, the first of which was to Shelbyville, Ind., where I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 2108, and conferred with the officers and members in regard to some proposed amendments to their By-Laws and Working Rules, and also advised them as to the proper course to follow out in bringing about improved working conditions.

From Shelbyville I returned to the General Office and took up routine matters until January 26th, when I proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where a difference had arisen between the members of our organization and the Iron Workers over the installation of conveyors on the General Motors job. Upon my arrival in St. Louis I conferred with the officers of the District Council and then visited the job in question and went over the situation with Vice-President Johnson and Business Agent Berry of the Iron Workers' International Union, with the result that the work in dispute was awarded to the members of our organization.

My next visit was to Bridgeport, Conn., where I conferred with Organizers Sullivan and Garry relative to matters affecting our organization in that district, and at this time also attended the Convention of the Connecticut State Council, which was then in session at that city.

From Bridgeport, Conn., I proceeded to New York City, where I met Vice-President Kelly of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and took up with him a complaint that had recently been filed with you by President Hedrick of the same organization relative to our Furniture Workers' Local Unions admitting and retaining to membership applicants that properly belonged to the Brotherhood of Painters. Upon my return to the General Office I made a separate, detailed report to you covering this situation.

From New York I proceeded to Salem, Mass., where I met the Executive Board of our Massachusetts State Council and conferred with them on what appeared to the undersigned to be important matters affecting not only the Massachusetts State Council, but all other State and Provincial Councils of our Brotherhood as well. I also attended the morning session of the first day of their Convention, which convened in Salem at that time.

From Salem, Mass., I returned to the General Office and again took up routine matters and gave attention to the mail that had accumulated during my absence.

On March 7th I again left the General Office and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where I substituted for you as a member of the Board of Jurisdictional Awards. The proceedings of this meeting and the awards made by the Board were forwarded to you by Executive Secretary Spencer.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Jurisdictional Awards I proceeded to Baltimore, Md., and conferred with Organizer Hickey relative to the strike of our members at the yard of the Baltimore Dry Dock & Ship Building Co., as well as addressing a meeting of the members of our organization, who were on strike against the above named company.

My next trip to Cincinnati, O., was to take up some matters of importance to our organization that had been called to my attention while I was in the East a short time before. Upon my return to the General Office I reported to you in detail in regard to this question.

Trusting this report will be found satisfactory, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1920

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the first quarter, which includes the months of January, February and March, 1920.

Pursuant to your instructions, I took up early in January an assignment at Dayton, O., and attended a meeting arranged for by the Building Trades Council. The purpose of this meeting being to solidify the various building trades in the city of Dayton so that there might be some unity of action with regard to the pending trade movements. The meeting was well attended and, I feel, will accomplish the purpose intended. Credit is due the committee that arranged for the meeting.

After returning from Dayton I took up a situation that had developed on the Studebaker job at South Bend, Ind., where I found on account of some trouble with other trades, our members had walked off the job. After getting the details of the situation, I went to the job and met Mr. Stewart, and representatives of the building trades, an understanding being reached that day and the men returned to work the next. I regret exceedingly that our members became involved in the walkout, as they did, without first having taken it up with their General Officers to be sure they were right, and advised the officers and members how to proceed on such a situation in case it ever arose again.

My next trip was to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, where I met with the officers and representatives of the St. Louis District Council, Business Agent Humphries and others of East St. Louis, and a satisfactory understanding was reached in reference to the matters taken up. While in East St. Louis I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 169, which, in spite of the inclement weather, was well attended, and a most enjoyable time spent. Much praise is due the committee that had the arrangements for the splendid entertainment in hand.

Returning to the General Office, I took up routine matters for a short time and next proceeded to the Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council, which was in session at New Castle. This was a splendid Convention, and I feel a great amount of good will emenate therefrom, not only to the benefit of the carpenters of the state of Pennsylvania, but the movement in general. While there I had the pleasure of presenting for the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters a beautiful silk American Flag to the school children of the city of New Castle, and will never forget the feeling displayed both by the children and the delegates on that occasion. If there is any lack of patriotism in America it was not with the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters or the school children of the city of New Castle.

I next took up a situation at New Orleans with our organization and conferred with Business Agent Moore in regard to a deferred movement in that city, and feel ere this report is published the conditions there will be more satisfactory to our members.

From New Orleans I proceeded to Cristobal, on the Canal Zone, to investigate conditions affecting our Local Unions in that territory, and will say that I was met at the boat landing by a committee composed of the President of Local Union No. 2327 and the President of the Joint Conference Board, who remained with me the greater portion of the time I was on the Isthmus, and I am glad to say that they did everything possible to show me practically every operation on the Isthmus, and during the time I was there I attended, in company with the committee, all our Local's meetings, the meetings of the Metal Trades Body, the Central Body and many others, as well as visiting practically every job on the Zone from Cristobal to Panama. I have made a special detailed report to you on the different matters dealt with by myself for you and I feel space will not permit me going into details in this report.

I am pleased to report that the several matters referred to me by you are developing satisfactorily and just as soon as completed I will make you a detailed report thereon.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and the entire membership, I beg to remain.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment is submitted by Local Union No. 181 of Chicago, Ill.:

Section 9, Paragraph "B."

"Nomination for all General Officers shall be made on the 4th day of the first week of the Convention. The nominees shall be submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. (The Executive Board by members in their district only.)

"Those receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected.

"The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system in the following manner: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots, supplied by the United Brotherhood, the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited."

LOCAL UNION NO. 181.
By:
K. G. TORKELSON, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 1076 desires that the following be regarded as an amendment to follow Paragraph "A," Section 44.:

"A member who has reached sixty (60) years of age and who has been a continuous member for twenty (20) years, shall be exempt from payment of any dues or assessments, and shall have all the benefits to which he, as a due paying member, is entitled. A member who claims such an exemption shall be ineligible to hold office or act as a delegate of his Local Union.

By:
ALVA A. SOUTHGATE, R. S.
(SEAL)

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board

(Continued From Last Month.)

Sidney, Neb., L. U. 1457.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Boulder, Colo., L. U. 1480.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Laporte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Carthage, N. Y., L. U. 1509.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Niles, O., L. U. 1514.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tupper Lake, N. Y., L. U. 1522.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920 Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—Movement for an increase in wages. Sanction denied, as General Executive Board will not approve the grading of men.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dundas, Ont., Can., L. U. 1534.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid denied as Local has not been organized one year.

Three Rivers, Mich., L. U. 1551.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 24, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Salamanca, N. Y., L. U. 1552.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1561.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office

Thorold, Ont., Can., L. U. 1677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

North Wales, Pa., L. U. 1562.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Conshokocken, Pa., L. U. 1595.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Nashua, N. H., L. U. 1616.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Atlantic City, N. J., L. U. 1619.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55½c to 75c per hour. effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Chatham, Mass., L. U. 1641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 62½c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. 1650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective May 24, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Goshen, N. Y., L. U. 1662.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ga., L. U. 1723.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

East Aurora, N. Y., L. U. 1755.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 67½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted when movement has been approved of by the District Council. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Fostoria, O., L. U. 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports rae received at the General Office.

Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can., L. U. 1775.—Movement for an increase in wages from 51c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 1763.—Request to extend date of trade movement from March 1, 1920, as sanctioned at the January session of the General Executive Board to May 1, 1920. Request granted. Movement now calls for increase in wages from 74c to 90c per hour.

The body of deceased member Blackmore was shipped to his home in St. Louis today. The General Executive Board adjourned and accompanied the body to the train. The pall bearers were General President Hutcheson, First General Vice-President Cosgrove, General Secretary Duffy, General Treasurer Neale and Board members Cole and Potts.

The General Executive Board decided to attend the funeral in a body at St. Louis on Sunday, April 4th.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. 1820.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Madill, Okla., L. U. 1827.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., L. U. 1850.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Waterloo, Ia., L. U. 1859. (Millmen.) — Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Cloquet, Minn., L. U. 1910.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920 Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Sterling, Colo., L. U. 1912.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 1923.—Movement for an increase in wages from 86c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

London, Ont., Can., L. U. 1946.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—Movement for an increase in wages from 44c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Rome, Ga., L. U. 1977.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Stratford, Ont., Can., L. U. 1990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Grand Forks, N. D., L. U. 2028.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Keene, N. H., L. U. 2068.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

Salem, Mass., L. U. 1070.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Clinton, Ia., L. U. 2072.—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hespeler, Ont.. Can., L. U. 2130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35½c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

St. Agathe, Que., Can., L. U. 2137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office, and with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 2146.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Suffolk, Va., L. U. 2155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 17, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, Ky., L. U. 2156.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., L. U. 2184.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrent, as reports are made to the General Office.

Las Animas, Colo., L. U. 2191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norfolk, Va., L. U. 2280.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Guelph, Ont., Can., L. U. 2611.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

St. Catherine, Ont., Can., L. U. 38 and 2632.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Demands granted.

Berkshire County, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Birmingham, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., L. U. 1039.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can., L. U. 1634.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

San Marcos, Tex., L. U. 1539.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 20, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Aransas Pass, Tex., L. U. 2111.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General President.

April 3, 1920.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, L. U. 1681.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to 93½c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Movement reported settled. Demands granted.

Sacramento, Cal., L. U. 586.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

The General Secretary was authorized to renew the contract with John Morrison as Advertising Agent for our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," for five years with privilege of terminating same on one year's notice.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. 1995.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 55c per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 5, 1920.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Accounting for appropriation made for strike benefits. Referred to the member of the General Executive Board from the Seventh District for investigation.

Communication received from the Woman's City Club relative to purchasing memberships for women employes of the General Office received and filed.

The Home of Labor, Inc., of Portsmouth, Va., request to circulate an appeal for subscribers of stock for the new Labor Temple was considered by the General Executive Board and the request was denied.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 343.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance for the relief of men arrested during strike. Request denied.

Fidelity Bond No. 7864 for $2,000, renewal certificate 12490, on behalf of Harry R. Allen, bookkeeper in office of the General Secretary was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Accepted proposal received from the firm of Coffield & Herdrich, Accountants, in connection with the quarterly audit of the books and accounts for the year of 1920 and January, 1921, audit.

Communication and two songs received from W. E. Jones, Chicago, Ill., asking for the endorsement of the General Executive Board. Communication ordered received and filed.

Correspondence received from W. J. Hevey, President of the Joint Advisory Board of Canada, relative to the Canadian Victory Loan. Filed.

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Houston, Tex., L. U. 724. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective June 15, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into by the Local Union be for the shorter work day. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 22, 1920. Official sanction granted.

St. Therese, Can., L. U. 2189. Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 55c per hour, effective June 11, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that movement does not go into effect until June 11, 1920. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Appeal of Jacob Schmidt, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., from the decision of the General Treasurer for wife's funeral donation. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 219, Petersboro, Ont., Can., account the disapproved claim for death benefits of P. S. Fitzgerald. The General Executive Board reversed the decision of the General Treasurer and the claim is ordered paid.

Treasurer Tobin of the American Federation of Labor and Seventh Vice-President Fischer of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the General Executive Board on behalf of the American Federation of Labor in support of the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign of that body and discussed thoroughly the advisability of standing by the declarations of the American Federation of Labor in the position it has taken politically in the coming campaign and election.

After a careful consideration of the entire matter in all its phases, including the request for financial support, the General Executive Board believes that inasmuch as it is understood that the main functions of the American Federation of Labor is to secure legislation favorable to the workers; that the per capita tax paid, which it will be remembered, was increased at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City in June, 1919, is sufficient to meet the requirements asked for by the American Federation of Labor. The principle matter being to secure the records of legislators favorable to the workers and those opposed, for distribution to the public as soon as possible.

The following communication was received April 6, 1920, and ordered inserted in the minutes of the General Executive Board:

"St. Louis, Mo.,
"April 5, 1920.

"To the General Officers,
"U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Dear Brothers:

"I desire to convey on behalf of my mother, brothers, sisters and myself, our heartfelt appreciation of your kind expression of sympathy in our sad bereavement sustained by the loss of a dear hus-

band and father, Harry Blackmore and to extend our sincere thanks for the beautiful floral offering, your kind assistance, your attendance at funeral and service as pallbearers which was deeply appreciated and is gratefully acknowledged.

"Thanking you again for your kindness and sympathy, I remain,

"Sincerely yours,
"ALBERT BLACKMORE."

Appeal of L. U. 2020, Laredo, Tex., from the decision of the General Treasurer Neale in disapproving the claim for funeral donation account the death of Bernardino Diaz. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of D. C. Estes, L. U. 1193, W. Frankfort, Ill., from the decision of the General Treasurer account disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The matter was referred to the General Treasurer with instructions to pay the claim.

The quarterly report of the General President was received, concurred in and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Appeal from the decision of First General Vice-President Cosgrove in disapproving Sections of proposed By-Laws by Local Union No. 409, New Canaan, Conn. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the First General Vice-President.

The request of the Chicago District Council for further assistance in the pending suits was referred to the General President and the member of the Board from the Third District.

After a full report and discussion of the suits now pending against the United Brotherhood, they were referred to the General President for further attention.

Resolutions were received from the Massachusetts State Council relative to the use of union made paper. The General Secretary was instructed to reply and supply the necessary information.

A communication from the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters was considered by the Board, but as the matter referred to is now receiving the attention of the General President, the communication in question was referred to that official.

The expenses of the suits pending in which the United Brotherhood is involved was considered by the General Executive Board, and the matter was referred to the General President and the member of the General Executive Board from the First District for adjustment.

The first quarterly report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for 1920 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Jasper, Ind., L. U. 2345.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. Request denied. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $300 for relief of men locked out.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300.—Request for financial assistance. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $500 for the relief of the men locked out, with the understanding that none of the appropriation may be expended as salary for Business Agent.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

London, Ont., Can., L. U. 1946.—Request for an appropriation for organizing. Request denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Tacoma, Wash., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 2065.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

It was decided by the General Executive Board to make application for admission to the Railroad Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Van Couver, B. C., Can., L. U. 1777.—Full accounting received for money appropriated for the relief of men on strike during the month of October, 1919. Filed.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Full accounting received for money appropriated for the relief of men on strike during the month of August, 1919. Filed.

New York District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for organizing January, 1920. Filed.

Pensacola, Fla., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of December, 1919. Filed.

Atchison, Kans., L. U. 1980.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of January, 1920. Filed.

April 7, 1920.

Santa Clara Valley District Council (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from $6 and $7 to $8 per day, effective May 1, 1920. The General Executive Board cannot see their way clear to endorse this movement at the present time, for the reason that an agreement has been made for our San Francisco millmen by the County District Council. This agreement includes some of the manufacturers of Santa Clara. As this affects San Francisco and involves the Bay Counties District Council in case of further trouble, it became necessary for the Santa Clara District Council to have an understanding with the Bay Counties District Council before the General Executive Board can take further action.

Butte, Mont., L. U. 112.—After consideration of reports received from the Local Union the General Executive Board appropriated benefits for the third week for the relief of men locked out.

Appeal of the St. Louis, Mo., District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Elston A. Lotz versus the St. Louis District Council. The decision as rendered by the General President, was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Willard Lucas et al., from the decision of the General President to the General Executive Board in the case of Willard Lucas et. al., versus Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Brother W. H. Alberts, representing L. U. 836, Janesville, Wis., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board relative to a proposed trade movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, and the 8-hour day, 44 hours per week, to take effect April 1, 1920. After a careful consideration of the entire case the movement was sanctioned.

Little Rock, Ark. District Council.—Report of lockout was considered by the General Executive Board, after which the Board appropriated the sum of $258 for the relief of men involved.

New Haven, Conn. District Council.—Report of strike, and list of men involved who have answered roll call daily was considered and the Board appropriates the sum of $1,992 for the relief of the men involved.

Appeal of Local Union 1558, Montreal, Que., Can., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union 1558 versus the Montreal District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, L. U. 609.—Report of lockout was considered by the General Executive Board after which the sum of $1,000 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Cincinnati, O., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $10,000 for relief of men involved in a strike. The request was denied as the District Council had not complied with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and further, they had violated a trade agreement of their own making, which provided among other things, a means of arbitrating any trouble that may arise during the life of the agreement

The General Executive Board considered all the papers on file in connection with charges preferred against General Organizer W. H. Hayden by T. R. White, Denver, Colo., after which the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence.

Report of the General President relative to the request of Local Union 1098, Marshfield, Ore., received and the Board denied the request of the Local Union.

Pensacola, Fla., District Council.—Request of the District Council for an appropriation for relief of men on strike. Request denied.

The General Executive Board approved of the consolidation of Local Union No. 2031 with Local Union No. 1893 of Savannah, Ga.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 2088.—After receiving the report of the General President the General Executive Board appropriated $90 for the relief of men on strike.

April 8, 1920.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 9, 1920.

Secretary Reinke of the Hamilton County, O., Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., Carpenters District Council appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the trouble existing in Cincinnati with the employers, and went into the matter in detail. After a careful consideration of same, it was referred to the General President and the member of the General Executive Board from the Third District to bring about a conference with the employers in order to adjust the disputes in question in accordance with the provision of the working agreement covering such matters.

Spartanburg, S. C., L. U. 1734.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour and the 9-hour day, effective May 29, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

April 10, 1920.

Request of Boston Policemen's Union No. 16807 to solicit Local Unions of the United Brotherhood for financial assistance. Request denied.

Appeal of William A. Trotter from the decision of the General President in the case of William A. Trotter versus Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 615 from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 165 versus the Pittsburg District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and appeal is dismissed.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 12, 1920.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 1151.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Milwaukee, Wis., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 17, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

DeLand, Fla., L. U. 1328.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 74c per hour, effective May 31, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fairbury, Neb., L. U. 1433.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 83c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Fort Edward, N. Y., L. U. 673.—Movement for an increase in wages from 63c to 90c per hour, effective May 18, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bridgewater, Mass., L. U. 1046.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Report received as to settlement of strike.

Members of former Local Union No. 573, Rye, N. Y., appealed to the General Executive Board for the privilege of a hearing at the next Convention of the United Brotherhood, in case of the consolidation of Local Union No. 573 with Local Union No. 77 of Port Chester, N. Y. The General Executive Board rules that former Local Union No. 573 was ordered to consolidate with Local Union No. 77 by authority of the Board and as Paragraph "G," Section 10, of the General Constitution gives authority to the General President to enforce this consolidation and as former Local Union No. 573 took this case to court, it has now no standing in the United Brotherhood.

Moore Haven, Fla., L. U. 2391.—Communication received relative to former Local Union No. 2007 of Moore Haven, Fla. Received and referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Request of the Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal., for an appropriation. The General Executive Board appropriates the sum of $5,000 for immediate relief, and approves the letter to be sent out by the Bay Counties District Council, asking for financial aid from our Local Unions.

The special sub-committee of the General Executive Board reported as follows:

"To the Members of the General Executive Board.

"Greeting:

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the Board, with General Treasurer Thomas Neale, on April 10, 1920, made an examination of all bonds and certificates of indebtedness in the vault of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

"United States certificate of Indebtedness, dated March 15, 1920, No. 941, due on March 15, 1920, for $300,000 at 4¾% interest.

"United States Certificates of Indebtedness, dated December 22, 1919, No. 743, for $100,000, due June 15, 1920. Interest 4½%.

"We find fifty $1,000 bonds, interest 4% of the second Liberty Loan, $50,000.

"We find thirty-five $100 bonds, interest 4¼% of the Third Liberty Loan, $3,500.

"We find nine $500 bonds, interest 4½% of the Third Liberty Loan, $4,500.

"We find fifteen $5,000 bonds, interest 4¼% of the Third Liberty Loan, $75,000.

"We find fifteen $100 bonds, interest 4¼% of the Fourth Liberty Loan, $1,500.

"We find ten $10,000 bonds, interest 4¼% of the Fourth Liberty Loan, $100,000.

"We find twenty-five $1,000 bonds, interest 5½% of Canada Victory Loan, $25,000. Mature December 1, 1922.

"We find five $5,000 bonds, interest 5½% of Canada Victory Loan. Mature November 1, 1923, $25,000.

"Total United States Certificates of Indebtedness	$400,000
"Total United States Liberty Bonds	234,500
"Total Canada Victory Loan Bonds	50,000
"Total	$684,500

"D. A. POST,
"JAMES OGLETREE,
"WM. A. COLE.
"Sub-Committee."

The following resolution was adopted by the General Executive Board:

Whereas, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has at death's portals received life's last credentials from our late brother, Harry L. Blackmore of Local Union No. 73, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the General Executive Board from the Fifth District, and

Whereas, His death coming suddenly, as it did, while absent from home, wife and children, attending a regular quarterly session of the General Executive Board at the General Office in Indianapolis, in his efforts to assist in making brighter the pathway of the toilers, all of which conduces in making the loss more keenly felt by us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through their General Executive Board, now assembled, deeply deplore the loss of Brother Blackmore in their Council meetings and convey to his widow and children our profound, heartfelt and abiding sympathy, and assure them that when the last sad summons came that he was among friends and brothers, loyal and faithful unto death, and that: "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

Turlock, Cal., L. U. 1306.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87c to $1 per hour, effective April 10, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Owing to the death of Harry Blackmore, member of the General Executive Board from the Fifty District, causing a vacancy on the Board, the General President in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "A," Section 10, of the General Constitution, names J. W. Williams, member of Local Union No. 5 of St. Louis, Mo., and Secretary Treasurer of the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council, as Board member from the Fifth District. The General Executive Board concurred in the appointment.

The General Treasurer turned over to the General President the renewed bond of Treasurer.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Tuesday, July 20, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

A General Fallacy

The worker takes all the risks in modern industry and the claim that he pays nothing to the cost of compensation "is a fallacy of fallacies," declared Will J. French, of the California Industrial Accident Commission in a recent speech, copies of which have been circulated by the commission.

The commissioner declared that it is necessary to brush away some of the cobwebs that have fastened themselves on workmen's compensation:

The word compensation is a misnomer. No amount of money can "compensate" a mechanic for his lost hand and I am quite sure there isn't any sum paid by any of the states that will prove the least inducement for any loss to the human machine. We need to change the

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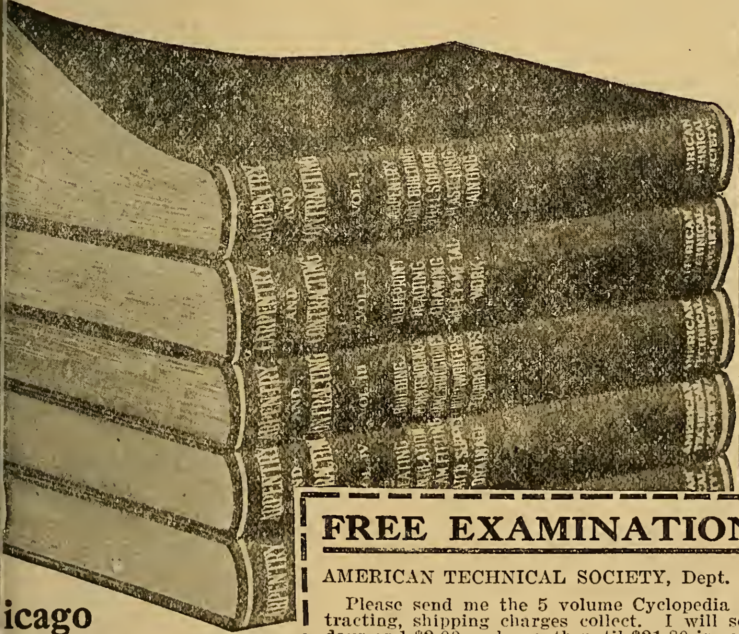

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word "compensation or make it reasonably worth while.

Another cobweb is that the so-called working man will thrust his own arm into gears or malinger to get compensation benefits. The average man, whether he be young or old, or tall or short, shrinks from pain and suffering. He doesn't want a rendezvous with death. This applies to the ditch-digger as well as to the bank president. And the same average man will likely receive in compensation, when injured, far less than he can earn at his trade.

And still another cobweb is the statement that the worker pays nothing to the cost of compensation. This is a fallacy of fallacies. The worker takes all the risks of modern industry. He faces death and injury each hour. He, in case of accident, pays directly a substantial percentage of his wage when he receives half or three-quarters of his stipend in the form of compensation.

Local Unions Chartered in April

Houston, Tex. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Galveston, Tex. (Pile, Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
St. Helens, Ore. (Shipwrights.)
Washington, D. C. (Railroad Carpenters.)
New Orleans, La. (Pile Drivers, Dock, Bridge and Wharf Builders.)
Memphis, Tenn. (Millwrights.)
New York, N. Y. (Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Stillwater, Minn. (Millmen.)
Rising Star, Tex.
Valley City, N. D.
New Braunfels, Tex.
Bowling Green, Mo.
Andalusa, Ala.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Huron, S. D.
Bushnell, Ill.
Juana Diaz, P. R.
Fairbault, Minn.
Ladysmith, Wis.
Buckhannon, W. Va.
Peshtigo, Wis.
Willsboro, Pa.
Carolina, P. R.
Crowley, La.
Aurora, Ind.
Athens, Ga.

Total, 26 Local Unions.

Information Wanted

Henry Campbell Wallace, of Local Union No. 48, has been missing since December, 1919. He is 5 ft., 4½ in. tall; gray eyes and about 50 years of age. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address his wife, Mrs. Agnes Campbell, 360 W. 53rd St., New York, N. Y.

* * *

Any one knowing the present address of A. O. Kemper, a member of the United Brotherhood, now working at his trade, please send same to his wife, at 117½ N. Lawernce St., Wichita, Kans.

Money means work. Don't labor for trivialities. Save your labor and buy Stamps.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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WYOMING—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38812	Fred Sanders	61	14	5	Nephritis	$300.00
38813	Abram H. Sitterley	146	21	0	Apoplexy	300.00
38814	Jennie Gilder	212	4	8	Eclampsia	75.00
38815	Geo. Keller	5	15	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38816	Esther Burke	16	1	6	Toxemia	25.00
38817	John Farrell	33	6	7	Bronchitis	300.00
38818	John N. Jacobson	40	10	6	Pneumonia	300.00
38819	Henry Hartman	75	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
38820	Amy Amelia Simpson	83	3	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
38821	Duncan Monroe	87	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
38822	Nellie Shephard	92	2	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
38823	Effie May Walters	98	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
38824	T. Lester Hager	132	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
38825	Jennie L. Reagan	132	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38826	C. O. Woodward	132	16	8	Gastritis	300.00
38827	Worley Hunter	184	7	8	Influenza	300.00
38828	C. J. Almstead	185	7	3	Nephritis	300.00
38829	Geo. E. Sellers	218	14	5	Pneumonia	300.00
38830	Mary Beckett	218	7	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
38831	John C. Miller	231	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
38832	Frank E. Graham	272	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
38833	Earnest F. Fogle	340	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
38834	Ella Kell	367	17	8	Influenza	75.00
38835	Harry Hicks	454	6	10	Influenza	300.00
38836	Nettie B. Smith	459	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00
38837	Jessie Estelle Gelston	483	12	0	Heart disease	75.00
38838	Aurore Croteau	570	5	9	Cancer	75.00
38839	J. Frank Decker	594	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
38840	N. W. Rutter	605	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
38841	Jack Adinolfi,	746	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
38842	Ida S. Jones	748	6	7	Pneumonia	75.00
38843	Edward Pier Brown	782	3	3	Pneumonia	50.00
38844	W. H. Freeman.	856	1	10	Influenza	50.00
38845	Louisa Harmon	940	17	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38846	Kathryn M. Harmon	943	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38847	Rome E. Hunt	943	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
38848	Mary E. Smith	974	4	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
38849	John M. Gray	1111	17	9	Cancer	125.00
38850	Lyman W. Gill	1132	14	11	Ulcer	300.00
38851	Jennie K. Carper	2107	2	9	Heart disease	50.00
38852	Laura C. Reid	1294	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
38853	William M. Clark	1311	1	10	Endocarditis	50.00
38854	Orla E. Williams	1354	10	4	Pneumonia	300.00
38855	Louise Wilson	1402	3	8	Nephritis	75.00
38856	Wm. J. Brindell	1456	20	0	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
38857	Catherine Hughes	1456	1	8	Tuberculosis	25.00
38858	Gertrude Elizabeth Marsden.	1779	2	9	Influenza	50.00
38859	Anna Drabek	1786	13	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
38860	Edward J. Kaufman	1790	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
38861	Marvin P. Graham	1936	5	6	Fever	300.00
38862	Phyllis Keehl	11	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
38863	Martin Hansen	11	9	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38864	August Angelesco	22	8	11	Pneumonia	300.00
38865	John T. Flynn	22	38	0	Myocarditis	300.00
38866	Jacob O. Kern	25	33	8	Gastritis	300.00
38867	Mary Nyden	58	24	3	Accidental	75.00
38868	James G. Wilson	78	21	0	Pneumonia	300.00
38869	August H. F. Knickrehm	182	20	10	Heart failure	300.00
38870	Georgianna Nelden	217	17	4	Diabetes	75.00
38871	J. Frank McCarthy	231	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
38872	Wm. Bast	264	13	4	Myocarditis	125.00
38873	Fannie Erdman	264	3	2	Influenza	75.00
38874	Philip Wauligmann	415	14	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38875	Cora A. Hamilton	417	13	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
38876	Geo. G. Miller	592	16	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38877	Wilder E. Andrews	595	10	2	Pneumonia	300.00
38878	Ernst Kaemerer	657	19	6	Cancer	300.00
38879	Christina Kempter	772	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
38880	Geo. E. Wollom	898	13	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38881	Rosie E. Lee	943	10	4	Endocarditis	75.00
38882	Mossie M. Elliott	977	7	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38883	Arthur Charron	988	5	7	Paralysis	300.00
38884	Thomas B. Hall	1111	7	9	Diabetes	75.00
38885	Matt Niemi	1456	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
38886	Bertha Terlutter	1654	8	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
38887	Eva N. Wilson	1693	15	7	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38888	Ida Rebecca Neal	1693	11	3	Nephritis	75.00
38889	Chas. H. Kruse	62	16	3	Lymphaties	300.00
38890	Thomas Burke	64	10	10	Cancer	300.00
38891	Ethel Wilcoxon	64	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
38892	Timothy J. Murphy	79	8	9	Hemarrhoge	300.00
38893	Anna M. Eastman	101	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
38894	Kieffer C. Semler	101	2	8	Pneumonia	25.00
38895	Robt. W. Deitzel	104	2	4	Accidental	100.00
38896	Elizabeth Allen	105	7	8	Myocarditis	75.00
38897	Mary Naser	116	10	7	Influenza	75.00
38898	Wilson Hurst	211	13	9	Pneumonia	125.00
38899	Lee Harris	428	9	3	Apoplexy	300.00
38900	Jacob Held	514	22	2	Influenza	300.00
38901	Alphonse Bouffard	595	13	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
38902	James Murtha	608	29	0	Nephritis	300.00
38903	Annie T. McClue	608	13	4	Nephritis	75.00
38904	James Salverson	791	8	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38905	Loretta Brink	795	1	9	Septicaemia	25.00
38906	Anna Kreps	808	23	8	Rheumatism	75.00
38907	Elizabeth Doemer	972	8	2	Influenza	75.00
38908	Charles Dawson Nabors	1010	17	10	Accident	400.00
38909	John Maienschein	1015	17	10	Influenza	300.00
38910	Bettie Grimes	1650	5	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
38911	N. R. Edelen	1694	17	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
38912	John F. White	1724	3	9	Pneumonia	50.00
38913	Lena Erickson	1835	12	8	Nephritis	75.00
38914	Anna Martz	1879	2	10	Pneumonia	50.00
38915	Francis M. Hughes	1952	15	11	Heart trouble	300.00
38916	Leonard Rouse	2	2	9	Influenza	100.00
38917	Frank J. Fischer	9	19	7	Pneumonia	300.00
38918	Anton Schmidt	14	6	8	Endocarditis	242.00
38919	Duncan Frazer	22	33	6	Myocarditis	300.00
38920	A. H. Maass	36	8	3	Influenza	300.00
38921	Haten E. Haddad	40	3	3	Influenza	50.00
38922	Anna Stagg	47	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38923	Ella Chamberlain	55	7	7	Pneumonia	75.00
38924	Nels Nordstrom	62	22	0	Cancer	300.00
38925	Charles Criswell	80	16	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
38926	Philo Downen	90	6	4	Cirrhosis	300.00
38927	Lea Labine	96	1	8	Nephritis	25.00
38928	Edouard Boivin	96	18	8	Hemorrhage	125.00
38929	John Reaney	97	13	4	Heart disease	300.00
38930	Carl J. Bjurstrom	154	18	6	Nephritis	125.00
38931	Harry Gustafson	161	15	9	Pneumonia	300.00
38932	B. F. Brakeman	171	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
38933	W. H. Peake	174	10	9	Paralysis	143.00
38934	Martha Puetz	181	17	4	Pneumonia	75.00
38935	Louis Sanders	185	3	3	Tuberculosis	150.00
38936	Geo. Pabst	185	7	8	Influenza	300.00
38937	Sadie Christine Cohagan	200	6	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
38938	Freeman Powell	215	7	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
38939	Oscar Bloomquist	246	11	0	Bright's disease	300.00
38940	D. E. Lykens	277	10	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38941	Carlo Argenti	299	7	2	Bronchitis	300.00
38942	Julia (Wilson) Wyruchowski	341	6	4	Pneumonia	75.00
38943	Anna Matlach	366	13	11	Pneumonia	75.00
38944	Tyra Erickson	366	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
38945	Chas. Straub	440	17	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
38946	Ralph B. Smith	447	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
38947	Martin Rizek	448	1	9	Gastric ulcer	50.00
38948	Henry Carl Weise	448	5	10	Blood Poisoning, U. S. Service	400.00
38949	Mary Mae Hendrickson	448	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
38950	James Hartnett	465	6	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
38951	Mary Agusta Bent	483	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
38952	Frank McHardy	483	28	10	Heart disease	297.00
38953	Sarah Ann Barker	483	21	7	Diabetes	75.00
38954	Clarence Hornick	493	13	3	Asphyxiated by gas	300.00
38955	Cora Dell Jones	581	16	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
38956	Reuben D. Wager	608	3	1	Angina petoris	50.00
38957	Abraham Isner	1157	9	3	Pleurisy	300.00
38958	Alice Tomlinson	1287	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
38959	Mary E. Seaman	1297	17	1	Pneumonia	75.00
38960	Augustus S. Ash	1618	13	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38961	Leonard Toy	1618	9	11	Influenza	300.00
38962	Geo. F. Ott	1618	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
38963	Joseph Cooley	1748	1	0	Concussion of brain	50.00
38964	Jennie MacMillan Robertson	1756	1	9	Cancer	25.00
38965	Jno. P. Gregor	1953	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
38966	Calvin P. Brown	1792	4	3	Nephritis	200.00
38967	Leonard E. Armstrong	1806	3	9	Influenza	150.00
38968	S. S. Cole	2016	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
38969	Iris Irene Ash	2191	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
38970	Fred Czech	1	33	1	Accidental	300.00
38971	Geo. M. Harper	13	23	2	Myocarditis	300.00
38972	Elizabeth Harle	31	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
38973	K. Oscar Peterson	42	7	10	Pneumonia	300.00
38974	Anna Mittelmier	62	13	2	Pneumonia	75.00
38975	Hector McLean	67	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
38976	Mary J. Sweeney	68	18	8	Carcinoma	75.00
38977	Anthony Van Duyvendyck	80	17	8	Pneumonia	125.00
38978	Albert Andrew Hinebaugh	142	2	9	Apoplexy	100.00
38979	Jay Oberholser	160	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
38980	George T. Moreland	186	20	3	Pneumonia	300.00
38981	J. W. Gunnsaulis	226	3	7	Diabetes	150.00
38982	Gustav H. Meik	251	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
38983	Mrs. Gunver Konstad	286	6	6	Eclampsia	75.00
38984	Mary Nicholson	286	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
38985	Ruth A. Milke	318	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
38986	Frank Kutza	341	7	4	Meningitis	300.00
38987	Frank Cressman	368	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
38988	J. P. Rose	416	17	11	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
38989	Lewis Howard Guthrie	525	19	9	Agina pectoris	300.00
38990	Richard H. Derr	677	8	8	Pneumonia	300.00
38991	Wm. Leyerle	687	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
38992	Lydia Pickett	712	14	6	Pneumonia	75.00
38993	A. J. Roberts	904	6	6	Heart trouble	300.00
38994	Annie L. Bell	997	10	5	Cancer	75.00
38995	Joe Taylor	998	2	7	Insanity	100.00
38996	Chas. M. Curry	1062	19	1	Meningitis	300.00
38997	Harry Brown	1073	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
38998	Emil Gottsagen	1073	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
38999	Chas. M. Winskie	1122	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
39000	Anna Ellison McCormack	1152	5	5	Liver disease	75.00
39001	Ed. Estes	1193	13	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39002	Arthur Reveal	1207	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
39003	Margaret Kilss	1368	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
39004	Mary J. Hine	1668	16	8	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
39005	Frank Kinski	1805	6	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
39006	Lina E. Kiddy	1934	1	1	Malarial fever	25.00
39007	Benedict Krieg	2090	25	0	Heart failure	125.00
39008	Pauline Helder	2090	25	0	Pneumonia	75.00
39009	John Smutnik	2090	13	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
39010	John Nelson	19	9	8	Bright's disease	300.00
39011	Wm. Lennox	25	16	5	Pneumonia	300.00
39012	Silas T. Royle	31	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
39013	Geo. Henry Gregory	43	24	4	Hemo rrhage	300.00
39014	Rosa Mueller	47	14	4	Pneumonia	75.00
39015	Andrew Kana	54	10	9	Paralysis	300.00
39016	Genevieve Luttman	78	7	6	Pneumonia	75.00
39017	Emma S. Vining	82	4	10	Cancer	75.00
39018	Clara Alice Field	106	14	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
39019	Amanda Laitinen	118	15	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39020	Anna David Dufour	134	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
39021	Tarsile Andrews	137	29	7	Pneumonia	75.00
39022	Mary E. Sullivan	165	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
39023	George M. Voll	182	6	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
39024	Wm. Heckert	211	20	6	Nephritis	300.00
39025	Fred A. Neff	211	19	8	Anaemia	300.00
39026	Frank P. Wade	257	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
39027	Solomon Schusshein	257	8	7	Influenza	300.00
39028	Emil Lex	301	18	7	Myocarditis	300.00
39029	George Figge	307	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39030	Richard T. Share	353	4	0	Myocarditis	200.00
39031	Samuel J. Eisnangle	437	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
39032	Isaac Handy	491	16	4	Bright's disease	300.00
39033	B. Wexler	504	4	11	Pneumonia	50.00
39034	C. V. Deats	638	29	0	Heart trouble	300.00
39035	Azarias Mercure	683	9	11	Cancer	300.00
39036	Clara G. Trombley	683	18	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
39037	Eleaner M. Culbertson	845	2	2	Septaccmia	50.00
39038	Maria Kubovicz	1051	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39039	Lizzie Miller	1057	4	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
39040	Wm. Rivers	1133	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
39041	Barnet Forman	1191	3	8	Pneumonia	150.00
39042	Negs. Nelson	1307	9	4	Pneumonia	300.00
39043	Jacob Mauert	1596	16	10	Rupture	300.00
39044	Louisa Rebecca Searle	1598	2	6	Carcinoma	50.00
39045	Peter Murray	1668	14	7	Pneumonia	125.00
39046	John H. Helmes	1704	13	10	Bright's disease	300.00
39047	Perry F. Black	1711	17	0	Tuberculosis	125.00
39048	John R. Yyman	1805	3	7	Accidental	150.00
39049	H. F. Orr	1934	1	8	Cerebro spinal meningitis	50.00
39050	Mollie B. Bailey	10	26	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39051	Hans Haavista	11	3	3	Influenza	150.00
39052	Harry E. Preston	22	20	8	Endocarditis	300.00
39053	Maria Lebo	30	4	9	Influenza	75.00
39054	Edward L. Larsen	31	2	4	Scarlet fever	100.00
39055	Charles Peter Miller	33	17	3	Burned by fire	175.00
39056	Frank Degner	42	24	11	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
39057	Charles E. Hawley	42	18	6	Cerebral thrombosis	125.00
39058	Wilson Brown	52	5	2	Malarial fever	300.00
39059	Mary Cizek	54	18	11	Nephritis	75.00
39060	Martha Pihl	58	13	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39061	Andrew Nelson	58	21	0	Pneumonia	300.00
39062	Ella N. Flick	59	16	10	Cancer	75.00
39063	Wm. Delaney	83	27	4	Apoplexy	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39064	Minnie Krieling	111	20	4	Apoplexy	75.00
39065	Arthur N. Salois	111	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
39066	Catherine La Rose	115	4	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39067	Henry Stoop	122	17	9	LaGrippe	125.00
39068	Anna W. C. Beyers	232	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39069	Pearl Brayley	322	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
39070	Fred A. Holt	459	19	10	Nephritis	125.00
39071	Winifield S. Hewitt	514	22	7	Asthma	300.00
39072	Mary Ellen Coen	539	10	2	Puerperal	75.00
39073	Joseph Buczko	585	9	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
39074	Willis H. White	747	18	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39075	Albert Whittaker	808	6	8	Asphyxiation	300.00
39076	Mary Schimes	928	5	5	Child birth	75.00
39077	Ethel Densmore	948	5	9	Influenza	75.00
39078	Fannie Arnico	1079	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
39079	John Bert McCrum	1106	6	8	Pneumonia	300.00
39080	Albina Gemme	1350	8	6	Pneumonia	75.00
39081	Joseph Unger	1560	2	7	Influenza	100.00
39082	Lula Avaline Eastardy	1817	10	0	Liver disease	75.00
39083	Cora May Myers	2057	1	5	Apoplexy	25.00
39084	Edward Stanfield	61	19	9	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
39085	Ernest Schorr	148	21	3	Syncope	300.00
39086	Joseph B. Bentley	206	20	10	Cancer	300.00
39087	George Hendrickson	207	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
39088	James J. Ferguson	261	17	8	Influenza	300.00
39089	Emeiie Dummer	264	33	9	Angina pectoris	75.00
39090	Mary E. Sagle	340	5	4	Influenza	75.00
39091	Katherine Grace	416	20	6	Nephritis	75.00
39092	Etienne Roy	551	16	11	Cancer	125.00
39093	Mabel Beers	556	17	4	Pneumonia	75.00
39094	John Swan Ash	632	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
39095	Demas P. Rowland	667	37	11	Heart disease	300.00
39096	Grechen Banker	701	10	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39097	Joseph A. Finley	750	7	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
39098	Meta Neumann	808	2	5	General metabolic exhaustion	50.00
39099	Opal Tolman	874	6	5	Influenza	75.00
39100	Mamie Hardy	874	6	5	Cardio nephritis	75.00
39101	Anna Wendt	940	4	11	Anaemia	75.00
39102	Genevieve Perkins	1014	1	10	Influenza	25.00
39103	Percy Lee Perkins	1014	1	10	Influenza	50.00
39104	Maria DeStefanis	1050	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
39105	Palmira Calandia	1050	3	8	Influenza	75.00
39106	Nicola Mazzocchi	1050	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
39107	William Wormer	1051	17	10	Pneumonia	300.00
39108	Fannie Shatz	1073	2	10	Heart disease	50.00
39109	Mary Bush	1330	9	11	Nephritis	75.00
39110	Minnie Fyistra	1343	9	3	Heart trouble	75.00
39111	Clara G. Schrader	1345	12	9	Cancer	75.00
39112	Homer Williams	1512	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
39113	Gust Larson	1523	1	1	Influenza	50.00
39114	Alice V. LaPerriere	1558	2	4	Influenza	50.00
39115	Olga Elmina Peterson	1568	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
39116	Anna D. Nelson	1568	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
39117	Herman Leslie Duran	1593	16	8	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
39118	Geo. E. Macumber	1593	13	11	Railroad accident	300.00
39119	R. W. Davis	1659	10	4	Pneumonia	300.00
39120	Mary N. Jones	1765	2	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
39121	Charles M. Wallace	1779	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
39122	Mary Mejdrich	1786	7	11	Cerebral embolism	75.00
39123	Josephine Rut	186	3	9	Septicema	75.00
39124	Helen Daisy Barty	1865	3	11	Influenza	75.00
39125	Victoria Shanks	1878	9	11	Influenza	75.00
39126	Theodare Seidel	20	29	1	Nephritis	125.00
39127	George B. Shotwell	20	2	10	Influenza	100.00
39128	Mack J. Young	88	6	4	Endocarditis	75.00
39129	John L. Bott	191	20	7	Cancer	300.00
39130	Julia P. Emond	192	22	9	Abscess	75.00
39131	Ida Christina Tornquist	300	19	9	Hemorrhage	75.00
39132	Oscar E. Sanguinett	417	5	11	Injury from fall	300.00
39133	Chas. G. Olin	488	11	6	Strained back	400.00
39134	Herman J. Schreiber	499	9	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39135	Margaret Clarke	608	27	1	Cancer	75.00
39136	Lena Huber	633	1	3	Influenza	25.00
39137	Cecile Trembley Perron	730	1	9	Gastro-enterite	25.00
39138	Annie Slaight	891	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
39139	Jennie R. Daggett	910	6	4	Pneumonia	75.00
39140	Daniel R. Boreman	997	10	2	Pneumonia	125.00
39141	Clarence J. Hudson	1108	4	1	Carcinoma	50.00
39142	Emma Holtslander	1110	10	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
39143	Courtland S. Church	1235	2	11	Heart disease	100.00
39144	Enia F. Swanson	1278	1	9	Heart failure	25.00
39145	Arrilana E. Poch	1389	10	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
39146	Joe Miller	27	2	9	Cancer	100.00
39147	Christina Freidericks	98	19	9	Cancer	75.00
39148	Ida Sophie Henrikson	131	6	11	Endocarditis	75.00
39149	Mary A. Angus	139	22	2	Myocarditis	75.00
39150	Hans A. Erickson	181	29	11	Nephritis	300.00
39151	Walter A. Perkins	260	3	7	Pneumonia	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39152	Harvey Hoff	359	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
39153	Augusta Beck	359	32	0	Melancholia	75.00
39154	Mettie Arnold Jones	384	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
39155	Mamie E. Muse	526	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
39156	W. E. Deuse	532	5	2	Influenza	75.00
39157	Nora Estella Ullom	615	1	3	Typhoid fever	25.00
39158	Era Bair	785	29	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
39159	Paul Jozefek	824	7	7	Suicide	300.00
39160	Joseph Oyen	1051	31	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39161	Agnes Louise Diesen	1456	1	7	Pleurisy	25.00
39162	Mabel Parrott Cranmer	1856	4	4	Pneumonia	75.00
39163	Joethyl Perkins	1870	3	8	Bronchitis	75.00
39164	Geo. L. Roush	11	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
39165	Elizabeth Winchell	11	9	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39166	Thomas Sears	22	20	1	Cancer	300.00
39167	Philip A. LeCornec	35	3	8	Suicide	150.00
39168	Barbara Mrzena	39	9	9	Myocarditis	75.00
39169	Dan Guilfoy	73	3	5	Accident	150.00
39170	Milton C. Ayler	132	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
39171	J. L. Alley	132	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
39172	Joseph Huot	134	17	10	Heart disease	300.00
39173	Fidelia Matte Dussault	134	3	8	Meningitis	75.00
39174	Zella A. Coster	169	13	9	Mitral stenosis	75.00
39175	Carl Poser	180	5	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39176	Fred C. John	185	7	1	Apoplexy	300.00
39177	Richard W. Tipper	210	19	2	Apoplexy	286.00
39178	Emma Stoecken	308	14	6	Bronchitis	75.00
39179	Elizabeth Cooper	366	28	8	Inflamation of brain	75.00
39180	C. W. Henderson	384	10	1	Diabetis	300.00
39181	D. L. Nichols	483	34	2	Heart disease	300.00
39182	Charles Kieffer	492	3	8	Accident	150.00
39183	Jemima Hopple	492	3	3	Pneumonia	75.00
39184	William J. Martin	507	3	10	Pneumonia	150.00
39185	John Munchak	514	2	5	Fractured skull	100.00
39186	David W. Price	514	6	11	Cancer	300.00
39187	Charles E. Spink	530	14	1	Dropsy	125.00
39188	Daisy Bay Rinker	565	4	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39189	Theodore Fredericks	638	18	3	Suicide	300.00
39190	Charles Nordquist	791	4	1	Fractured skull	200.00
39191	Clarence F. Brown	871	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
39192	Caroline Elizabeth Wherley	881	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39193	Geo. Wm. Donges	890	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
39194	J. C. Bell	1056	12	2	Influenza	300.00
39195	Ireen Jaggers	1537	2	5	Pneumonia	50.00
39196	Adolph Schrieber	1784	13	5	Apoplexy	300.00
39197	James G. Callahan	1846	2	6	Heart trouble	100.00
39198	Louisa Abram	2237	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
39199	Wm. Halsey	26	13	11	Hyperthyroidism	300.00
39200	Permelia Woodard	26	16	7	Acute indigestion	75.00
39201	Ephraim Fauchea	83	7	1	Accidental	300.00
39202	Valentine Dooley	104	19	10	Uremia	300.00
39203	Herman Anderson	184	2	7	Influenza	100.00
39204	Ebbe Peterson	213	13	7	Dilitation of heart	300.00
39205	Dan. M. Takken	213	11	0	Pneumonia	300.00
39206	Auna Techentien	334	21	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
39207	W. B. Evans	427	23	1	Fibrosis of lungs	125.00
39208	John W. Holland	690	2	3	Tuberculosis	100.00
39209	Walton I. Cook	778	3	8	Endocarditis	50.00
39210	M. W. Stuttler	993	8	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39211	Bertha Bowyer	1207	15	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39212	Carrie Gertrude Wallace	1207	7	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39213	Delia Maud Weldon	33	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
39214	Harry Sweet	43	3	6	Asphyxiated	150.00
39215	Jessie West Thompson	81	8	9	Carcinoma	75.00
39216	Margaret McManus	81	16	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39217	Elsie Mattila	81	3	7	Influenza	75.00
39218	Louis Ohler	385	25	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
39219	Dicy Joe	406	2	11	Puerperal septicaemia	50.00
39220	George Wilbers	785	20	6	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
39221	Mary Winifred St. Jean	1125	9	6	Peritonitis	75.00
39222	Kris Pedersen	1408	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
39223	Walter S. Vinal	1842	3	3	Suicide	150.00
39224	Dora Clare Williams	1984	1	8	Edema	25.00
					Total	$63,818.00

208	Full beneficial claims	$48,418.00
33	Semi-beneficial claims	3,300.00
168	Wife claims	10,900.00
3	Disability claims	1,200.00
412		$63,818.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
			Yrs.	Mos.		
3885	Margaret McHugh	56	1	3	Three months in arrears	$ 25.00
3886	Rebecca Bensen Fenn	81	10	10	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3887	Alice Nichols	104	29	10	In arrears	75.00
3888	Lee Arthur Nellis	104	0	1	Not one year a member	....
3889	Frank C. McKnight	119	5	3	Not filed in time limit	300.00
3890	F. W. Strehlan	131	2	9	No record of sudden accident	100.00
3891	Mrs. W. M. Barnes	144	1	11	Not filed in time limit	25.00
3892	Lydia A. Johnson Smith	212	1	9	Divorced from husband	25.00
3893	Mary L. Huff	236	3	4	In arrears	75.00
3894	John J. Burk	256	2	11	In arrears	100.00
3895	Betti Kanka	257	8	10	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3896	Wm. J. Carne	393	6	9	In arrears	300.00
3897	Joseph Osofsky	539	9	4	Accidental fall	400.00
3898	Salvatore Errico	539	0	0	....	....
3899	George Peterson	1013	4	9	In arrears	200.00
3900	Henning Carlson	1013	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
3901	August Steffen	1365	0	0	No accident—physical ailment.	400.00
3902	Mary Lizotte	1505	2	0	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3903	John Hudgins	1790	2	9	In arrears	100.00
3904	Roy Bell	1855	2	7	In arrears	....
3905	Lettie N. Riley	1903	0	10	Not one year a member	25.00
3906	Arthur Hyland	1906	0	7	Not one year a member	....

DEATH ROLL

EDMUNDS, WARREN, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.

Report of Sub-Committee of General Executive Board to Try the Charges Preferred by Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Against Harry L. Cook of Local Union 415, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Action of the General Executive Board Thereon.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 28, 1920.

To the Members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpetners and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

We, the undersigned committee, composed of members of the General Executive Board, beg leave to submit to your honorable body the following:

We find that General President Hutcheson, as chairman of the General Executive Board, received the following complaints and charges against Harry L. Cook, a member of Local Union No. 415, of Cincinnati, Ohio:

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27, 1920.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Carpenters' Building, City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find copy of charges filed by Local Union No. 75 against Harry L. Cook, as per the action of the above named Local at their regular meeting held April 22, 1920. We respectfully request that these charges be taken up as soon as possible, so that we may know the result.

Thanking you for past favors, and with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) S. R. COOK,
Rec. Sec., Local Union No. 75.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27, 1920.

To the General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, City.

Brothers:

Carpenters' Local Union No. 75, U. B. of C. and J. of A., do hereby file charges against Harry L. Cook, Station D, Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of Carpenters' Local Union No. 415, U. B. of C. and J. of A., for violation of a part of Paragraph A of Section 54 as follows: "or is guilty of improper conduct, or commits an offense discreditable to the United Brotherhood." Also for violation of a part of Paragraph B of Section 54 of the General Constitution as follows: "Any officer or member who endeavors to create dissension among the members or works against the interest and harmony of the United Brotherhood." Carpenters' Local Union No. 75, U. B. of C. and J. of A., charges Harry L. Cook with a violation of the above mentioned part of Paragraph A of Section 54 of the General Constitution, also the above mentioned part of Paragraph B of Section 54 of the General Constitution, by sending to the Local Union filing these charges a circular letter dated "Cincinnati, Ohio,

(Continued On Page 44.)

Correspondence

Wichita Chamber of Commerce Declares for the Open Shop

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Wichita Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations are declaring for the open shop and are endeavoring to procure men to come here to take the place of union men.

Members of all crafts are herewith notified to communicate with the Secretary of their organization or Building Trades Council of this city, before coming here, and use their influence to keep all men away for the present.

Pay no attention to advertisements for men wanted in this city. Union men everywhere are asked to give us all the support they can, as this is a matter of vital importance to all of us.

Yours fraternally,
W. G. SHERMAN, Pres.
O. M. THARP, Secy.

By order of Executive Board.
Wichita Building Trades Council, 216 N. Main Street.

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Carpenters Back On Job, $9 a Day Wages Granted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The decision rendered the carpenters of Denver by the District Court will no doubt be of interest to our members and for their information I am attaching an article clipped from one of the papers of our city.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. SHUTTS, Secretary.

"Denver carpenters, who have been on a strike for several weeks, returned to work Wednesday, their demand for a $9 a day scale having been granted by the Master Builders after the District Court had held the contract providing an $8 a day wage was not binding on the union. It is estimated that the tieup resulting from the wage controversy cost builders, contractors and carpenters more than $100,000.

"Among the big jobs on which the carpenters resumed work Wednesday are: The Denver Post Building, the United States National Bank Building at 17th and Stout Sts., the new Salvation Army Home, the Sweeney Building at 13th and Broadway and buildings at the stockyards.

" 'After the court ruled against us there was nothing for us to do but give up the fight unless we wanted to tie up building in Denver indefinitely and we did not want that,' officials of the Master Builders' Association said an Wednesday. 'Most of the carpenters are back on the job. There is no scarcity of workmen." '

"Employers of office fixture manufacturing companies Tuesday night accepted an increase of 5c an hour offered by the employers, to take effect May 1st. Approximately 125 employes are affected.

"Denver lathers still are insisting on a wage of $10 a day, which is being opposed by the boss plasterers.

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Employers of Denver to Start Open Shop Campaign

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The employers of Denver, speaking through their mouthpiece, the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, have declared for the open shop, using that used phrase, "The American Plan," which is a misnomer, and should be called the un-American Plan.

The trades union movement of Denver, and Colorado, will not stand for this so-called open shop, which means a closed shop, closed to all members of Organized Labor. We have been informed upon good authority that a campaign is about to be inaugurated by the employers of Denver to attempt to bring into this state, under misrepresentation of good wages and fair working conditions, workers from other states, in order that they may carry out their plans to make this an open shop town.

In view of this situation, as it confronts us at the present time, we desire to advise and request all workers to stay away from Colorado. There are plenty of people here to fill all the positions, if a living wage is paid, and fair working conditions guaranteed.

Please give all the publicity possible in your respective locality, and among your membership, of the situation as it exists here at this time, and advise all to stay away from Colorado until the present trouble is settled, notice of which will be given due publicity.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and assistance in this matter, we remain.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. BULGER, President.
ED ANDERSON, Sec.-Treas.
Colorado State Federation of Labor.

CHAS. M. MOORE, President.
RAY LOUDERBACK, Secretary.
Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

HENRY LAVOE, President,
M. J. CHAMBERLAIN Sec.-Treas.
Denver Building Trades Council.

A Merited Appointment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with pleasure that I advise you and the readers of our Journal of the appointment, as Factory Inspector for Western Tennessee, of J. E. Blackman. Brother Blackman is a charter member of Local Union No. 259, of Jackson, Tenn., which was organized October 13, 1898. He was appointed by the Governor of the state as delegate from his Local to represent them at the Emmigration Convention, held at Tampa, Fla., in 1908. He has served three terms in the Tennessee Legislature, and has been actively engaged in the carpenter trade over half a century. He is a conscientious, hard-working advocate of Organized Labor and has devoted most of his time to the interest of the Local Union he has so ably represented. The recent appointment he has received is well merited and will, no doubt, reflect credit on himself and friends.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK E. BLACK,
Jackson, Tenn.

District Council Has a "Blowout"

On April 16th, the District Council of Syracuse, N. Y., gave its first Easter ball in Davis Hall. Over 250 couples attended and the affair proved a great success. It was our pleasure to have with us T. M. Guerin, member of our General Executive Board, John Conors, President, John T. O'Brien, Secretary-Treasurer of State Council of Carpenters and Henry Blumenberg, General Organizer. Brother Guerin, Conors and O'Brien each gave a little talk, which was very instructive. Altogether the occasion was one to be long remembered and the only regret is that there are not more of them.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN VAN TASSEL, Sec.-Treas.

Resolution on the Death of Brother Harry Blackmore

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Whereas, Death has removed his earthly sphere of activities, our estemed trade unionist and co-worker, Brother Harry Blackmore, a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and

Whereas, The demise of a labor leader representing thousands of craftsmen is a severe loss to the entire labor movement and particularly to the Brotherhood of Carpenters; and

Whereas, In the lamented death of Brother Blackmore, his family has lost a loved protector; his friends, a true, wise, and earnest counselor; and Organized Labor at large, one of its most useful and influential members. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, in regular meeting assembled, express to the bereaved family of our departed brother our most earnest, heartfelt sympathy in this, their great and irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of the Carpenters' District Council be draped in mourning for a space of thirty days as a memorial to our departed brother; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family with whom we mourn, a copy to "The Carpenter" and one page of our Minute Book be devoted to the recording of same as a perpetual expression to the memory of our departed friend and brother.

Fraternally yours
J. W. WILLIAMS, Secy.
Carpenters District Council, St. Louis, Mo.

Shoes and Americanism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I enjoy very much reading the arguments relating to the increased cost of commodities, especially shoes.

In the April issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Heffner makes a good contribution of much interest.

The article on "The Shortage of Leather" by C. L. Bain, comes up for judgment.

In an editorial that appeared in one of our papers March 3rd gives statistics that prove how the shoe manufacturers are gouging the workers and says:

"Last December there were exported from the United States 1,639,152 pairs of shoes of a value of $6,228,535.

"These were classified as follows:

Kind.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Average Per Pair.
Children's	262,842	$425,849	$1.62
Men's	872,185	4,047,480	4.64
Women's	534,125	1,755,206	3.28

"Richard Spillaue, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, comments upon these figures with the statement that "It is idle to talk about shortage of shoes or lack of labor or factory difficulties when the shoe manufacturers can export shoes at the rate of 19,669,824 pairs a year." Incidentally he adds that the principal leather company of the United States "earned" a net profit in 1919 of nearly 190% over their profits for 1918.

"Of course, it is unnecessary for us to ask whether the American public is able to buy shoes for anything near like the prices quoted above. The prices which the people of the United States are forced to pay for American made shoes are double and triple what they bring in foreign countries. Clearly, we Americans are being gouged by the leather trust.

"Surely it is not good Americanism to permit the trusts to reach into the pockets of the American people and extract every cent which the American workers get as wages. Nor is it in any sense an "America First" movement to sell American products to foreign peoples for half as much as we at home are forced to pay.

"It is a rule of capitalism that a commodity should be sold, not at the actual cost of producing, but as J. Pierpont Morgan once said, for as much as the market will bear. In Europe money is not as plentiful as it is here, so American made products are sold at a price which is nearer to cost. In America the labor exploiters see an opportunity to run up the prices, so up they go.

"It might be well for some of us to follow the advise of the "America Firsters" who urge us to get out of this country if we don't like the way things are going. In some foreign seaport we might run across prices which would permit us to treat ourselves to a new suit of American made clothes and a pair of shoes from Boston. But as that would not help America very much, we will in all likelihood, display our Americanism by staying where we are and continuing our work of educating the workers to the need of uniting on the political field for control of the Government."

Fraternally yours,
THOS. PATTERSON.

Carpenters Open New Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 1597, Burlington, Wash., has bought the property formerly used as a Masonic Hall and recently held an old-fashioned "house warming," when all of the wives, sweethearts, daughters, and the neighbors' wives were present. Dancing and refreshments were the amusements in the lower hall, while the card parties were held upstairs. The young folks danced their "jazz dances" and then sat back and watched the old-time dance quadrills.

The Entertainment Committee was composed of Brothers Jack Studebaker, H. E. Leedom and Ralph Lundvall, and the verdict of all present was that the performance should be repeated again at frequent intervals.

The Carpenters are justly proud of their new home, and it will undoubtedly have a good effect on the attendance and interest shown by the membership in the doings of the Local Union.

The prospects are favorable for organizing a Ladies Auxiliary in the near future.

F. J. BARTON, F. S.
L. U. No. 1597, Burlington, Wash.

Canada's Labor Situation Improves

The labor situation in Canada has greatly improved since early summer. Unemployment is becoming a problem of less significance. At the beginning of July, according to the department of labor report, the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 2.75, as against 3.83 at the beginning of June. During July, in spite of the labor unrest that existed, there was an increase in the total volume of employment. In the maritime provinces there was a slight reduction in employment, but in Ontario and Quebec there was an increase and in the western provinces a pronounced increase.

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March 26, 1920," and the heading, "How the Local Unions Are Being Deceived," and further setting forth the statement that said Local Union was being deceived by reason of the manner in which financial statements were being sent said Local Union by General Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., thereby causing dissension among the members and affecting the interest and harmony of the United Brotherhood, and committing an offense discreditable to the United Brotherhood. We further allege that the circular letter heretofore mentioned does indirectly, if not directly, accuse General Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. of dishonesty in their dealings with Local Unions of said Brotherhood and thereby constitutes "charges" against said General Officers, and in accordance with Paragraph I of Section 10 of the General Constitution the General President should order an investigation by members of the General Executive Board (other than the General Officers), and if the investigation warrants, charges to be filed against the General Officer or General Officers as per Paragraph I of Section 10 of the General Constitution.

(Signed)

O. G. SMOCK, President.
S. R. COOK, Rec. Sec.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 75, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

These charges and complaints provide for a trial of said Harry L. Cook and an investigation of the matters contained therein. The General President appointed the seven District Executive Board members to hold the trial and make the necessary investigation which is referred to in the complaint of Local Union No. 75. Said committee proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 24, 1920, and organized by electing Board Member T. M. Guerin as chairman and Board Member J. W. Williams as secretary. On May 25th the complaint was established by the appearance of S. R. Cook, Recording Secretary; O. G. Smock, President, and S. P. Meadows, Trustee, all of Local Union No. 75 of Indianapolis, Ind. The circular sent out by H. L. Cook was identified by the above witnesses as being received by Local Union No. 75, and Brother H. L. Cook admitted being the author of said circular.

Brother H. L. Cook, of Local Union No. 415 of Cincinnati, pleaded not guilty as charged and offered the following exhibit and statement, as per records, to justify his actions in sending out said circular letter to all Local Unions.

Brother Cook cited the following claims which he claims were paid to suspended unions:

Claim No. 36240.........	$300.00
Claim No. 36241.........	100.00
Claim No. 36258.........	50.00
Claim No. 36274.........	25.00
Claim No. 36225.........	75.00
Claim No. 36326.........	75.00
Claim No. 36361.........	199.50
Claim No. 36362.........	50.00
Claim No. 36363.........	150.00
Claim No. 36450.........	300.00
Claim No. 36451.........	50.00
Claim No. 36595.........	300.00
Claim No. 37007.........	300.00
Claim No. 37182.........	100.00

We, your committee, in order to make our report clear, find it necessary to call your attention to the following: Whenever a Local Union wants to submit an amendment to our laws it is necessary for them, where the approval of the General Executive Board is not desired, to have the amendment endorsed by 25 unions in as many States. When these endorsements are presented to the General Secretary it is his duty to have the same put in voting form and submit copies of same to a referendum vote of our entire membership, setting forth the date upon which the returns must be made to the General Office.

It is then the duty of the General President to appoint a committee to tabulate said vote. The committee to tabulate the vote meets at the General Office and organizes by choosing a chairman and secretary. It is then the duty of the General Secretary to turn over to said committee all returns received by him. The Tabulation Committee then has full power to pass on all returns received by them. At the completion of the Tabulating Committee's work they file a copy of their report with the General President. It is then the duty of the General President to have the General Secretary have the report of the Tabulating Committee printed and sent out to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood.

No General Officer has any voice or vote in how the said Tabulating Committee shall perform its work in regard to what votes shall or shall not be counted. The General Officers have no jurisdiction in any of the referendum returns unless a specific complaint is filed as per Section 9, Subdivision H, of the General Constitution, and in this case no complaint was filed with the General Executive Board.

In regard to the following Local Unions voting illegally — Local Unions Nos. 714, 967, 1283, 1534, 1008, 1033, 1542, 513, 451, 51, 188, and 135 — we find upon investigation that these Local Unions did vote in excess of the membership. It was, however, the duty of Mr. H. L. Cook or any other member of the Brotherhood becoming aware of these facts to immediately notify the General Secretary of the same and appeal to the General Executive Board for an investigation. Had this been done it would not have been necessary for Mr. H. L. Cook or any other member of the United Brotherhood to circularize the Brotherhood for funds to carry on an investigation.

The complaint also developed that death or disability benefits had been paid to the legal heirs of members and charged to the numbers of the Local Unions of which they were members at the time of death or disability.

We find that Local Union No. 522, of New York City, to which these claims are charged on our records, was suspended in March, 1919. Immediately following their suspension, President Hutcheson authorized Organizer Dan Featherston to take charge of their books and issue clearance cards to our loyal members, which required considerable time. Subsequent to their suspension several claims for donations were pending, which were not forwarded to the General Office until after the suspension had become effected.

The General Treasurer had been advised by President Hutcheson and our attorney that under the civil law the General Office was financially responsible for same, and that if the records showed the member in good standing and the claim legal in all other respects, they should be paid.

The following list of claims from the records in the General Office are self-explanatory:

Claim No. 36240. This claim was received April 24, 1919, from Theo. Young, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 522, New York City, properly signed and sworn to by the officers of that Local Union on March 10, 1919, and was for funeral donation upon the death of Joseph Vuillemot, who died from gangrene of left arm and right leg on February 7, 1919. The claim was in legal form and was approved on April 25, 1919, but inasmuch as Local Union 522 had been subsequently suspended, the General Treasurer was advised by President Hutcheson to send the check to Organizer Daniel Featherston, who had been assigned by the General President to transfer the loyal members of Local Union 522 into other locals, which he did, and Organizer Featherston was requested to turn the check over to the widow of the deceased, and the cancelled check on file shows that this was done. As Brother Vuillemot was a member of Local No. 522 at time of his death, the claim was charged up to that Local Union on our records.

Claim No. 36241. This claim was received at the General Office on April 24, 1919, from Theodore H. Young, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 522, properly signed and sealed and sworn to by Charles Morton, President, March 10, 1919, and was for funeral donation upon the death of Olaf A. Olson, who died December 15, 1918, from bronchial pneumonia. This brother was a beneficial member of over two years' duration and his beneficiary was entitled to $100.00 funeral donation; check for this amount was forwarded to Organizer Featherston to turn over to the beneficiary, Sanni Olson, wife, but inasmuch as the beneficiary could not be found, the check was returned to the General Office on December 29, 1919, and is now in the safe awaiting claim for same by the widow. The brother being a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of death, the donation was recorded against that Local Union.

Claim No. 36258. This claim was received at the General Office on April 26, 1919, through Organizer Featherston, and was for funeral donation on the death of Edward Larson, who died from pneumonia on December 12, 1918. This brother was a member for one year and ten months prior to his death, and as his claim was legal, a check for $50.00 was forwarded from the General Office, payable to his beneficiary, on April 28, 1919, and charged to Local Union No. 522 of New York City, in which he held membership at the time of his demise.

Claim No. 36274. This claim was received at the General Office on April 28, 1919, from Organizer Blumenberg, who had been assigned by the General President to assist Organizer Featherston in handling the affairs of Local Union No. 522 of New York City, and was for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Tanno Ynvonen, a member of that Local Union. Mrs. Ynvonen died on April 6, 1919, and as Brother Ynvonen was one year and seven months a member, he was entitled to $25.00 under our law. The records show that he was granted a clearance card in March, 1918, but inasmuch as he did not deposit same in any Local Union, prior to his wife's death, he was still a member of Local Union No. 522 of New York City. Later he transferred to Local Union No. 454, Philadelphia; consequently the check was sent to that Local Union, requesting them to turn same over to Brother Ynvonen, which was done, but as Brother Ynvonen was a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of his wifes' death, the claim was charged against that Local Union.

Claim No. 36325. This claim was received through Organizer Featherston on May 2, 1919,

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L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn. — Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. Fred H. Ferris, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Chas. Schermeister, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1315, Colfax, Wash. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. O. L. Crawford, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb. — I am pleased to inform you that our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.12½ per hour. H. Elwood, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass.—This will inform you that our movement for an increase in wages proved a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. J. D. Cowper, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Chris Kennaugh, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. R. G. Williams, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 1814, Huntingburg, Ind.—Our movement for better conditions was a success and our new scale is 75c an hour. Emil Berger, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1226, Manistee, Mich. — Our trade movement proved a success and our wage scale is now 65c an hour. Swan Nelson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.—Our movement for more wages was successful and we are now getting 90c an hour. F. V. Searles, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y.—We have signed an agreement with the Master Builders' Association for a wage scale of 75c per hour. L. E. Moore, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 683, Burlington, Vt.—Our movement for an increase in wages proved a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. Joe Fingere, R. S.

L. U. 1551, Three Rivers, Mich.—Our movement for an increase in the wage scale was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. E. G. Furtenburg, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in the scale was a success and we are now getting 85c per hour. J. L. Smith, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1637, La Junta, Colo.—This is to inform you that our trade movement went through without any trouble and we are now getting 87½c an hour. E. A. Vallow, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn.—Our demands for $1 per hour for both inside and outside men has been granted. George Chandler, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 648, Pana, Ill.—Our demands for a raise in scale to 80c an hour was granted. Ray Stech, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1155, Columbus, Ind.—We are pleased to inform you that we have succeeded in securing 70c per hour. J. C. Hager, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo.—Our new wage scale of 87½c an hour went into effect April 1st. W. R. Gibbs, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1133, Newton, Ia.—This is to notify you that our new wage scale of 90c an hour went into effect April 1st. H. E. Rasmussen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 428, Fairmont, W. Va.—We had no trouble whatever in getting our increase in wages to $1 an hour. Frank W. Riggs, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 499, Leavenworth, Kans.—All union carpenters here are getting the new scale of 90c an hour. H. F. Robbins, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass.—This is to inform you that our new wage agreement went into effect April 1st. All Contractors met our demand of a minimum wage of 85c an hour. M. L. Partenheimey, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.—It gives me pleasure to inform you that our demand for $1 per hour was granted. James P. Long, R. S.

L. U. 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.—This is to advise that our demands for 85c an hour was granted. Frank Nittmeyer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.—We have reached a satisfactory agreement and have signed up with the contractors for a scale of $1 an hour. Chas. D. Wilkes.

* * *

L. U. 2324, Dublin, Ga. — Our trade movement proved a success and we are now working eight hours a day and getting 80c to 85c an hour. C. C. Coble, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 407, Lewiston, Me.—This is to inform you that our demands have been granted and we are now getting 80c an hour. A. W. Abbot, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.—This is to let you know that our demands for $1 an hour and a 44-hour week has been granted. H. S. Weiser, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2257, Sedro-Woodley, Wash.—Our demand foı $8 per day went into effect April 1st. G. L. Rundquist, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 872, Ottawa, Kans.—This is to inform you that our increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour has been granted. Geo. T. Walton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1873, Valparaiso, Ind —We are working an 8-hour day and our demands for 85c an hour have been granted. Chas. Ludolph, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y.—The outside carpenters received their scale of 85c per hour without any trouble. J. E. French, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.—This will inform you that our scale has been increased to $1 per hour. J. B. Downer, R. S.

* * *

Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 50c per hour. E. J. Borders, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 1936, Sand Springs, Okla.—We are glad to inform you that our new scale of $1.25 an hour went into effect without any trouble. W. F. Ballew, R. S.

L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill.—Our scale of $1 per hour went into effect April 1st without trouble. Henry Kluth, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 918, Manhattan, Kans. — Our new wage scale of $1 per hour went into effect without trouble. F. P. Momzer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 681, Loveland, Colo.—This is to advise that our demands were granted and we are now getting the scale of $1 per hour. John H. Thomason, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz. — Our new scale went into effect April 1st, and there was no trouble whatever. Our scale now is $9 per day. H. J. Blacklidge, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Our new scale of $1 per hour went into effect April 1st. C. E. Solomon, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Regarding our new scale of wages that went into effect April 1st, everything is satisfactory and we are now getting 90c per hour. H. C. Otoo, Jr., R. S.

* * *

L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.—This is to inform you of the success of our trade movement. Our new scale is now 80c per hour. J. L. Geist, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1446, Albany, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. Louis A. Pfaff, R. S.

* * *

L.U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. A. L. Stormbrough, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 186, Steubenville, O. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 an hour. L. B. Smurthwaite, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $7 per day from May 1st and $7.25 per day from September 1st. W. J. Jackson, R. S.

* * *

Denver and Vicinity District Council, Denver, Colo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $9 a day. W. E. Shutts, Secy.

(Continued From Page 45.)

and was for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Karl Peter, a member of Local Union No. 522, who died on March 13, 1919, from influenza and pneumonia. This check was mailed to Organizer Featherston on May 5, to be turned over to the beneficiary, which was done and donation charged up to Local Union No. 522, as he was a member of that Local Union at the time of his wifes death.

CLAIM No. 36326. This claim was received on May 2, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Hjalmar Johnson, a member of Local Union No. 522, New York City. The records show Mrs. Johnson died on January 9, 1919, from pneumonia and as the claim was legal under our law, check in the sum of $75.00 was forwarded to Organizer Featherston to turn over to the beneficiary, which was done, and as Brother Johnson was a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of his wife's death, the amount of donation was recorded against that Local Union, notwithstanding the fact that Local Union No. 522 had been subsequently suspended.

CLAIM No. 36361. This claim was .received at the General Office May 8, 1919, and was for funeral expense incurred by Local Union No. 522 in burying the remains of Louis Kleinhoff, a member of that Local Union, who died March 21, 1919. The records show the claim was legal in every respect and was approved for the amount of funeral expenses, $199.50, and check was forwarded to Organizer Featherston, payable to R. Struing, undertaker. The records show that same was paid. As this brother was a member of Local Union 522 at the time of his death, the donation was recorded against that Local Union.

CLAIM No. 36362. This claim was received at the General Office on May 6, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of William Markkanen, a member of Local Union No. 522, New York City, who died on February 24, 1919. The claim papers were forwarded through Organizer Blumenberg, and as the claim was legal a check in the sum of $50.00, being the amount due a beneficial member on one year's membership, was forwarded to Organizer Featherston to turn over to the widow of the deceased, which was done, and the record of claim was charged to Local Union No. 522, as he was a member of that Local Union at the time of his death.

CLAIM No. 36363. This claim was received through Organizer Blumenberg on May 6, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Israel Spierer, a member of Local Union No. 522, of New York City, who died on January 14, 1919, from intestinal obstruction. Brother Spierer had been affiliated with our Brotherhood three years and five months, and his beneficiary was entitled to $150.00 death donation, and as the claim was legal a check for that amount was mailed to Organizer Featherston on May 8, 1919, to be turned over to the beneficiary, which was done, and as Brother Spierer was a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of his death, the donation was recorded against that Local Union.

CLAIM No. 36450. This claim was received from Organizer Blumenberg on May 15, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Michael Gimbel, a member of suspended Local Union No. 522, of New York City. The records show that Brother Gimbel was given a receipt for his membership book and was ordered transferred to Local Union No. 2090, but died before he could be accepted by them, consequently he was still a member of Local Union No. 522. Brother Gimbel was an old-time member and as his claim was legal, check in the sum of $300.00 was mailed to Organizer Featherston to be turned over to his widow, which was done, and as he was a member of our Brotherhood, apparently without a Local Union at the time of his death, the claim was recorded to Local Union No. 522.

CLAIM No. 36451. This claim was received from Organizer Blumenberg on May 15, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Kalle Niemi, a member of Local Union No. 522, New York City. This brother died on February 25, 1919, without record of beneficiary, the amount of donation due, $50.00, was made payable to Thos. J. .Gossen, the undertaker who interred the remains, through Organizer Featherston. The records show this check was cashed by the undertaker, and as Brother Niemi was a member of Local Union No. 522 and legally entitled to benefits at time of death, the record was charged against that Local Union.

CLAIM No. 36595. This claim was received at the General Office on May 22, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of James J. Daly, a member of Local Union No. 522, New York City, who died on December 17, 1918, from myocarditis. Mary C. Daly, the daughter of the deceased, being unable to get the officers of Local Union No. 522 to file claim after repeated efforts, appealed to the General Office, and Organizer Featherston secured the necessary documntary evidence in support of the claim, and as same was legal, check in the sum of $300.00 was mailed to Organizer Featherston, made payable to Miss Mary C. Daly, on June 2, 1919. As Brother Daly was a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of his death, the record is recorded under that Local Union.

CLAIM No. 37007. This claim was received at the General Office on July 16, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Richard Halligan, a member of Local Union No. 522, New York City, who died of tuberculosis on February 21, 1919. The brother was in good standing at the time of death, and a check for the amount due was forwarded to Organizer Featherston, to be turned over to the widow, which was done. As Brother Halligan was a member of No. 522 at time of death, the record was recorded against that Local Union.

CLAIM No. 37182. This claim was received by the General Office on August 6, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Barnet Katz, a member of Local Union No. 522, who died on February 13, 1919, from pneumonia, claim papers being forwarded by Organizer Blumenberg. The records showed Brother Katz to be in good standing and entitled to benefits at the time of his death, the claim was approved and check for the amount due, $100.00, was mailed to Organizer Featherston August 8, 1919. This check remains on our records as still outstanding and was evidently lost in the mails, so under date of April 28, 1920, the General Treasurer stopped payment on the original and issued a duplicate and forwarded same to Organizer Blumenberg, who turned it over to Mrs. Katz on May 13, 1920. As Brother Katz was a member of Local Union No. 522 at the time of his death, the claim was recorded against that Local Union.

Claim No. 36275. This claim was received from Local Union 823, of New York City, under date of April 28, 1919, and was for funeral donation on the death of Fritz F. Clasen, a member of that Local Union, who died on March 6, 1919, subsequent to the suspension of said Local Union. The claim was approved by the Local Union on March 17, 1919, and sworn to by the President and Financial Secretary on March 13, 1919. This brother died from arterio sclerosis and was a beneficial member for over twenty-four years in our Brotherhood, and as the claim was legal in all respects, a check for the sum of $300.00 was forwarded to Organizer Featherston, who had been assigned by President Hutcheson to take care of the affairs and property of that Local Union, to be turned over to the widow, which was done. Inasmuch as Brother Clasen was a member of Local Union No. 823 at time of his death, the record is recorded against that Local Union.

We find that Brother H. L. Cook, in his circular letter of March 26, 1920, in the heading of same, used the following words: "How the Local Unions Are Being Deceived." During the trial of Brother H. L. Cook he has failed to submit any evidence showing how the Local Unions are being deceived or by whom they are being deceived.

In the second paragraph of said circular he charges that somebody is doing an alleged dishonest act. During said trial Brother H. L. Cook has failed to submit any evidence showing any dishonest acts on the part of any of the General Officers.

In Paragraph 4 of the aforesaid circular letter, Brother Cook infers that all members of the Brotherhood were disfranchised except the General Officers, but failed to produce evidence to substantiate this statement.

We, your committee, in view of the findings, after careful and thorough investigation, find that Brother H. L. Cook is guilty of violating Paragraph B of Section 54 of the General Constitution by libeling the General Officers of the United Brotherhood and thereby creating dissension and mistrust of said officers among the members of our Local Unions, by charging that in the discharge of the duties of the officers they have been deceiving the Local Unions and that some of them are doing dishonest acts.

Therefore we recommend that said Brother H. L. Cook, of Local Union No. 415, Cincinnati, Ohio, be given thirty (30) days from the date that this finding has been mailed to him by registered letter to make a written apology and retraction of the accusations that the unions are being deceived or that any dishonest act has been committed by any General Officer, the said apology and retraction to be addressed to Mr. Frank Duffy, editor of "The Carpenters' Journal," and published in the same in the month following receipt of same.

Failing to do so within the thirty days specified, said Brother H. L. Cook shall be expelled from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and be deprived of all rights and privileges of same thereafter.

T. M. GUERIN,
Chairman.
D. A. POST.
W. A. COLE.
JAS. P. OGLETREE.
JOHN H. POTTS.
ARTHUR MARTEL.
J. W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The General Executive Board concurred in the report and recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, General Executive Board.

Trade unionism gave labor its first lesson in the approaches to democracy in industry. Never was there a time since unionism began when solidarity of labor was more necessary than now. Never was it more important for labor to be on its guard lest it be beguiled into trusting its enemies and neglecting its friends.

* * *

Labor has a right to high wages, a right to proper hours, a right to proper conditions, a right to share in the profits, a right to a voice in the conduct of industry.

* * *

These are moral rights; they are inherent. Whether they are acknowledged or not, whether they are granted or not, they still remain rights, because they are fundamentally human rights.

* * *

The Union Label is the medium through which the public may enforce its rightful power of arbitrament between employer and employe.

* * *

The instincts of woman and the interests of labor are conjoined in the Union Label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force.

If the packers will kindly inform the people in what measure they have helped instead of held up the people, the information would be gratefully received

* * *

Whatever efficiency and benefits, trust methods and monopoly have brought into being, were selfishly enjoyed by the packers alone, for no action by either packers or Government has ever, nor it seems, will ever, reduce the costs of meat to the consumer to a figure that represents an equitable proportion to the actual costs involved.

* * *

The profiteers have the Government bluffed, politicians hog tied and the general public just where they want them, as evidenced by the press statement, that while hide prices have gone down considerable, and skins are so plentiful as to be a drudge on the market, it does not encourage the hope of a skinned public, for even the slightest relief from the prevailing high shoe prices.

* * *

Political chicanery was so thoroughly exposed in Truman H. Newberry's virtual purchase of his Senate seat, that, coupled with his insolent attitude following his conviction, suggests that shame is something foreign to a politician's makeup.

* * *

It is conclusive proof that what was formerly regarded as an honor without price has degenerated into a service with a price destitute of all honor.

* * *

While the American dollar will buy 50 pounds of suger in Germany, it will hardly buy three pounds here—yet, the administration of the United States of America voluntarily committed itself to a program of action that would insure to the nation's citizens a reduction in the high cost of living.

* * *

That America's climate is conducive to the cultivation of the virtue of patience, is proven by the long suffering populace that is slowly awakening to the idea, however, that even virtues have their limitations.

* * *

Mr. Post will no doubt, be savagely denounced for speaking so frankly about the abomination practiced upon defenseless persons by administrative officials acting in the name of the people that pride itself on its love of justice. Will he be investigated? If he were the public would learn that many things can happen in America that we used to consider native to the arbitrary despotism of another world.

* * *

Superior Judge Works, Los Angeles, Cal., has announced his candidacy for the Appellate Bench because, he says, the salary of a superior judge, $6,000 a year, is inadequate for his financial needs.

* * *

This is the judge who issued an injunction against the striking ship yard workers last year, prohibiting them from "picketing" the ship yards in an effort to secure a little more than $6 a day.

* * *

When labor defeats a few of these gentlemen, the others will not be so eager to trample upon the constitutional rights of citizens who are compelled to fight for industrial justice.

* * *

The Union Label is the inspiration, the guide-post, and the rallying point of the energetic and conscientious women in every community. It gives us the Woman's Union Label League.

* * *

There was a time when Mr. Burleson's lead was so big that it seemed impossible any one would overtake him. That was before Mr. Palmer became Vice-Regent. Now Mr. Burleson is overtaken, passed and lost to sight.

* * *

None can hope to compete with Mr. Palmer. For sheer incompetence, for mischievous meddling, for bragging and bragging, for ignorance of fact, ignorance of history, there is none to touch Mr. Palmer. He is clearly the worst cabinet officer within memory.

* * *

The country wants peace at home and abroad, the abolition of all war-time restrictions, the restoration of civil and political liberty in all its fullness, and intelligent attention to its pressing economic needs. Only the party that can give assurance of these things will meet the needs of the awakening American mind.

* * *

The Union Label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society — namely, the women and children.

Craft Problems

HOW HOUSES ARE MOVED

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The science and actual practice of house moving is one which is in itself a speciality, being the outcome of the improvements of cities, the widening of streets, the erecting of better houses on occupied lots, transfers of property, etc., and is a familiar incident in connection with most all communities.

Let it be stated at the outset that successful moving is only accomplished after very careful thought and procedure, as it necessitates not alone a full knowledge of building construction on the part of the house mover, but he must also have a sort of native or acquired knowledge of the elements of mechanics and civil engineering. This is essential, because not only do statics and dynamics enter into the work, but the forces and mechanical powers as well. Houses being composed of many materials—details so arranged by man's skill that they form a perfect whole—are perfectly safe and secure while at rest and undisturbed; but should any lateral movement occur at their bases, their statical condition is immediately altered and their structure impaired. For this reason, then, it is imperative that the house mover should be a skilled mechanic, preferably a carpenter or builder and experienced in the work—that is to say, he should have worked under an expert or foreman on large and small jobs of brick and frame houses, for nowadays both kinds of structures are frequently moved.

Now, as to the tools and appliances necessary. I might state that successful moving depends on accurate and reliable machines, especially constructed for the purpose, and I will describe them in the way in which they are required, although the work embraces both skilled and unskilled labor, ranging from the ordinary laborer who digs, hauls and carries, to the carpenter, electrician and mason who complete the work and make all safe and secure. In addition to the ordinary simple implements of labor, as shovels, pickaxes, hods, wheelbarrows, crowbars, short and long cold chisels, saws, hammers, etc., there are several other tools required, among which are the following of unusual form:

First, there is the "pump," a technical term used to designate the builder's screw or pump screw, illustrated in Fig. 1, and which is used in connection with, and at the ends of timbers for the purpose of increasing their length by means of a long bar or lever. This indispensable tool is perhaps the most essential in house moving and raising, being used in great numbers, in lieu of wedges, owing to the fact that it is more powerful and reliable. In itself considered, it is a revolving power wedge and by reason of its form, capable of turning, provided it is properly fitted into the end of the timber, which must, of course, be of sound and solid wood. It is of such a movable nature that it may be applied either in a horizontal or vertical position, thus rendering it of the utmost utility, as will be noted as the article progresses.

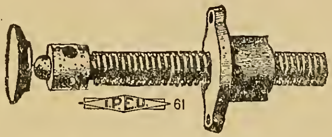

Fig. 1.—A Pump Screw.

The following list of manufacturer sizes will be found useful when purchasing apparatus for this class of work. The figures are applicable both to pump and jack screws;

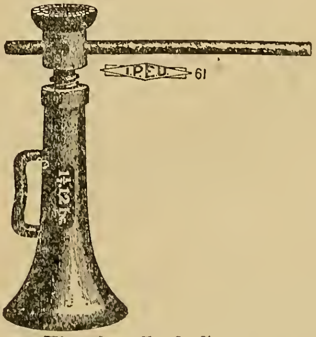

Fig. 2.—Jack Screw.

Manufacturers' List of Pump and Jack Screws

Diameter of screw.	Height of stand. Inches.	Height over all. Inches.	Lifting capacity. Tons.
1½	6	10	12
1½	8	12	12
1½	10	14	12
1½	12	16	12
1½	14	18	12
1½	16	20	12
2	8	12½	20
2	10	14½	20
2	12	16½	20
2	14	18½	20
2	16	20½	20
2	18	22½	20

Another tool of the same kind as that already described, though applied directly, is the locomotive or screw jack, shown in Fig. 2. This is worked like that shown in the previous figure, with an iron bar or lever. By reason of the probability of the ends sliding or slipping on the top plate, or the jack tipping on its base, this tool is never applied to apparatus or shores, except at right angles to the axes of the timbers, whether they be placed vertically or horizontally, but the ends must be kept flat against the face of the timber. In Fig. 3 is shown a "cant hook," used by the house mover in turning over the heavy timbers on which he supports and moves the building. In Fig. 4 is shown the builder's roller, of which he generally uses two, three or more for the purpose of transferring by rolling the aforesaid timber from one place to another, as the reader will learn later on. In the meantime he will readily appreciate the fact that the extra large size and weight of the timbers would necessitate the employment of a great number of men to carry them about, while the simple appliance here shown obviates any such performance.

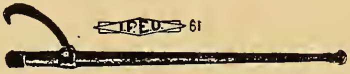

Fig. 3.—Cant Hook.

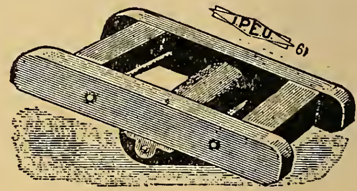

Fig. 4.—Truck or Roller.

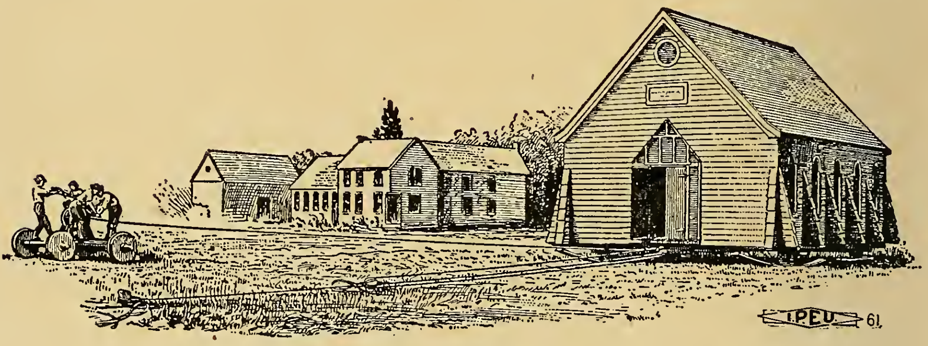

Fig. 5.—Method of Moving Light Frame Buildings.

Considering now the motive power required, I would state that primarily buildings of the lighter frame class are moved by man power applied to levers or ropes, in connection with blocks and tackles, acting directly with a pull and haul, or in the manner indicated in Fig. 5, with the assistance of a windlass or roller, either acting direct or with a pawl. Fig. 5 shows how a light frame church was moved, and at the same time it clearly explains how the apparatus was applied by man power in turning a fixed drum capstan, revolved by spur gearing and cranks. The whole apparatus is mounted upon a large framework supported on wooden wheels. The ground being of a soft, clayey nature, it was necessary to place upon it thick planks, to act as the surface over which the rollers upon which the building moved could more readily pass. This method being of an extemporized nature, can be readily adopted by carpenters or building contractors in the smaller communities, more especially as the appliance can be readily made by carpenters themselves.

There is, however, a cheaper and just as available power, always obtainable, and that is the direct acting horse-power applied to the windlass, or "crab," as it is technically designated in the United States, which is illustrated in Figs 6, 7, and 8, representing respectively side, end and plan views.

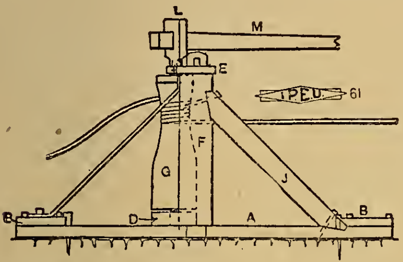

Fig. 6.—Side Elevation of Windlass or "Crab."

This machine, which is generally found in use in the larger cities and towns, is constructed for the most part of timber, and consists of a base or frame, "AA" and "BB," of 3 in. oak or yellow pine timbers bolted together, the transverse end pieces "BB" being notched down into the side pieces in order to prevent their racking. A third middle piece of oak, "D," crosses the center and is placed there to sustain the vertical revolving drum or capstan "G," which it receives in a central hole or pocket, "P." Two uprights, "FF," of 3x8 in. oak, are mortised and tenoned at the bottoms into each of the sides "A" and "A," and kept from jumping out by a wooden taper key driven into slots in the tenons underneath. They are also kept from racking laterally by the short angular braces "HH," shown in Fig. 7. These uprights are prevented from overturning by the diagonal compression timber braces "JJ," measuring 3x6 in. in cross section, which counteract the pulling strain by being notched and bolted to the uprights "FF" and sole piece "AA." As a further strengthener, 1 in wrought iron tension diagonal braces "KK," are sure on the frame and keep the strain as vertical as possible. The upper cross piece "E," of oak or hickory, is held in position by being mortised, tenoned and keyed to the side pieces, and in this, at the center, revolves the capstan "G." A semi-circular cut is made to receive it and it is kept in place by a wrought iron collar strip, which is hinged at one end and fitted with a slot, staple and pin at the other.

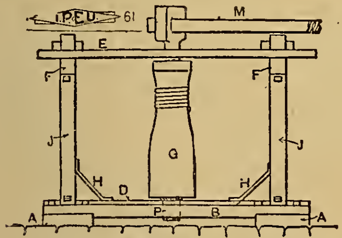

Fig. 7.—End Elevation of Windlass.

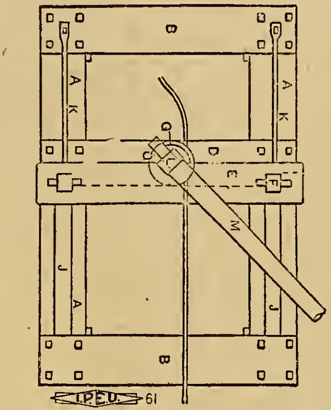

Fig. 8.—Plan of Windlass.

All the foregoing will be readily comprehended by a careful study of the figures, as the details are here presented in a way to show all the salient features. The drum of capstan "G," being subjected to great strain, is built up or turned out of solid piece of hickory, oak or locust tree, the latter being preferable on account of its density of fiber, which renders it les liable to strip or sliver under the friction of the rope. It is also preferable by reason of its smoothness at the bearings, which, of course, tends to greatly decrease friction. It should be turned or made smooth to about the form shown, but not less than 12 in. in the thickest portion at bottom, nor 8 in. in the thinnest at top. A collar must also be turned on the top and bottom, as indicated, to form a flange, and the bottom pin must be left at least 4 in., or one-third the diameter of the drum. The top pin, where it fits into "E," may be of the same diameter, but the top, "L." will require to be thicker, if the shaft or capstan bar "M," is to fit into the mortise as shown. Should its top end be finished square, then 3 or 4 in., will be sufficiently thick for the purpose. The object of turning the drum to this shape is to prevent the rope from slipping down; also to regulate the speed of the "move," which can be done by sliding the rope turns down or up, as required. The bar is made of stout, well seasoned hickory, running from 6 in. in thickness at the inner end to 3 in. at the other, and is either shaped to fit into a mortise on the drum head, as in the illustration, or made wide and mortised square to fit over it. It is equipped with ⅜x½ in. strips of wrought iron, to prevent its splitting. Its length is 10 to 12 ft., and the outer end is fitted with a ½ , galvanized wrought iron eye bolt or hook and nut, to which the whiffletree is attached.

The entire machine is fastened down to the street or road by long iron or steel spikes, forged somewhat similar to a railroad spike. These are driven home with a nail into the pavement or ground, depending, of course, upon the location of the moving operation. Of course, longer and broader spikes will be needed for asphalt pavement or clay, but small crowbars will do.

The blocks, such as shown in Fig. 9, are manufactured in the best manner and can be obtained in the following sizes and of the stated capacities, the lists being presented so as to enable the practical house mover to properly gauge what will meet his requirements as they occur. The blocks are strong and durable and have smooth and noiseless hardened roller bushings, being adapted to heavy and continuous work. The average for sale are as follows:

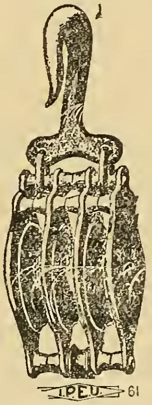

Fig. 9.—A Triple Block.

	Pounds.
Block for ½ in. rope	3,500
Block for ¾ in. rope	6,500
Block for 1 in. rope	11,000

Table Showing Style and Weight of Block, With Size of Rope

Style.	For rope diameter. Inches.	Diameter sheaves. Inches.	Length of shell, incl'di'g becket. Inches.	Weight each, Pounds.
Single sheave.	½	2¾	5½	3
Double sheave	½	2¾	5½	4¼
Triple sheave..	½	2¾	5½	6
Single sheave.	¾	3½	7½	6
Double sheave	¾	3½	7½	8¾
Triple sheave..	¾	3½	7½	12
Single sheave.	1	5	9½	9¼
Double sheave	1	5	9½	14
Triple sheave..	1	5	9½	18

(To Be Continued.)

Worn the World Over
For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old but makes many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.
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THE fire-proof quality of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles is not their only point of superiority. For example:

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(2) There is nothing in them to warp, crack, curl or split, because they are uniform in composition and all-mineral.

(3) They last as long as the building they cover.

(4) They are the most economical shingle when based on length of service on the roof.

Any carpenter or slater can apply these shingles over standard roof framing. There is, therefore, no excessive labor item in their application.

These shingles offer great variety in both form and color. The one-eighth inch thick gray, red or brown shingle, smooth edge, can be laid American method, as the wooden shingle is usually laid, or by the Hexagonal or Diagonal methods. The one-quarter inch thick, rough edge shingle, always laid American method, comes in Indian red, gray and several rich tones of brown.

The varying color effects obtainable render possible a great number of roof treatments to harmonize with almost any architectural scheme or environment. Such roofs are known as "Colorblende" roofs and these "Colorblende Shingles" are rightly referred to by Architects as "America's handsomest roofing."

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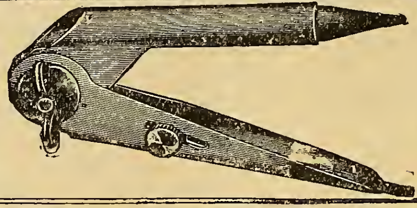

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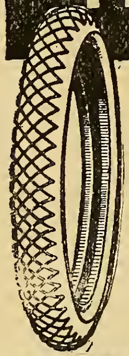

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30x3½	6.50	1.75	33x4	8.50	2.50	35x5	12.50	3.50
31x3½	6.75	1.85	34x4	8.75	2.60	36x5	12.75	3.65
32x3½	7.00	2.00	34x4½	10.00	3.00	37x5	12.75	3.75
31x4	8.00	2.25	35x4½	11.00	3.15			

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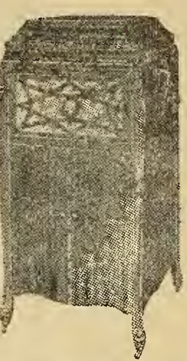

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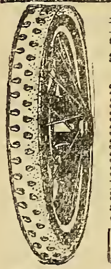

A puncture-proof tube FREE with every Kelly-Greenfield Tire ordered. Kelly-Greenfield Tires are reconstructed and guaranteed on 6,000 mile basis.

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30x3	7.15	34x4½	12.90
30x3½	8.25	35x4½	13.15
32x3½	8.85	36x4½	13.65
31x4	10.10	35x5	14.40
32x4	10.45	36x5	14.65
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In ordering state whether SS or CL is desired. Send $2.00 deposit for each tire. Bal. C. O. D. subject to examination. 5 per cent special discount if full amount sent with order.

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Send no money. Just ask us to send you either of these wonderful, dazzling, genuine Tifnite Gem rings to wear for 10 days. If you can tell it from a diamond, send it back. Tifnite gems stand every diamond test.

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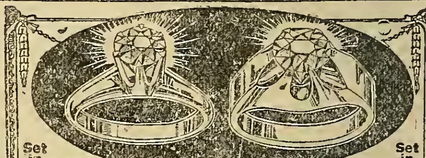

Set in Solid Gold

Set in Solid Gold

Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite

DON'T send a penny. Just send your name and say: "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days' free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit $4.75 with the postman and then wear the ring for 10 full days. **If you, or if any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back.** But if you decide to buy it—send us $2.50 a month until $18.75 has been paid.

Write Today Send your name now. Tell us which of the solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (ladies' or men's). Be sure to send finger size.

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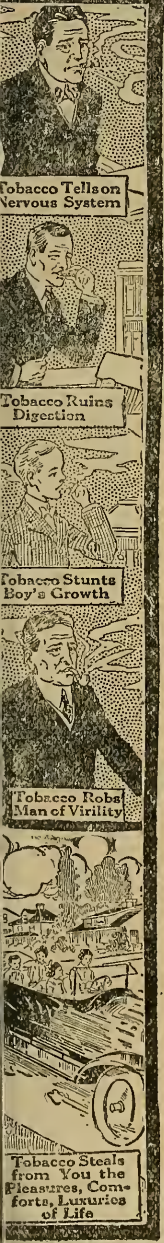

obacco Tells on
ervous System
Tobacco Ruins Digestion
obacco Stunts Boy's Growth
Tobacco Robs Man of Virility
Tobacco Steals from You the Pleasures, Comforts, Luxuries of Life

Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

Immediate Results

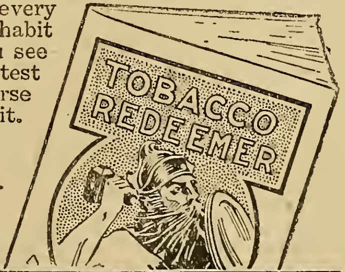
Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer** according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is the most marvelously quick, absolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.



Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If Tobacco Redeemer fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you from the habit.

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Please send, without obligating me in any way, your free booklet regarding the tobacco habit and proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the habit.

Name..

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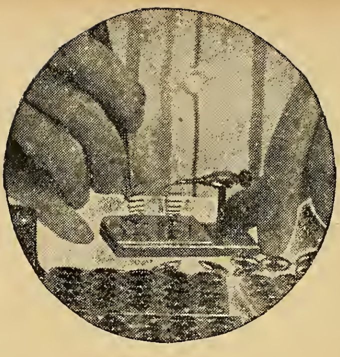

Testing the Ingersoll "Pendulum"

The "balance" in an Ingersoll corresponds to the pendulum in a clock. It regulates the time.

Now note carefully the illustration above. It is a "close-up" of the test of the Ingersoll "pendulum" or balance.

The balance in the frame is a master balance. That is, it will vibrate in a minute just the number of times that it ought to. When the photograph was taken this master balance was vibrating.

Look at the other balance which is held by the pincers in the inspector's hand. It is in beat. Its beat is being checked against the beat of the "master balance." If it is the same, the balance will be a reliable "pendulum" for the watch of which it is to be a part.

This is only one of the Ingersoll inspections. In the Reliance model, for instance, there are 127.

Then come the tests. All models are tested in at least three positions; the Reliance in six.

Do you wonder that Ingersolls, in spite of their low price, have made a reputation for accuracy?

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., New York City

Ingersoll
Radiolite

But accuracy is not the only thing you can get in an Ingersoll. In the Radiolite, you get 24-hour service. The hands and figures are coated with a substance containing real radium, which glows brightly in the dark. Fine for under the pillow. Lowest priced Radiolite, as illustrated, $3.50. Ask the dealer.

$1 Week

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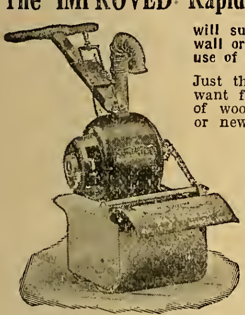

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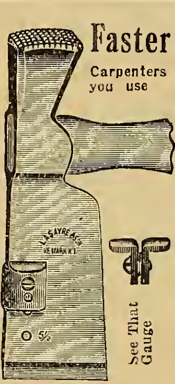
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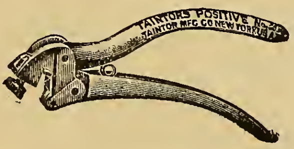
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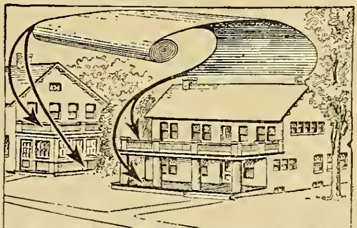

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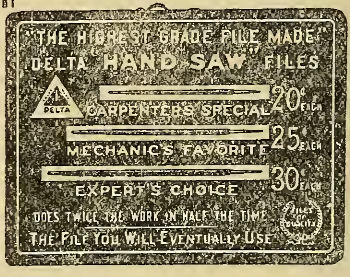
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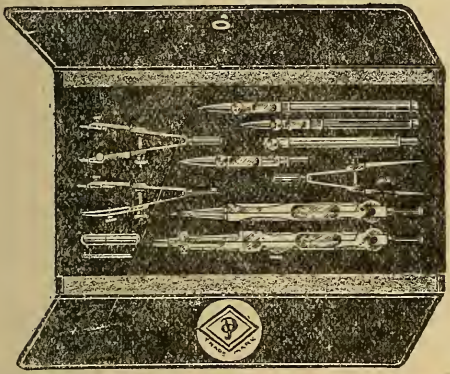

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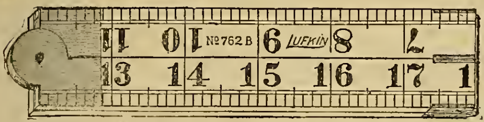

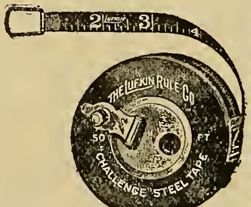

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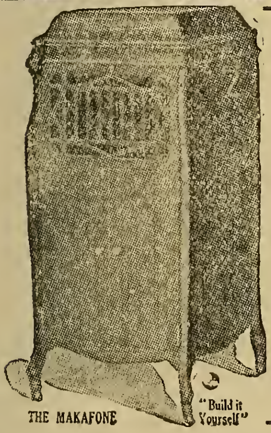

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On Your Footwear

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP Factory

Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

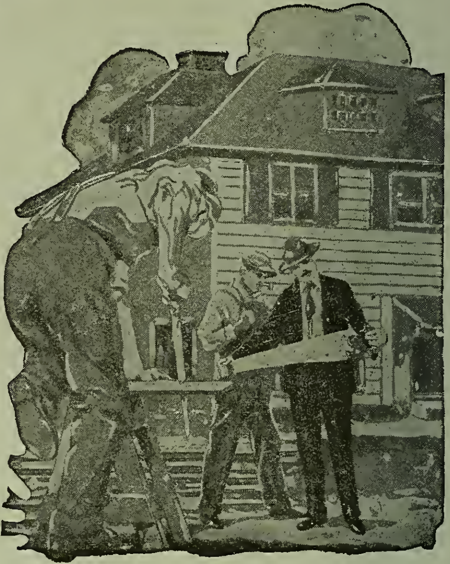
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

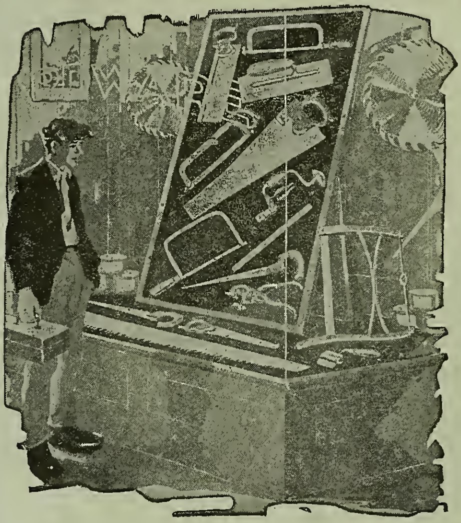
COLLIS LOVELY - - Gen'l Pres.
CHARLES L. BAINE - Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

ATKINS
SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Finest on Earth

YOU CAN depend upon the quality that you will find in Atkins Saws. They are the finest saws money can buy. Results speak for themselves. Try an Atkins, or better still, buy a set for your kit and you will find that you can do your work better and with less effort.





ATKINS Silver Steel Saws are used by Master Carpenters everywhere, and this fact in itself is a recommendation of their efficiency.

Young or old, carpenters who invest in Atkins will not make a mistake.

Send for Nail Apron; enclose 30 cents stamps and forward to Indianapolis.

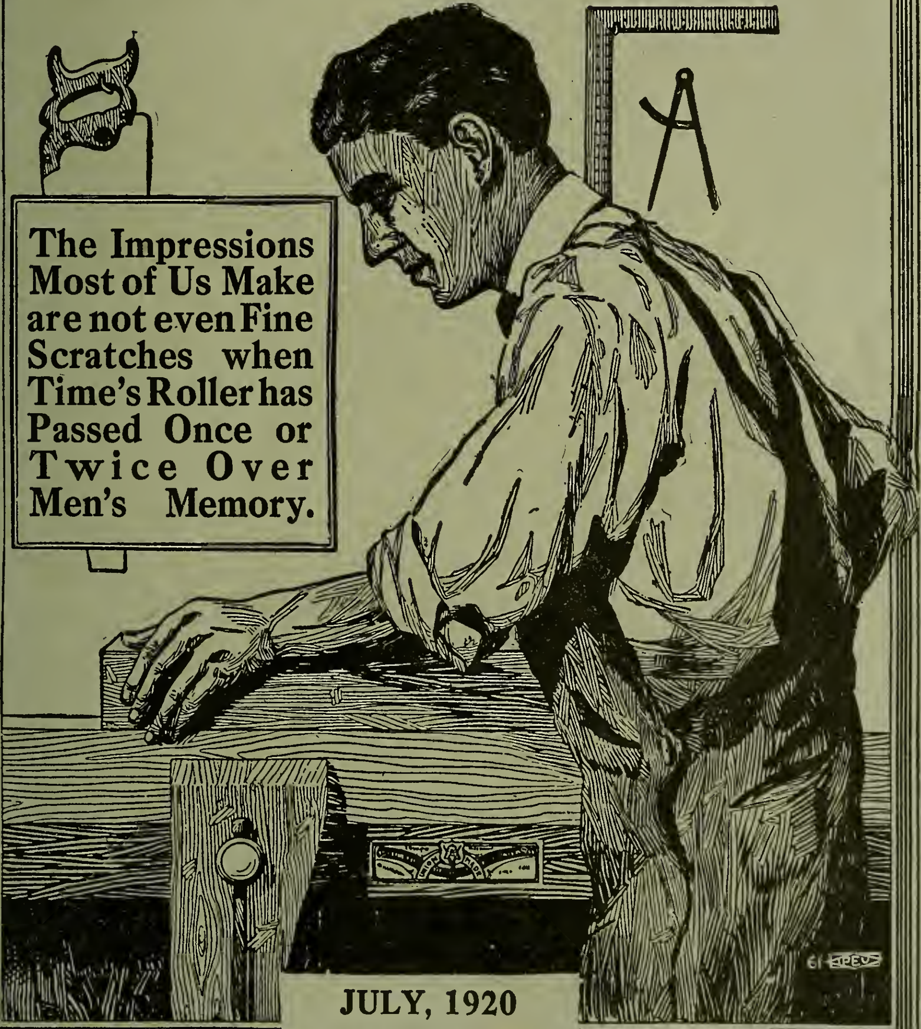
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
"The Silver Steel Saw People" Est. 1857
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ont.
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City

Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Vancouver, B. C.
Paris, France
Sydney, N. S. W.

The CARPENTER



The Impressions Most of Us Make are not even Fine Scratches when Time's Roller has Passed Once or Twice Over Men's Memory.

JULY, 1920

Blue Buckle Union Made OverAlls

From the ground up Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats are made for strength, for wear, for real work-comfort beyond any work-rig you ever slipped into.

Hard, continued usage will show how enduring are Blue Buckle materials and Blue Buckle Union workmanship turned out by skilled employees on a 44-hour week.

Comfortable stay-up suspenders, fly cut into the garment, and re-inforced back band that won't split are but a few of the Blue Buckle details that keep men buying Blue Buckles again and again.

Make Blue Buckles your next pair of overalls. *You'll* say they're the best overall buy in America!

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Va.

Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world

"Strong for Work"

Blue Buckle
Union Made "Strong for Work"
LOT SIZE

This ticket appears on every pair of the biggest selling overalls in the world.

Blue Buckle "Buddies" for children 4 to 16 years duplicate the men's garments in quality, pattern and workmanship. They're the best wearing play-garment sold in America.

Copyright 1920 by Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc.

Placing girder in hull of American merchantman in an Eastern shipyard.

Dependability

Keen Kutter tools can always be relied upon to give long and useful service.

They are built for the man who earns his living with them by men who have studied his needs for over half a century.

They have incorporated into Keen Kutter tools an excellence of quality and workmanship, and a correctness of design and construction, which only experience can give.

The result is perfection to the very smallest detail. Even the wedge in the hammer has received considerable thought. It is specially made in such a way that it fairly welds the head to the wood. No matter how much you pound, the head will not fly off.

Such working superiorities added to quality unexcelled fit Keen Kutter tools pre-eminently for the skilled workman's use.

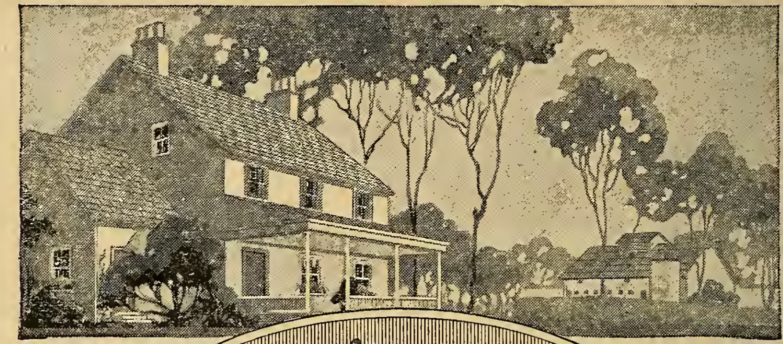
Simmons Hardware Company

"The recollection of QUALITY remain long after the PRICE is forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered —*E. C. Simmons.*

E. C. SIMMONS
KEEN
KUTTER
CUTLERY AND TOOLS

No. K611½

KEEN KUTTER



Barrett Everlastic Roofings

Quick Work Well Done--

When you lay Everlastic Roofing you can speed up the work without sacrificing either quality or appearance.

That's important nowadays when nearly every job is a "hurry-up" job. But it's only one of the reasons why you should use Everlastic Roofings.

Other reasons are: Uniformly high quality, moderate cost, wonderful durability, handsome appearance and the choice you have of either shingles or roll roofing—two styles of each.

Both styles of shingles and one style of the roll roofing are surfaced with beautiful red or green crushed slate. The other is our well-known "Rubber" Roofing.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings are carried by enterprising dealers everywhere.

The Barrett Company

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Birmingham
New Orleans Kansas City Minneapolis Salt Lake City
Nashville Syracuse Seattle Peoria Atlanta Duluth
Milwaukee Bangor Washington Johnstown Lebanon
Youngstown Dallas Toledo Columbus Richmond Latrobe
Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Baltimore
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sidney, N. S.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles

The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles

Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8x12¾ inches. A finished roof of Everlastic Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing

The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Illustrated booklets, giving full information, will be sent free upon request.

"You bet it's a Millers Falls

and it works just as smoothly today as it did ten years ago. That brace is a pal of mine — we've worked together till we understand each other. There's times I'm pretty cross — days when everything seems to go wrong. And then I pick up this good old MILLERS FALLS BRACE and slip a bit into its chuck and everything goes so nice that I'm glad I'm a carpenter and have real stuff to work with."

That's what Bill Gowdy will tell you if you visit the Fairbanks shop in Brooklyn. There are many more "Bill Gowdys" who will tell the same story of Millers Falls Tools. Whether it's a brace or a ratchet drill, a hacksaw, a mitre box, or some other tool that comes from the plant up in the Massachusetts hills, its owner has gotten real satisfaction from every hour of its use.

We have a Handbook for Carpenters and Mechanics that gives you a lot of information about things in general — and some about our tools. What do you say — send it? Today!

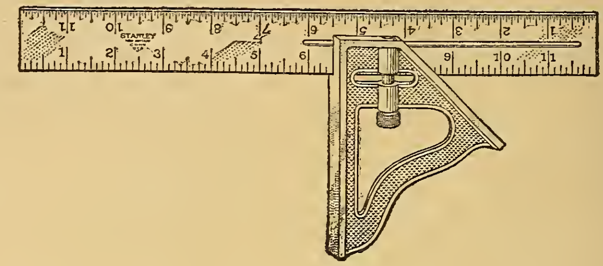
Millers Falls Company

Millers Falls, Mass.

Sole Distributors of Star Hack-saw Blades

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

Stanley Tools



Stanley Ajustable Try and Mitre Square No. 21

One of the handiest tools in a Carpenter's Kit. Especially useful for doing short work about windows, doors, etc., or in putting on butts or locks.

The Blade is adjustable and as it can be reversed, provides any size of try or mitre square within the capacity of the tool. In reversing, it is not necessary to remove the blade from the handle, consequently the tool is always assembled and ready for use.

The locking device is such as to insure the blade being firmly and accurately secured at any point desired. The edges of the Blade are machined, graduated in 8ths, 16ths and 32nds of inches, and the tool is square inside and out.

It is also an excellent depth and marking gauge.

Both Handle and Blade are nickle plated. Made in three sizes, 6-9-12 inch blades.

The low cost of these Squares will surprise you and prove very attractive to your customers.

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

SHEETROCK

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long.

Takes Any Decorative Treatment

THE fact that Sheetrock—the standard wall and ceiling material in unit form—can be papered, painted or paneled makes a strong appeal to the home owner.

And Sheetrock, enduring and rigid as rock, is fire-proof. It cannot warp, shrink, or buckle. It resists heat, cold and sound.

Further, Sheetrock is reinforced with the Patented U. S. G. Reinforcement for protection in handling, for extra nailing strength and for a tight-flush joint. It is easy to put up; it can be sawed like lumber; it can be securely nailed to the studs or joists and will not pull away from the supports.

Factory-finished in the mills of the world's largest producers of gypsum products, Sheetrock is in steadily increasing demand for new construction, alterations and repairs.

UNITED STATES
GYPSUM COMPANY
World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products
Dept. I, 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

New York
Philadelphia
Boston
Washington
Denver
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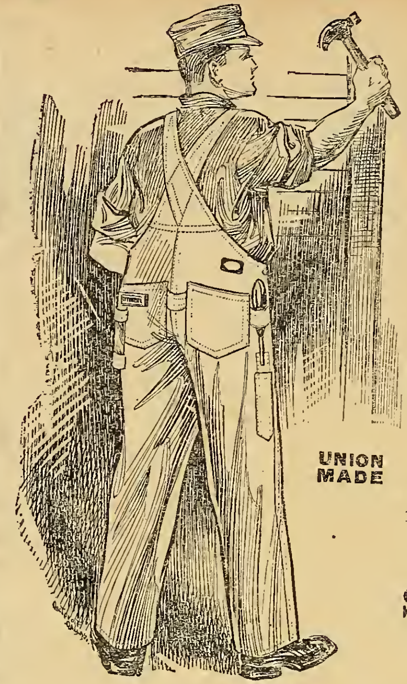
Kansas City



It's Made Just for the Carpenter

The **Interurban Special** Carpenters' Overall is specially designed to help you keep your tools right on the job with you and make your day's work easier.

It's made up of heavy white Boatsail drill and has the best of workmanship.

Here are the 12 Special Pockets:

Four Nail Pockets	Three Pencil Pockets
Two Front Pockets	One Watch Pocket
Two Hip Pockets	Rule Pocket
Try Square Loops	Hammer Loop

Screw Driver Loop

Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.25, and your money back if not entirely satisfied.

Mail Us Your Order Today.

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.
SHERMAN, TEXAS
We Make Every Pair Make Good.

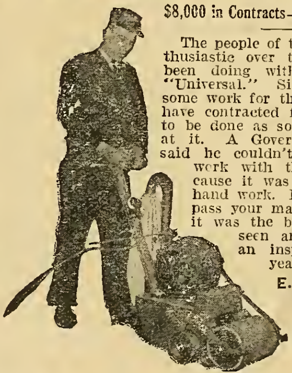
$30 to $50 Clear Profit a Day

as a Floor Surfacing Contractor

With building and remodeling going on as never before and with wages constantly rising it is impractical and impossible for contractors to scrape and finish floors by hand. This condition was foreseen years ago and has been met by the manufacturers of the American Universal Electric Floor Surfacing Machine. With this machine one man can now surface more floors in a day than five or six men could do by hand, and will do it easier and better. Machine is electrically operated and can be used on any size floor from a cottage to the largest auditorium. Surfaces floors to walls without hand work; old or new floors make no difference. Machine is simple, well built and requires no previous experience to operate.

The American "Universal" Electric Floor Surfacing Machine offers you the chance to get into a big paying business of your own with but a small investment. Every building is a prospect. Contractors and architects will prefer your work because machine leaves no sander waves or chatter marks. Leaves job clean—vacum fan deposists dust and dirt in bag. Machine will pay for itself first month and pay you a good profit beside.

What Users Say of the American "Universal"



$8,000 in Contracts—Government O. K.s

The people of this town are enthusiastic over the work I have been doing with the American "Universal." Since I have done some work for them to look at I have contracted for $8,000 worth to be done as soon as I can get at it. A Government Inspector said he couldn't compare hand work with the machine because it was far better than hand work. He said he could pass your machine's work for it was the best he had ever seen and he had been an inspector for nine years.
E. C. White, N. C.

$162.40 Profit First Job

The American "Universal" is a wonder. It hums along doing its work quietly and rapidly and is so easy to operate. It has earned me on my first job, $162.40 clear of expense. **W. A. Risinger, Ind.**

Does Work of Six Men

With an American "Universal" I can do more and better work than with six men. **J. M. Payne, Ohio.**

Wins in Competition

Your machine is superior to others in the way it stands up under severe service and does not heat up. It is also more powerful and more flexible and can be used on very irregular floors in old buildings to good advantage. **J. M. Davis, N. Y.**

25 Years Experience

I have been laying and finishing Hard Wood Floors for the past 25 years and I must say I have previously preferred hand work in finishing floors, not having been able to find a machine that would not leave vibration marks until I found and used the American. "Universal" Electric Sander. **Luther Robinson, O.**

Don't pass up this opportunity to get into a business of your own.

AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY
Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines
47 American Building
514-20 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

The *Most Comfortable* Overalls Ever Made

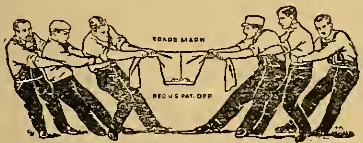
PERHAPS you've been wearing overalls that cut and "bind" at the crotch and seat, every time you bend or stoop.

Sweet-Orr Overalls *don't* act that way. They're *made for comfort*. They have the high rise and full seat that mean plenty of ease and comfort.

The big, strong, convenient pockets, too, are just what you need; two swinging pockets in front, a patch pocket on each hip, two rule-pockets—one on each leg—and a combination watch and pencil pocket on the bib.

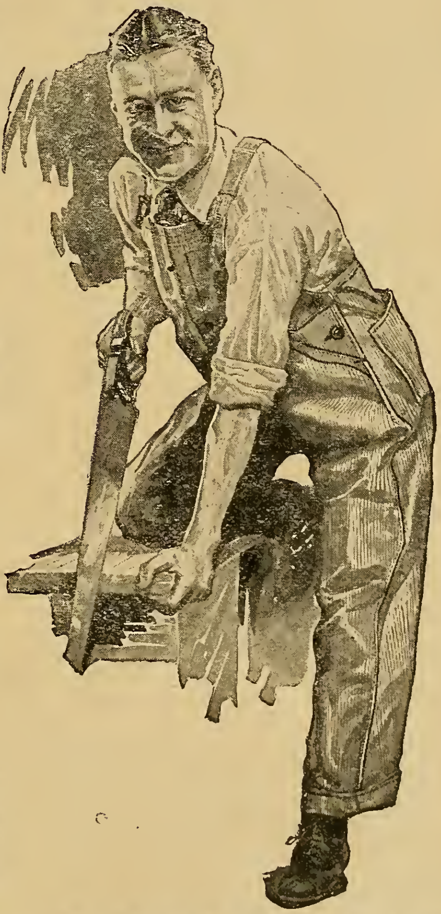
Ask for Sweet-Orr Overalls, and coats to match, at the store where you deal. If they haven't them, write us, and we'll see that you get what you want.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.
15 Union Square New York City


TRADE MARK
REG U S PAT OFF

The World-Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-of-War Trade-Mark

Sweet-Orr Work Pants and Suits, Corduroys, and Khakis are just as comfortable, long-wearing, and dependable as Sweet-Orr Overalls. And they are sold with the same famous old Sweet-Orr guarantee: Absolute satisfaction or your money back.

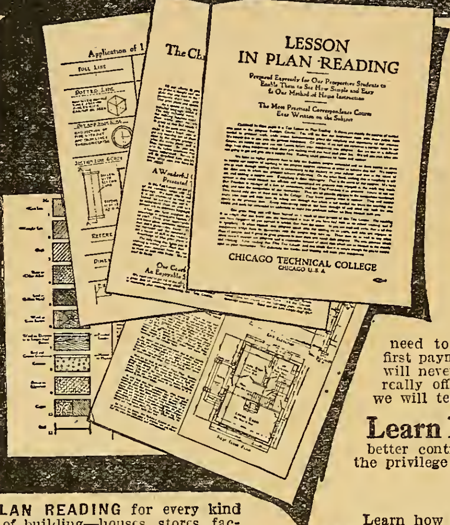


SWEET-ORR

UNION MADE

CLOTHES TO WORK IN

Free Lesson In Plan Reading


LESSON IN PLAN READING
Prepared Expressly for Our Prospective Students to Enable Them to See How Simple and Easy is Our Method of Home Instruction
The Most Practical Correspondence Course Ever Written on the Subject
CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
CHICAGO U.S.A.
Application of
The Ch

Send now for this FREE lesson which we will send to prove how quickly you can learn Plan Reading by our new easy method. Not a penny to pay for this lesson. Without a good knowledge of plans your opportunities are limited. The man at work doesn't get the chance to study blue prints or to have their meaning explained. We make the chance for you. We place in your hands plans used in actual building work by contractors in Chicago and other cities, and you get lessons by men in charge of building work who will help you at every step and make you an expert plan reader.

Builders' Course

On Easy Payments

Our Builders' Course gets right down to the things you need to know. And you can get it on easy payments. A small first payment when you enroll—then payments monthly—so small you will never feel the cost. At least send and find out what this course really offers and how you can make more money by learning what we will teach you in a short time.

Learn By Mail Use your spare time at home to learn how to be a better workman, a better foreman or a better contractor. And even after you complete the course you have the privilege of consulting us when you want suggestions.

WRITE!

Learn how to make more out of your work or out of your business by knowing more about it. Send for Free Lesson and this information—now. Just send request on a postal card.

PLAN READING for every kind of building—houses, stores, factories, schools, office buildings, warehouses, etc.

CONSTRUCTION. Frame, brick, stone, reinforced concrete, etc.

ESTIMATING. How to figure cost of all kinds of building.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING.

Chicago Technical College

639 Chicago "Tech" Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

What Is Nuxated Iron?

Physician Explains—Says Public Ought to Know What They Are Taking—Practical Advice on What to Do to Build Up Your Strength, Power and Endurance and Increase the Red Blood Corpuscles.

The fact that Nuxated Iron is today being used by over three million people annually and that so many physicians are prescribing it as a tonic, strength and blood builder in weak, nervous, run-down conditions has led to an investigation of its merits by designated physicians and others whose reports should be of great importance to the public generally. Among these is the statement made by Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and Westchester County Hospital, who says: "When one patient after another began asking my opinion of Nuxated Iron, I resolved to go thoroughly into the subject and find out for myself whether or not it possessed the real value claimed by its manufacturers and attested to by so many prominent people. This is exactly what I believe every honest, conscientious physician should do before prescribing or lending his endorsement to any product whatsoever. If an article is worthless we practitioners ought to be the first to know of it, and if it is efficient we are in duty bound to recommend it for the welfare of our patients. A study of the composition of the Nuxated Iron formula so impressed me with the therapeutic efficacy of the product that I immediately tested it in a number of obstinate cases. So quickly did it increase the strength, energy and endurance of the patients to whom it was administered that I became firmly convinced of its remarkable value as a tonic and blood builder. I have since taken it myself with excellent results. There are thousands of delicate, nervous, run-down folks who need just such a preparation as this but do not know what to take. Therefore I have urgently suggested the widespread publication of the sworn statement of the composition of its formula so that the public may know what they are taking. This complete formula is now to be found in newspapers throughout the country. It is composed principally of organic iron in the form of iron peptonate of a special specific standard and glycerophosphates, which is one of the most costly tonic ingredients known. To the credit of the manufacturers it may be said that they use the most expensive form of iron peptonate; whereas by employing other makes they could have put the same quantity of actual iron in the tablets at less than one-fourth the cost and by using metallic iron they could have reduced the cost to less than one-twelfth, but by thus cheapening the product they would undoubtedly have impaired its therapeutic efficacy. In my opinion a careful examination of this formula by any physician or pharmacist should convince him that Nuxated Iron is to be placed among the very highest class and most strictly ethical preparations known to medical science. It excels anything I have ever used for building up the system and increasing the red blood corpuscles, thereby enriching and fortifying the blood against the ravages of disease."

BOYLE'S BAYONNE
JBCo
ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

For Roofs and Decks of sleeping porches, conservatories, sun parlors, etc.

BAYONNE

HAS NO EQUAL

It is reliably waterproof and will not crack or peel.

Requires no white lead bedding yet lays flat.

Also for boat decks and house and cabin covering.

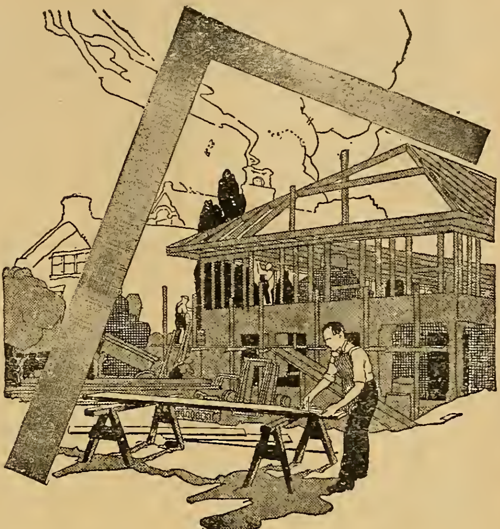
Write to the manufacturers for sample book "T."

John Boyle & Co., Inc.
112-114 Duane St. 70-72 Reade St.
NEW YORK
Branch 202-204 Market St., St. Louis.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS

NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH CHICAGO
NEW ORLEANS
SEATTLE SAN FRANCISCO



A Calculating Square

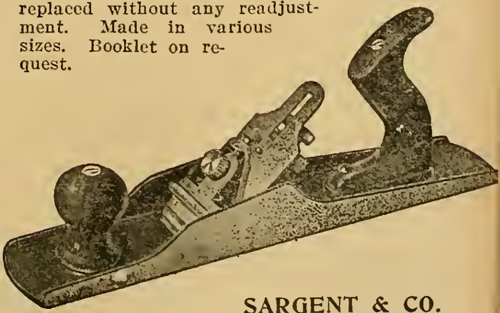
With a Sargent Framing Square the carpenter merely measures his Hip, Valley, Jack or common rafters and his square does the rest. It calculates lengths and cuts as he measures. No figuring on his part. No possibility of error. A lot of time is saved.

Sargent Framing Squares are made of the finest tool steel and carefully inspected for accuracy of markings. Owing to the great variety of these markings they are adapted for almost any purpose a carpenter might require.

A description of these markings and the uses of the various tables are given in the Sargent Steel Square Booklet. Send for one.

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

If you want a fast, true-cutting plane, just get a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane. This is the only plane on the market from which the blade can be taken, whetted and replaced without any readjustment. Made in various sizes. Booklet on request.



SARGENT & CO.
Hardware Manufacturers.
55 Water Street
New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE

You want a saw that you don't have to resharpen continually, a saw which does clean work and does it quickly. You are looking for a saw that does its part and does not make your back and arm muscles do all the work.

Hundreds of thousands of carpenters have found Disston to give entire satisfaction. The toughness of the steel, the hang and balance of the blade, the perfect set, the handle that really fits your hand—these things give you a saw that cuts evenly and quickly—a saw that stands up to the work.

Write for our Hand Saw booklet.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS INC.

GENERAL OFFICES: PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

DISSTON

SAWS AND TOOLS

THE CARPENTER

ntered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

. Monthly Journal for Carpenters. Stair Builders. Machine Wood Workers. Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

stablished in 1881
ol. XXXX—No. 7.
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1920
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Cry Of The Dreamer

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thought's endeavor,
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Let me dream as of old by the river
And be loved for the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

THE CLOSED UNION SHOP AND THE OPEN SHOP

(By Attol)

SINCE history first recorded the acts of man there have been two distinct elements in society, the wage earners and employers. Between them there has been a constant and irrepressible conflict. Ever since the introduction of the wage system the worker has persistently struggled for greater liberty. His instinct told him that his menial condition was born of injustice, and his reasoning impelled him to strive for freedom at almost any cost. Every advantage gained by labor on its onward and upward march has been stubbornly contested by capital. Slavery and serfdom gave way only after much effort on the part of the struggling workers. Slavery and serfdom were wrong, and, being wrong, had to yield to the enlightened views of the advanced thought that was stimulated by the demands of labor for greater consideration.

To secure justice the workers organized, and kept on organizing, educating and agitating throughout the ages. Time and again their organizations were declared illegal and brought under the ban of the law. The old-time artisans, or at least those of them who were free men, untiringly agitated to have these bans removed, and in time succeeded. To make their success possible they were compelled to form burial and benevolent societies, because labor unions as they were then understood were illegal, but the burial and benevolent societies were nothing more than trade unions in disguise, having for their object the abolition of serfdom and the amelioration of the conditions of the free men.

It being taken for granted that every concession secured by labor has been wrung from capitalism, and that every step forward has been bitterly contested, is it surprising that those opposed to labor at the present time should clamor for the so-called open shop? In some form or another those opposed to the advancement of the laboring masses have resorted to some subterfuge to keep alive the smoldering embers of opposition to unionism. Charges of all kinds have been hurled at labor unions. They have been denounced as arbitrary, illegal and curtailing the freedom of the individual. In line with these charges the union is accused of ordering a limitation of output on the part of its members, instead of encouraging workmen to give the best services of which they are capable. This is one of the reasons why employers say they insist upon the open shop.

It is true that in a few organizations rules obtain governing the amount of labor the members shall perform, but it is manifestly unfair to say that the unions are entirely to blame for the limitation of output on the part of the organized wage-workers. Wherever it obtains its introduction can be traced to the avaricious greed of the employer, who, anxious to exact the maximum amount of labor from his workmen for the minimum amount of pay, introduced the pacemaker. The pacemaker was an unusually swift workman. He was paid a trifle more per diem to rush the work and induce others to follow him as closely as possible. The practice of the pacemaker prevailed in slavery days and rules yet on docks along the Mississippi, where boats are loaded by negro labor. The result of this policy was to make life a burden to the average workman, who was driven beyond the limit of human endurance. The pacemaker was an industrial evil, and the only way that the unions could bring about its elimination was to give the employer a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Another of the many reasons heralded broadcast against the closed shop is that when an organization has jurisdiction over the employes of a factory it limits the number of apprentices and thus deprives the American youth of the opportunity of becoming a skilled artisan. In most organizations a reasonable proportion of apprentices to journeymen is permitted. As a matter of fact, the number of apprentices allowed is so generous in some trades that many employers refuse to hire the full quota of apprentices to which they are entitled, on the ground that they suffer a pecuniary loss in teaching them the trade.

Machinery has robbed many industries of the old-time skill required by the mechanic. The logical outcome of an unlimited apprenticeship system would be that boys would fill our shops and factories at a much lower wage than is now required by men. The men would be walking the streets in a vain search for employment. This might result in lessening the cost of production to some degree, and to that extent the public might be temporarily benefited, but society on the whole would lose more than it would gain. Admitting that it is an important question to cheapen production wherever possible, if the cost can only be reduced at the expense of American manhood and American womanhood it were much better that it be not reduced.

If the closed shop is to be superseded by the open shop, what will be the inevitable result? The check which the union rules have placed upon the unscrupulous employer will be swept aside. Under the union rules he has been compelled to pay equal wages with other employers for equal work, whether performed by men or women, thus placing all on a fair competitive basis as far as wages are concerned.

Will the employer benefit by the open shop and a general reduction in wages, which is the real object of the open-shop policy? Will he not suffer the cost of the fierce and unrestricted competition which must inevitably follow a condition where wages have no standard? Is it not a fact that this competition becomes fiercer the further down the scale we go? Were not the sweater and his victims the worse slaves to the competitive system than the employes of men and women who make the same grade of goods in well-lighted and well-ventilated workshops? Are not the closed shop and the minimum wage scale actual benefits to the employer who desires to be fair by placing his unscrupulous competitor on an equal footing? Is it not true that the closed-shop policy has brightened the lives of thousands and been of a decided advantage to the public in general? In this connection it may not be out of place to say that the only hope of protection against pauper wages and pauper conditions lies with the union. Otherwise the conditions will remain a standing menace to fair minded employers and their help.

Organized labor has in the past proved conclusively the advantages of the minimum wage and shorter hours by virtue of the joint trade agreement, without inflicting injury on the employers, the wisdom of the closed shop. Wherever low wages, long hours of labor and penitentiary conditions of employment obtain, there will be found the greatest opposition to the closed shop.

What of the union if the open-shop advocates accomplish their purpose? Will it not be driven to one strike after another, striving to again force recognition, so that instead of the open shop being an aid to industrial peace, it will prove just the reverse? The policy being advocated by some employers in connection with the open-shop campaign can never bring industrial peace. Where there are no contractural relations between employer and employe it implies a condition where there is no freedom. If the employer is to be the sole judge of working conditions, his employe is a serf. Such absolute power will be subject to great abuse and cannot last, and this applies with equal force to the union that draws up an ultimatum which it forces the employer to sign through a threat to strike. Either condition shows an absolute power, which opens the way to despotism. Can the employer be entrusted with such absolute and unrestricted power any more than the union?

The advantages which have been gained by labor unions have not been secured without sacrifices. They should not return to the old conditions without a struggle. They have paid too high a price for what they have gained to surrender it willingly. In other words, they have tasted the joys of a higher standard of life, and they should maintain and keep on elevating that standard in spite of the opposition of those who, by their greed and avarice, would seek to debase American manhood on the plea of cheaper production. The opponents of organized labor condemn it for their attitude towards non-members, and to protect the welfare of the latter is heralded forth as one of the numerous excuses for the open-shop policy. Friends of the Manufacturers' Association have eulogized the strikebreaker as a hero and censured union men for refusing to work with him. Organized labor wants the non-union man to be one of them. They spend large sums of money yearly in trying to teach him the benefits of unionism. Every time organized labor secures an increase in wages they help him and his family to secure a higher standard of living. Every time they reduce the hours of labor they lighten his burden. It is indisputable that his present social and industrial standing in society is due, not to his own efforts, but to the efforts of the organized toilers. The beneficent achievements of union labor are shared by him in spite of himself.

Nevertheless the non-union man is recognized as a dangerous ally of the unscrupulous employer, whose sole desire in establishing the open shop is to place his employes in a position where they will have to yield implicitly to his will and blindly obey his every order as the slave obeys his master. Hence it is that they refuse to work alongside of him unless he accepts the invitation, which is always cordially extended, that he become one of their number. The presence of non-union men among them jeopardizes all that they have gained, besides being a serious menace to their future development.

As to the strikebreaker, all the eulogies and ecomiums of laborers' opponents cannot make of him other than he is—an industrial traitor. Through him, more than any other factor, does the open-shop advocate hope to attain success. The strikebreaker is used to perpetuate pauper conditions in the woodworking centers of the North, child labor in the cotton mills of the South, and women labor in industries where life and limb are in constant danger. He was used by the mine owners in the anthracite coal fields in an attempt to perpetuate the truck-store system. As a matter of fact, this modern Judas is the instrument whereby the open-shop advocates hope to deprive the American of the proud distinction of being the most independent of the world's workers and reducing him into one of the most abject and servile of his kind.

Can there be such a thing as lasting peace between employers and employes if the conditions are to be dictated by either one side or the other? Can there be justice between the employer and employe if the latter is to become a mere automaton, and that is what the open shop would make him? Would not the sense of injustice under which men suffered in the past reassert itself and cause old contests to be waged over again?

That workingmen have a right to collective bargaining no fair-minded person will dispute. Indeed, there is scarcely any other way in which workingmen can make a bargain with employers. If the long-hour day was the rule, and one man requested that his hours of labor be reduced, the employer would ridicule the proposition. On the other hand, if the men collectively demanded a reduction of their hours of labor, an increase of wages, or any other concession that they thought themselves entitled to, the employer would at least give the matter earnest consideration. If employers have a right to organize, as they do, to protect themselves against bad debts, unscrupulous competition, associations from which they purchase raw material, or any kind of an institution the existence of which mitigates against their interests, then, surely, workingmen have a right to protect themselves against unfair employers and strikebreakers by uniting their interests and demanding collective consideration.

All that the workingman has to sell is his labor. Something that cannot be separated from himself and that has no right to be sold according to the iron law of supply and demand as commodities are sold. Labor is more than a commodity — it is pulsating flesh and blood. Its application is governed by an intellectual force that no material commodity possesses. The open-shop advocates fail to realize that as so long as intelligent ambition is part of human nature it will be impossible to make the wage-worker satisfied with conditions that are not reasonable or humane.

Were the advocates of the open shop honest, prompted by motives other than selfish, they would, instead of hiding behind a cloak of hypocrisy, admit that their hope was to at least make unions powerless, if not to entirely destroy them. If their honest desire was to secure industrial peace they would favor the joint trade agreement rather than the dissolution of trade unions. Wherever this agreement has been tried it has stood the test. It recognizes the right of both sides to collective bargaining.

When the open-shop rule had full sway in the anthracite coal fields, what was the result? Bands of Poles, Hungarians and Italians, who were willing to work long hours for low wages, were imported. The English-speaking miners were compelled to accept constant reductions until their wages reached the level of the newcomers. From their reduced wages they were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for inferior goods. Notwithstanding a law on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania, declaring the truck-store system illegal, it nevertheless flourished in some of the mining districts. Even laws enacted for the protection of labor became obsolete under open-shop conditions.

Many instances similar to the above could be cited to prove that the pernicious open-shop policy is one of the most dangerous to the welfare of the human race that ever engaged the attention of thoughtful men and women. Again, wherever the open-shop rule has been enforced by employers, the blacklist has been frequently and most shamefully resorted to. There is scarcely an advocate of the rights of labor, who has to depend upon his brain and brawn for his daily bread, who has not been compelled to suffer because of his activity in trying to strengthen the union movement. The pernicious blacklist has forced mechanics to leave their wives, their families and their homes for fields where they were not known and where they would have an opportunity of commencing life anew. Mechanics have been forced to accept work as common laborers, while many laborers, through the blacklist, have been driven to pauperism and crime.

The open-shop advocates proclaim the boycott to be dangerous, pernicious and inimical to freedom and independence, but as the limitation of output is the inevitable result of the introduction of the pacemaker, so is the boycott inevitably connected with the blacklist. The only difference is that the one is used for the purpose of destroying the opportunity of a workman gaining an honest living, while the boycott is used in the main for the purpose of compelling employers to concede justice to labor.

Does it ever occur to the illogical reasoner who advocates open-shop principles that the more thoroughly labor is organized the less liability is there of a strike?

When men are well organized and well disciplined, and the one is the natural outcome of the other, it is unnecessary to strike. The employer is willing to treat with a powerful and well-disciplined organization when he is unwilling to treat with a weak and irresponsible one.

Inexperienced organizations make the same mistakes as inexperienced manufacturers; but this is no good reason why millions of dollars should be spent annually in a futile attempt to disrupt labor organizations when they could be more profitably spent by the employing classes in trying to induce organized labor to meet with them in a spirit of fairness that would do much to establish industrial peace, rather than follow the present course which means a continuation of industrial war.

The fundamental principle of Americanism is individual liberty, which necessarily carries with it the right of association. If individual liberty is right, the open-shop policy of the antagonists of organized labor is wrong. Individual liberty and the right of association made the independence of the United States. Every step towards liberty and freedom has been gained through organization. The open-shop policy is wrong and retrogressive. Those who favor it, if they had their way, would reduce to serfdom the men who fought their country's battles, who made up our armies, who built our navies and who are responsible for the nation's greatness.

If all employers were just, and if the iron rule of competition did not operate to at times drive even just employers to extreme measures in efforts to reduce expenses by reducing wages and lengthening hours, then, in that case, trade unions would not be necessary, and the open shop versus the closed shop would not be up for discussion. But all employers are not just, some are not even honest, and the iron rule of competition is always operating in a way to force employers to do things that are not just and many times not honest.

Trade unions do not make the conditions; the conditions make the trade unions. Trade unions modify bad conditions, and all efforts to do away with them will prove ineffective. To ask trade unions to concede the open shop is to ask them to disband. To ask them to disband is to ask them to place themselves at the mercy of the bad conditions necessarily a part of an unscientific industrial system and to submit themselves to the whims and caprices of unjust and dishonest employers. It is not right to even suggest such a proposition. It is a waste of time and energy to attempt to enforce it.

Do you realize that every time you buy non-union made goods you become an employer of "scab" labor and therefore a labor oppressor. Buy only nionlabeled goods.

* * *

Thrift is the bulwark of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

OUR CRAFT LABEL

(By John T. Cosgrove)

THE Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the symbol of progress, power and success, and so with the splendid history of our Brotherhood, it is more than encouraging to know that because of the bringing into existence of the Label our organization has made wonderful progress towards a complete unification of our craft, as by its use our organization was able to bring the inside and the outside carpenters into closer touch and fellowship, one with the other, than could have ever been acquired without the great agitation which our Brotherhood projected in favor of having and using our craft label, and by that magnificent effort; our organization has and is making to bring into general use. We have bridged over to a great degree the terrible abyss that formerly existed between two important branches of our craft, namely what are called the inside and the outside carpenters, and one's memory does not have to go very far back into the history of our organization to discover what a marked division of sentiment there formerly existed between the carpenters who were working in the shops and woodworking mills, and the carpenters who were doing what we call outside construction work. And because of the seeming indifference of both branches, organization for quite a few years was much slower than it otherwise would have been had there been a more complete understanding of their dual interest.

Thanks, however, to the fact that the light at last dawned upon our organization, some years ago, that the need of the hour was the use of some symbol which would solidify and inspire our organization to work out its own destiny, so that there might be a complete unity of effort in the attainment of the ideals which our Brotherhood stands for, namely, the uplifting of the men who work at our craft, and in consequence of which we selected the Union Label to accomplish that object.

So we can now say with a measure of confidence that some of the power that we as an organization have obtained is largely due to the determined effort we as an organization have made in the near past—to weld into one great and complete whole our craft by the use of our Label.

Formerly our organization was always in doubt and uncertainty as to how far we could extend our power over the circumstances we had to contend with in relation to improving the working conditions of the outside carpenters, because we were never certain as to how, what we referred to as, the inside carpenters would act in relation to the effort for improvment, but as soon as our organizaion was able to impress the great body of inside carpenters and cabinet makers, who work in cabinet shops and in the woodworking mills of our country, that we as an organization had resolved to adopt and further the use of our Union Label, we at once began to see an increase in our power as an organization, because the inside men believed and saw a gradual increase in the use of our craft label, and the union shops and mills, through the influence of our United Brotherhood, and as a result they have stood loyally by us when we have made the many successful attempts to increase the power of our organization for its common good.

The great success that has rested upon the banner of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is largely due to the welding influence that the use of our Label has brought about, for in many instances how dependent we have been on the loyalty of the inside men, both as regards the supply of material and of men, which the employers have tried to use in order to frustrate our aim for complete success, but because the mills and shops adjacent to the trouble had been previously organized and our craft label had been put in use we were able to defeat the combined effort of the employers to stop the onward march of our organization towards those ideals that bring peace and happiness in the homes of our members, through the unionizing of the shops and mills, by the use of our label, which is now banded together in one solid body within our organization, those men of our craft, which a short time before seemed as though no human effort could bring together.

However, it sometimes happens that when complete success is almost within the reach of an organization or a body of men, then it is that they get weary in well-doing and as a result the progress, power and success of former efforts dwindle in relation with the increased indifference of an organization, and as a result it finally loses all that it had by hard struggles and great activities accomplished.

So it is with the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and while they, through their splendid efforts, have made brilliant success in unionizing the woodworking mills and shops and bringing into being the use of our craft label, yet there is still a great work to be done, and the Local Unions and District Councils must ever be alert and diligent in the great work of pushing our craft label to the front, so that eventually whenever we see finished material laying anywhere we can see upon it standing out in bold relief our Union Label, which bears upon it the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

And let us bear in mind that our Brotherhood is affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and that it is the duty of each member to patronize and encourage the use of the Union Label of all other crafts who are affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., for it is very easy to understand that if any one of the crafts or callings that use the Union Label are forced by lack of patronage to abandon the use of their Label, it gives encouragement to our opponents to destroy, if possible, all the other craft Union Labels, so the writer urges the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to do all in their power to make the use of our own Union Label successful, and help as far as possible other organizations to do the same.

DECLARATION UPON WHICH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR APPEALS TO ALL WORKING PEOPLE

THE abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

2. Free schools, free text books, and compulsory education.

3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.

5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, state, or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment one day in seven.

7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.

8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.

9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.

10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine, and home.

11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

More than three million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Architect Gives Startling Data on Lumber Costs

"Build your own home" propaganda stares one in the face wherever you may go, and were it not for the outrageous cost of building material it would be advice worth following.

According to Gordon M. Tamblyn of the Western School of Estimating of Denver, Colo., "lumber barons have their teeth in the necks of the home builders." Recently in his talk before a mass meeting of citizens of Denver he said:

"Higher wages are the result of the high cost of living, not the cause of it. Wages are simply lagging along behind the large increases in other costs."

In speaking of the lumber situation, he said:

"Let us send a posse of investigators consisting of law-abiding, home-loving American citizens, and clear the lumber road of parasites that infest it. Then we will see peace and the wheels of industry will again move forward.

"Wage increases will never solve the present unrest so long as profiteering in common commodities keeps up at the present scale, and the worker's wage is based on the exact cost of existence without a dollar set aside for a rainy day. The purchasing value of the workman's dollar is at a low ebb, and in spite of the seeming high wages the average worker finds it almost impossible to live in decency."

Mr. Tamblyn gave an illustration of the high school building built in Colorado in 1918, containing 150,000 feet of dimension lumber and sheathing and 30,000 feet of maple flooring. "This material," he said, "would cost $12,000 more than in 1914. An increase in this period of carpenters' wages amounts to $960, compared with the $12,000 the lumber interests get.

"The entire cost of the carpenters' labor on this building at the increased scale of wages asked, $1.12½ per hour, would be $5,962.50, or $37.50 less than the raise in the cost of the maple flooring alone.

"The lumber and mill work for this building, as of prices April 2, has jumped approximately $22,000, with which Denver tradesmen have nothing to do whatever."

This amount would be sufficient to raise the salaries of ten teachers $25 a month each for the next seven years and leave a balance of $100, together with the interest and compound interest accrued on this money.

When prices are fixed by a combine whose greed for gold grows to such proportions that the last pound of flesh is exacted from the one who needs must build a home, then it becomes a menace to our peace and prosperity.

He also said: "The public is continually being 'fed up' with the notion that labor is to blame, who, when labor jumps one dollar the profiteers immediately raise prices in hundreds and thousands."

Tamblyn declared he could buy $70 Oregon lumber, ship it to Denver, cut it up into lath with the labor of a carpenter, pay $3 a day for the rental of a buzz saw and gasoline and save $300 on 120,000 lath at the prices lath bring in Denver.

The foregoing are only a few of the figures presented by Mr. Tamblyn showing how the lumber barons are gouging the public, and we cannot help but feel that anything which tends to destroy the home is dangerous to democracy. "The road to Jericho was notorious for its thieves and robbers," so is the road between the citizens of the United States and the forests God planted.

* * *

The U. B. a Power to Reckon With.

It would be well if the human ostriches in our craft, who persistently refuse to realize the benefit to be derived from membership in the U. B., were to take to heart the fact that the Brotherhood, the country over, has become a great power. A carpenter without a union card has a hard row to hoe nowadays if he becomes a traveling journeyman.

Wherever he goes he is confronted by a challenge to show his credentials—to prove that he has assisted to improve the working conditions of the men in the craft. If he is unable to prove his worth and good faith he receives little satisfaction.

And that condition is right and just. The carpenter receives nothing that he does not struggle for, and those who haven't got the courage and manliness to make a fight for better conditions, but who prefer to play the sponge and expect others to wage their battles are not very much account.

In this day, anyone can see that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the non-union carpenter to ignore the union and to succeed as a craftsman independent of it. This is the day and age of unionism, and those who expect security by hiding their heads in the shifting sands of open-shop opportunism are living in false hopes.

* * *

Beaver Board and Vulcanite Consolidate

In recent letters to the trade the Beaver Board Companies, Buffalo, N. Y., announce that the Beaver Board and Vulcanite sales forces have been consolidated, and that in the future both products will be sold by the Beaver Board sales force. Vulcanite Roofing, the announcement states, will be handled by the Roofing Division of the Beaver Board Companies under the direction of Mr. Frank L. Campbell, sales manager, and the sales administration offices of the Vulcanite Roofing Company will be moved to Buffalo, N. Y.

Direct communication with the trade will be maintained through the fifteen district sales offices of the Beaver Board Companies, located at convenient points throughout the country.

District sales offices are located at Boston, New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver and San Francisco, and a new one has recently been opened at Cincinnati, O. With these extensive facilities available the Beaver Board Companies are prepared to give overnight a convenient mail service to any section of the country, and it is felt that the trade everywhere can be given unusually prompt and efficient care.

Vulcanite Roofing has six factories, located at Albany, N. Y.; Franklin, O.; Anderson, Ind.; Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco, thus insuring short freight hauls and reasonable rates to every section of the country. Under Beaver Board management these production facilities are being further expanded and extensive improvements made in many of these plants. The sales of Vulcanite have been for many months far in excess of the supply, and it is planned to build up the manufacturing end to care for any possible demand.

* * *

Report of P. H. McCarthy

The report of President P. H. McCarthy to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Building Trades Council held at Bakersfield, Cal., March 16th, is well worthy of attention, as it deals with momentous problems of paramount importance, both to the employer and employe, in an intelligent and concise manner.

Mr. McCarthy, after a glowing and brilliant tribute to the city of Bakersfield, telling in his own inimicable way, of the many advantages its citizens enjoy; its admirable climate and natural resources, goes into general conditions concerned in the building industry and in the work of reconstruction which is being accomplished because of the spirit of co-operation which is being manifested throughout the state. He says:

"During the war the building artisans, mechanics and laborers, acting in concert with their employers, devoted all of their energies to the titanic struggle in which we were engaged, to the end that our beloved country should subdue the enemies who were seeking to destroy it. Now that victory has been won, it is meet that the same concurrent effort should subsist and exerts its benign inence in the advancement of the great rk which confronts us.

"Unfortunately the mutuality to which we have averted has not been unanimous. Certain misguided employers, seeking immediate advantage with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences, began exploiting the public and reaped the rich harvest to which they had looked forward with covetous eyes. The ever increasing cost of living was viewed with indifference by these opportunists. They refused to recognize the world-old economic truth that, in the last analysis, it is the wage earner who pays the toll."

In considering the causes for the high cost of living, he says:

"Indirectly, the income tax law has contributed something to this condition. Upon the adoption of this law, the wily manufacturers proceeded to shift to the shoulders of the consumers the new burden of taxation by increasing their already enormous profits to an amount not only to meet the tax, but to secure for themselves additional profits. The income tax law has failed of its purpose and it only adds to the plight of the distressed consumers. It is lamentable, indeed, that labor is not in the position of the more fortunate manufacturer, who is able to say to a prospective purchaser, 'Take my merchandise at my price, or do not take it at all.' "

In his report he emphasizes the inestimable benefits which have been conferred upon trade unionism in general and the building trade in particular by the conduct of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and pays tribute in glowing terms to their executive officers, General President William L. Hutcheson and General President P. J. Morrin.

Space does not permit us to go into detail, as we would like, in reviewing the many things of interest to Organized Labor which is so cleverly dealt with by Mr. McCarthy in his report, but we would be remiss were we to fail to add that he covers the subjects therein with a masterly insight that shows deep and careful deliberation and in a language that makes one think the "Blarney Stone" has had a recent visitor.

Do You Get Your Journal Promptly?

If Not—Here's the Reason

Because Uncle Sam doesn't pay enough wages to attract sufficient help, the Chicago Post Office is jammed with piles of second class and third calss mail matter. The small force of overworked postal employes are doing the best they can to keep this avalanche of publications on the move, but they say they are three weeks behind schedule. The Postal Department, not the rail or express strike, is responsible for this condition which has existed for many months.

The "Literary Digest" has this to say:

"The postal service is being crippled by wholesale resignations. It is becoming impossible to induce competent men or women to fill vacancies. In the New York Post Office alone more than five hundred resignations have occurred in five months. False economy is destroying all efficiency, and threatening a collapse of the service. Time and energy that ought to be given to handling the mail is diverted to instructing and managing a shifting, dissatisfied organization. The same thing is true in all parts of the country."

"Consider the kind of man our Post Office demands as clerk. His work is highly specialized and complex; he must be skilled by long and intensive training and steady, memorizing thousands of facts, intricate systems of classifications, and many methods used in banking, insurance and commercial business. He must be familiar with the postal laws and regulations, filling a volume of 1,700 sections. All this study and preparation must be in his own time and at his own expense. And when he stands in his hard-earned place, a full-equipped postal expert in the employ of the American people, he has paid less than the common unskilled day laborer on the streets."

* * *

Construction Engineers Combine

We have just received notice of the combination of the organization of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., and Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., the new company to be known under the name of Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., with offices at 61 Broadway, New York City. It is believed that the new organization will become one of the largest and most successful in the construction and engineering business. From the fact that they have been fair to Organized Labor in the past we wish them every success

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by the Connecticut State Council:

Amend Paragraph A, Section 27, by striking out the word "obligatory" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "compulsory," last two lines of said section to read as follows: "It shall be compulsory on all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council."

CONNECTICUT STATE COUNCIL.
By George Chandler, Sec.
(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local Union No. 881, Massilon, Ohio:

Amend Section 42, Paragraph L, so as to read: "An apprentice of good moral character, between the ages of 17 and 30 years, may be admitted as a semi-beneficial member, and after having served four years as such and qualifying in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall be classed as a full beneficial member and entitled to the donation prescribed for beneficial members, and notification of his transfer to the beneficial class shall be forwarded to the General Secretary for record in the next monthly report.

LOCAL UNION 881.
By John Harmon, P. H. Walker.
(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Substitute for Paragraph C, Sec. 46.

A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, and not desiring to transfer his membership, may have a working card issued to him by the Local Union or District Council where he secures work. Any traveling brother who desires a working card must produce a clear paid-up membership due book before he can receive a working card.

The charge for such working card to a traveling brother shall be determined by the Local Union or District Council in their By-Laws, and there shall be no discrimination in the price of working cards for traveling brothers who do not wish to transfer their membership.

Endorsed by Locals No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; No. 251, Kingston, N. Y.; No. 323, Beeson, N. Y., and No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Texas State Council, Dallas, Texas:

Amend Section 15 by striking out Paragraphs A and B and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 15. There shall be seven divisions of the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, and one member of the General Executive Board shall be elected from each division as follows:

Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

District No. 3 shall consist of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

Division No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Porto Rico and Cuba.

Division No. 5 shall consist of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and the Republic of Mexico.

Division No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Alaska and British Columbia.

Division No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada, except the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Newfoundland.

Amend Section 27 by striking out the word "obligatory" in Line 14 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "compulsory."

R. E. ROBERTS, Sec.-Treas.

(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local No. 103 of Birmingham, Ala.:

To amend the General Constitution by striking out Section 9, Paragraph A, and Section 15, Paragraph A, and inserting the following:

Section 9, Paragraph A:

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer, to be elected by a general referendum vote, and an Executive Board of one member from each division of the United Brotherhood elected by a referendum vote of the members of their respective division, who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective Unions.

Section 15, Paragraph A:

There shall be seven divisions of the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, and one member of the General Executive Board shall be elected by a referendum vote of the members of their respective divisions, as follows:

LOCAL UNION 103.

By H. S. Marston, President; J. A. Calhoun, Secretary.

(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

To the officers and delegates of the General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September, 1920:

Whereas, It has been a hardship, in fact an impossibility, for men of the smaller Locals to send representatives to the General Convention in the past, and

Whereas, Each member of the United Brotherhood contributes the same per capita tax toward the support of the General Office and should have the same representation, and

Whereas, It is one of the fundamental laws of our country that there shall be no taxation without representation, therefore be it

Resolved, That a provision be made, in our General Constitution, for the General Office to pay the expenses of one delegate from each Local Union, and if there are 400,000 members in good standing, five (5) cents per month per member per capita tax would in four years yield the sum of $960,000; that sum if divided among 2500 Local Unions would give each the sum of $384, which would be ample to pay the expenses of one delegate from the most distant Local in the United States and Canada and would of course be far more than enough to pay the expenses of the closer ones; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special assessment of five (5) cents per month per member of per capita tax be set aside to enable the General Office to pay the expenses of one delegate from each Local Union to our General Conventions, whatever surplus remains after doing so to revert to the General Fund of the General Office; large Locals to retain the same rates of representation as at present, but all above one delegate from each Local to be at expense of Local sending same.

Submitted by Local No. 881, Massillon, Ohio.

JOHN HARMON.
P. H. WALKER.

(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment to the General Constitution was submitted by Local Union 298, Long Island City, N. Y.:

Change Section 43, Paragraph B, to read: "Initiation shall not be less than ten dollars ($10), in place of five dollars ($5) as at present."

Change Section 43, Paragraph G, to read: "Shall be admitted as an honorary member at the constitutional fee of ten dollars ($10)."

New Paragraph, Section 43: "Initiation fee for apprentices to be five dollars ($5)."

LOCAL UNION 298.
By John Toogood, R. S.

(Seal)

Amendment to the General Constitution

District Council of Atlanta and vicinity submits the following amendment: Commencing after the word "citizenship" in the sixth line of Section 9, Paragraph "K," the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "he." After the word "office" in the seventh line of said paragraph, add "and a qualified voter in the city, county and state in which his Local is located," making the latter part of the paragraph, commencing after "citizenship" read as follows: "he must be a citizen in the county in which he holds office, and a qualified voter in the city, county and state in which his Local is located."

(SEAL) By: G. L. ADAMS, Sec.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local Union No. 16 of Springfield, Ill.

"Whereas, It is at times difficult for members on account of disability or advancing age, to pay dues and assessments; therefore be it

Resolved, That a new paragraph be added to Section 52 of our General Constitution to read: "A member who has been disabled by reason of sickness or accident, or has reached the age of sixty years, shall be exempt from all dues and assessments. He shall retain all working privileges, being granted a Working Card. He shall also retain his full beneficial standing as it was at time of exemption from dues and assessments.

LOCAL UNION NO. 16.
By:
JOHN DICK.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The Tennessee State Council, Nashville, Tenn., submitted the following amendment:

Amend Section 42, Paragraph "L," so as to read "between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five" instead of "between seventeen and twenty-two."

Whereas, We believe it would be for the interest of the United Brotherhood in general to change the Constitution so that men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five could be admitted to membership as semi-beneficial members. There are hundreds of men throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood who are past the age of twenty-two who would become members of the United Brotherhood if they were permitted to come in as semi-beneficial members, but under the existing laws they can be admitted only as beneficial members.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The Ohio State Council, Cleveland, O., submitted the following amendment:

Amend Section 18 by striking out of Paragraph "E" the last part that reads, "and no member shall be eligible as a Delegate who is or has been three months prior to the holding of the Convention in the employ of the United Brotherhood as an organizer." We feel that these words cast a reflection on every member who is in the employ of the United Brotherhood as an organizer and also deprives them of their constitutional right to be elected by their Local Union as delegates to the Conventions of the Brotherhood.

ARNOLD BILL, Secretary.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

L. U. 881, Massillon, O., submits the following amendment:

Whereas, Many death claims are sent to the General Office wherein the causes for the disallowed are so apparent that it is a waste of time for the General Office to be bothered with them; such as three months in arrears, six months in arrears, one year delay and many others, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a complete list of the causes for disapproval be published in the General Constitution and whenever a claim is presented to a Local, wherein single causes for disapproval exists beyond a doubt, that the beneficiary be so informed by the officers of the Local Union and the claim dismissed without action of the General Office.

JOHN HARMON,
K. C. COLEMAN,
R. M. FUNK.
By Committee of Local 881.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local Union No. 943 of Tulsa, Okla.:

Whereas, there exists throughout the entire nation an orgy of profiteering in all the necessities of life; and

Whereas, The burden falls entirely upon the toiling masses; and

Whereas, All appeals of the aforesaid toiling masses have been unavailing of relief; and

Whereas, The cost of clothing and foodstuffs are constantly mounting higher, thereby making the burden heavier and more difficult to bear; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following amendment, to be known as "Section 5-A" be added to the General Constitution, and to read: "The General Executive Board is hereby instructed and empowered to establish and maintain such buildings, offices, trackage, and any and all other equipment for the operation and conducting a factory for the purpose of manufacturing overalls, caps, nail aprons or any or all such products as may be used by members of the United Brotherhood that is decided upon by the General Executive Board. Any or all such products to be furnished to any Local Union of the United Brotherhood desiring to purchase lots of one-half dozen or more at cost.

By:
HARRY FINLY,
(SEAL) J. E. GILMAN, R. S.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment was submitted by Local Union No. 1296 of San Diego, Cal.:

Whereas, The Japanese menace on the Pacific Coast has assumed such dangerous proportions, as to threaten the life of our trade, and the continued peace and prosperity of our country; and

Whereas, Ten years ago 95% of the boat building on the Pacific Coast was done by boat builders that were members, or eligible to become members, of our order, and at the present time over 50% of that work is being done by Japs, who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, The same Orientals are gradually creeping into all other branches of our craft, and no American can compete with them; therefore, be it

Resolved, At the Convention assembled that we adopt this resolution and partition the Congress of the United States of America, to extend the present Chinese exclusion Act to cover all Orientals, or to immediately pass such laws, as are necessary for our relief and protection.

By: E. F. HASTINGS,
WALTER BARNS,
SOREN NEILSON.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 1245 of Newport, R. I., has submitted the following:

Strike out the whole of Paragraph "B," Section 25, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Local Unions that pay in dues over Seventy-five Cents (75c) per month shall pay a sick benefit of not less than Three Dollars ($3) per week for not less than three (3) weeks in any one year, but pay more and longer, if they, by a By-Law, so vote.

By: HARRY E. MASON, R. S.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 292 of Shawnee, Okla., submitted the following:

Amend Section 43, Paragraph "R," by striking out the words "Employers' Union" and inserting in lieu thereof "Employers' Association."

Amend Section 43, Paragraph "J," when a candidate is rejected for three successive meetings in the Local to which he first appealed, his initiation fee shall be returned. Amend to read "half of his initiation fee shall be returned and balance held for false statements as to his qualifications.

W. H. CAMPBELL, R. S.

(SEAL)

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Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 200 of Columbus, O., submitted the following:

Whereas, As the officers of so many Locals do not comply with Paragraph "B," Section 45, and forward the Three Dollars ($3) assessed initiation fee therefor, it may be a long time before it is known in the Local from which the ex-member was dropped that he has been re-admitted to membership, no matter what charges or fines were pending against him at the time of his suspension, and then they have to ask for the Three Dollars ($3); therefore, be it

Resolved, That Paragraph "B," Section 45, be amended so as to read: "A member owing a Local Union any sum equal to six months' dues shall be dropped from membership without a vote of the union, and his name be stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member, subject to such re-admission fee as provided for in the By-Laws of their Local Union or District Council, together with the sum of Three Dollars ($3) which shall be forwarded to the Local Union he was dropped within ten days after date of re-admission under penalty of Fifty Dollars ($50) fine, which shall be paid by the Local guilty, to the Local making the charges to the General President."

By:

WALTER H. CRANSTON, R. S.

(SEAL)

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REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

June 6, 1920.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers: The 14th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Can., June 2nd to 5th, 1920.

The reports of the officers showed the Department in good flourishing condition numerically and financially.

The units of membership in the Department are: 17 internationals, 348 Local Councils, and 7 State Organizations, totaling 372 organizations, with a membership of 803,920.

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

TITLE OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing. 1919.	Average members in good standing. 1920.
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators	1,725	2,200
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	70,000	70,000
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association	16,000	16,000
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	296,596	326,678
Electrical Workers of America International Brotherhood of	68,776	134,500
Elevator Constructors, International Union	3,014	3,081
Engineers, International Union of	16,001	16,002
Granite Cutters, International Association of	10,750	10,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' International Union	40,002	41,002
Lathers, International Union Wood, Wire and Metal	6,000	6,000
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association	1,000	1,063

Metal Workers, International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet......	19,625	21,500
Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Brotherhood of........	83,428	101,043
Plasterers, Operative and Cement Finishers' International Association	19,000	19,284
Plumbers and Steamfitters, United Association of.............	29,000	29,000
Roofers, International Brotherhood Composition...............	1,108	......
Roofers, International Union Slate and Tile..................	600	......
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association..............................	......	2,001
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen......................	3,929	4,066
Total..	686,554	803,920

The financial condition of the Department shows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1919............................		$22,235.17
Receipts from International Unions.......................	$35,064.28	
Received from Local Councils.............................	7,938.78	
Received from miscellaneous	1,017.90	
Received account Omaha injunction litigation..............	7,957.15	
		$51,978.11
Total		74,213.28
Total disbursements, including transfer of Omaha litigation funds		45,314.36
Balance on hand April 1, 1920.......................		$28,898.92

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Encroachment of Maintenance of Way Employes On Jurisdiction of Building Trades Department

On matters particularly affecting the Carpenters, the Executive Council reported as follows:

Your Executive Council gave consideration to the subject-matter referred to in the title and authorized the officers to appear before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor when attention was given the subject by that body. In accordance with the instructions issued your officers insisted upon a compliance with the decision of the American Federation of Labor on the part of the Maintenance of Way Employes, and for any failure or refusal to comply therewith the Executive Council was urged to carry out the resolution calling for suspension. In the ensuing conference that was called by the officers of the Federation of Labor it was clearly apparent that the resolution of the Atlantic City Convention would not be complied with. Later the Department was advised by the American Federation of Labor that the Charter of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes had been declared suspended.

Early in the current year information reached the Department to the effect that the Maintenance of Way Employes contemplated renewing activities for a further agreement with the Railroad Administration covering building trades employes, and in line with the instructions of the Executive Council the Department wrote the Railroad Administrator protesting against any agreement being entered into affecting building tradesmen, except through executive officials of our affiliated International Unions.

This was referred to the Committee on Executive Councils report and was later reported on as follows:

Your committee learns that the Maintenance of Way Employes stubbornly refused to comply with the orders of the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that is, to turn over to the building trades all men who properly belong to said trades. As a result of their refusal to comply with the orders of the Convention the Charter of the Maintenance of Way Employes was suspended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on December 31, 1919, and as they have not as yet complied with the orders of the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, they are still suspended, and will remain suspended until they do comply.

Your committee concurs in the action of the Erecutive Council in officially notifying the Railroad Administration not to enter into any working agreements affecting building tradesmen only through the International Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Convention.

The Executive Council reported that the International Alliance of Theatrical

Stage Employes had failed to carry out its agreement entered into at Atlantic City in June, 1919, to relinquish jurisdiction over building tradesmen in motion picture studios and drew up the following resolution for presentation to the 40th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes has attempted to establish jurisdiction over construction work in motion picture studios by either requiring members of the several unions of the building industry to affiliate with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes or requiring the members of that union to infringe upon the construction work that properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department; and

Whereas, An effort was made at the Atlantic City Convention to bring about an understanding between the representatives of the Building Trades and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes so as to avert contention and misunderstanding between the two organizations, to which the officials of the Theatrical Stage Employes agreed; and

Whereas, In attempting to work out the tentative agreement entered into at Atlantic City we find the officials of the Theatrical Stage Employes averse to an adjustment of any character, to the extent that the said tentative agreement has been wilfully ignored and repudiated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 40th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor direct the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes to cease further encroachment upon the jurisdiction claims of the Building Trades Department, cancel such agreements as may have been entered into with the motion picture producers that affected employes of the building industry, and cause the members to be restored to their rightful organizations. For failure to carry out the spirit of this resolution the charter of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes shall be suspended.

This was referred to the Committee on Executive Councils Report and was concurred in by that body and the Convention.

The demands of the Painters and the Laborers for the revocation of the Charter of the New York City Building Trades Council on account of the methods adopted by said Council in the transaction of its business, which it was said was contrary to the laws of the Department and to the laws of the Painters and the Laborers' International Organizations, took up a good deal of time. After a thorough discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Council of the Department for investigation, and an adjustment of the controversy.

On the afternoon of the third day's session, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the dispute of the Detroit Building Trades Council with the Dupont Engineering Company.

After a thorough hearing of the entire grievance it was decided that a conference be held of the Presidents of the International Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Department to devise ways and means to successfully carry on the fight against the Dupont Engineering Company, this conference to be called immediately at the close of this Convention by the Executive Council of the Building Trardes Department and all Building Trades Unions to be officially notified of the action decided upon.

The Convention re-convened and accepted the foregoing as the report of the Committee of the Whole.

We introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, One of the greater projects ever undertaken by the United States Government was the building of the Panama Canal, and now the Canal is in operation and its revenue equal or nearly so to its operating expense; and

Whereas, This project is a monument to American skill and industry, and we cannot conceive of any reason why its operating and mechanical departments should not be manned by American citizens. During the building and actual digging of the Canal emergencies may have existed to cause the employing of alien labor, and provision was made for such emergencies in the Manual of Information concerning employing for Panama Canal Service "Form 151." We feel, however, that advantage is and will be taken of those emergency clauses by the further employment of alien labor in the operating and mechanical departments; and

Whereas, "The Panama Canal Record" (the same being a report of the Governor), shows the working force in the Canal Zone to be 22,478, of which 4,247 are gold employes and 18,231 silver employes—aliens. This continued and increasing employment of alien labor, in our opinion, is a menace to the success of the operating of the Canal, especially so when alien labor is predominant in the operating and mechanical departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the incoming Executive Council to take up with the proper authorities the amending of the aforesaid Manual of Information in order to eliminate the emergency clauses that now permit the employment of alien labor in the operating and mechanical departments, and further to take up with the Panama Canal Commission the proposition of employment of American citizens only in the operating and mechanical department; and be it further

Resolved, That if this resolution is adopted, a similar resolution be introduced in the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and was concurred in by the Convention.

We also introduced the following amendment:

Representation in this Council shall be as follows:

100 members or less, one Delegate.
200 members or more, two Delegates.
400 members or more, three Delegates.
800 members or more, four Delegates.
1,600 members or more, five Delegates.
3,200 members or more, eight Delegates.
6,400 members or more, ten Delegates.
12,800 members or more, 12 Delegates.

In no case shall more than twelve Delegates be allowed any trade.

Referred to Committee on Law and was non-concurred in by the Convention.

All the old officers were re-elected without opposition and the Convention adjourned to meet next year in the city where the American Federation of Labor holds its Convention.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
P. H. McCARTHY,
J. E. PROCTOR,
JAMES GRAY,
J. A. HOWLETT,
JNO. FLYNN,
H. SCHWARTZER.
Delegates.

Local Unions Chartered in May

Evansville, Ind. (Boxmakers.)
Jackson, Miss. (Furniture Men Engaged in Furniture Industry.)
New Hamburg, Ont., Can. (Furniture Men Engaged in Furniture Industry.)
Berthierville, Que., Can.
Charlotte, N. C. (Millmen.)
Seattle, Wash. (Body Builders.)
Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.
Winnsboro, S. C. (Colored.)
Nashua, N. H. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Monticello, Ill.
Fergus Falls, Minn.
Menatchee, Wash.
Reedport, Ore.
Clinton, Ind.
Bessmer City, N. C.
Erwin, Tenn.
Arnprior, Ont., Can.
Beverly, N. J.
Stuttgart, Ark.
Indian Head, Md.
Rochester, Mich.
Carlsbad, N. M.
DeRidder, La.
Georgetown, La.
Ventura, Cal.
Stanley, Wis.
Grandfield, Okla.
Pembroke, Ont., Can.
Chisholm, Minn.
Maunabo, P. R.
Keene, N. H.
Robstown, Tex.
Griffin, Ga.
Jasper, Ala.
Lake Worth, Fla.
Winnett, Mont.
Clay, Ky.
Santa Maria, Cal.

Total, 38 Local Unions.

Six Million Boys Are Waiting for a Chance to Make Good

The Boys' Club Federation of New York is planning for a wide extension of its work during the coming year, (especially in the industries), in the interest of the 6,000,000 underprivileged boys of America whose need, following the war, is said to be an immediate and vital one.

The Federation is a national organization operating without profit to itself; its purpose being character-building and citizenship; to give practical directional training to the boy of limited opportunities; to build him up physically and to carry him over the danger period of his youth. As a result of such training, it has been shown by statistics, juvenile delinquency has been materially reduced and that such boys, under the influence of the Club, are soon weaned from the street and prepared for future citizenship, better jobs and higher wages.

It is estimated that 66% of the boys of America belong to this class, a vast army for good or evil, and to bring these 6,000,000 underprivileged boys into club formation on a community basis — as broad and comprehensive as the public playground, though more intensive — is the task that the Boys' Club Federation has set for itself.

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By demanding the Union Label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39225	Clara L. Potter	26	18	6	Pneumonia	$75.00
39226	John E. Hunt	33	9	7	Bright's disease	300.00
39227	Ellen Jordan	40	6	6	Pneumonia	75.00
39228	Wallace Lovejoy	40	11	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
39229	Louise Arsenault	56	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
39230	Frank L. Marsh	61	22	8	Nephritis	300.00
39231	R. S. Fitch	87	1	4	Angina pectoris	25.00
39232	Susie Tornshaw	120	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
39233	Rose C. Alt	167	4	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
39234	Florence M. Welch	177	10	5	Nephritis	75.00
39235	August Johnson	181	28	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
39236	Alma M. Risberg	181	17	0	Pneumonia	75.00
39237	Anna E. Campbell	193	19	11	Influenza	75.00
39238	Alfred I. Adams	193	19	1	Pneumonia	300.00
39239	Wm. G. Alperman	211	10	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
39240	Harry O. Romeril	347	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
39241	Ernest Kirk	444	6	9	Nephritis	300.00
39242	Jacob Arrow	488	14	11	Melanotic endotheleoma	300.00
39243	W. O. White	505	14	5	Gall stones	125.00
39244	David Stahl	581	18	1	Accidental	400.00
39245	Peter A. Knudsen	787	15	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39246	Sylvia Van Horn Pagett	985	10	11	Septicemia	75.00
39247	Myron E. Pelton	996	15	0	Ansamia	125.00
39248	John A. Carlson	1013	5	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39249	Kate Kent	1055	32	5	Paraplegia	75.00
39250	William Butt	1244	2	0	Carcinoma	25.00
39251	J. W. Stewart	1460	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
39252	Elphege Gaucher	1462	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
39253	Lettie M. Huston	1561	4	2	Paralysis	75.00
39254	Marvanna Wisniewski	1757	3	6	Influenza	75.00
39255	M. M. Scarborough	1760	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
39256	Edna Hosking	18	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
39257	Bessie Toler	107	1	8	Septicemia	25.00
39258	Jno. W. Dunlap	131	6	10	Pneumonia	300.00
39259	Amelia Harris	158	3	0	Heart disease	75.00
39260	Minnie A. Schlitzkus	158	14	4	Carcinoma	75.00
39261	Mary Louisa Shaffer	200	3	4	Heart disease	75.00
39262	Lena Viola Clark	331	1	11	Septic meningitis	25.00
39263	G. W. Abrahamson	417	17	7	Accidental	300.00
39264	Louisa A. Whalen	454	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
39265	Cora Idell Joy	458	1	8	Septicaemia	25.00
39266	Leopold Appleinsky	687	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
39267	Martha Ann Quimby	638	19	3	Myocarditis	75.00
39268	C. T. Johnson	700	3	4	Accidental	50.00
39269	John N. Reed	773	10	3	Pneumonia	300.00
39270	Lemuel Barcus	998	2	9	Influenza	100.00
39271	Matt. Lambert	1007	17	10	Senility	125.00
39272	Wm. H. Hemsted	1040	3	0	Tuberculosis	150.00
39273	Sophia L. Reinke	1128	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39274	Lottie M. Fischer	318	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
39275	Chas. Kult	73	2	9	Fractured skull	25.00
39276	Paul Speth	51	13	8	Pneumonia	300.00
39277	Jeanette K. Cameron	51	6	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
39278	Laughlin McRury	67	13	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39279	William F. Kern	81	8	6	Influenza	300.00
39280	Elizabeth Grace Evans	132	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
39281	C. H. Scott	142	9	3	Nephritis	300.00
39282	William F. Northrup	145	20	11	Influenza	300.00
39283	Frederick Field	284	27	10	Carcinoma	300.00
39284	William H. Cornell	301	2	1	Gastro enteritis	100.00
39285	Ada Maria Ahlquist	454	6	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39286	Geo. W. Parlette	456	10	9	Cancer	125.00
39287	Anna Leclere	590	10	6	Appendicitis	75.00
39288	Charles August Carlson	762	6	11	Exhaustion	300.00
39289	Lydia Lula	778	1	7	Tuberculosis	25.00
39290	Maxime Lauzon	801	19	6	Pneumonia	125.00
39291	Marie Josephine Rantanen	895	5	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
39292	Rachel B. Nelson	899	3	2	Influenza	75.00
39293	John McCarthy	952	1	1	Influenza	50.00
39294	Florence Olive Macomber	988	14	6	Pneumonia	75.00
39295	Joseph J. Nash	1027	3	6	Tuberculosis	150.00
39296	John A. Harriman	1034	19	3	Nephritis	300.00
39297	Chas. E. Mellor	1055	7	9	Ulcer	300.00
39298	Anna Nellis	1307	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
39299	Barney Hughes	1456	2	1	Accidental	100.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
39300	Fred Hickey	1756	1	8	Auto accident	50.00
39201	Mary Richardson	1779	1	11	Myocarditis	25.00
39302	Sarah Jane Rendleman	1792	3	0	Pueperal sepsis	75.00
39303	Florence Sumrall	1846	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
39304	James Driscoll	1870	2	3	Tuberculosis	100.00
39305	Sarah A. Patterson	1973	1	10	Pyrtitum	25.00
39206	William H. Crotty	9	3	2	Tuberculosis	150.00
39307	Margarite E. Powell	19	3	11	Meningitis	75.00
39308	James Chauncey Beamer	22	18	3	Tuberculosis	125.00
39309	Harry Butler	27	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
39310	Hannah J. Arnold	37	18	8	Carcinoma	75.00
39211	Henry Sternberg	47	20	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39212	Frederick Weller	122	20	0	Diabetis	300.00
39313	Helen May Myers	132	17	11	Carcinoma	75.00
39314	William C. Leaman	132	2	5	Accidental	100.00
39315	Peter A. Van Fleet	155	30	7	Myocarditis	300.00
39216	Amaro Joseph	180	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
39317	Samuel Cirullo	193	1	4	Ulcer	50.00
39318	Pearl Pedigo	197	9	10	Influenza	75.00
39319	Sophia Miller	211	19	8	Influenza	75.00
39320	Laura M. Miller	228	6	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39321	Charles H. Stukins	302	16	10	Influenza	300.00
39322	Goldie May Callahan	308	1	9	Eclampsia	25.00
39323	Henry Steen	366	24	11	Carcinoma	300.00
39324	Christina A. Miller	366	15	4	Accidental	75.00
39325	John J. Kerrigan	427	25	3	Accidental	400.00
39326	Marie Hegstad	470	19	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39327	Johanna Alina Frost	493	4	10	Nephritis	75.00
39328	Roy Lee	510	5	5	Accidental	400.00
39329	Fred Lidgard	607	6	9	Meningitis	300.00
39330	H. H. Platt	639	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
39331	Chas. Willis Morris	690	8	7	Accidental	400.00
39332	Louise Roenne	692	15	4	Lagrippe	75.00
39333	Mrs. Wm. T. Eppes	727	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
39334	E. L. Greenleaf	743	6	9	Internal hemorrhage	91.75
39335	R. B. Littell	803	18	10	Apoplexy	300.00
39336	Allena Lioleth Baldwin	843	2	10	Heart trouble	50.00
39337	Mabel Lee Deaver	1061	3	9	Heart failure	75.00
39338	Theo. Samuelson	1074	2	10	Pneumonia	25.00
39339	Joseph Paradis	1123	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
39340	Jesse Holbert Culver	1141	20	4	Pneumonia	125.00
39341	John J. Norbury	1245	14	3	Blood poisoning	400.00
39342	Matilda Louise Edgar	1252	5	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39343	Thomas Lewis	1266	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
39344	Barbara E. Meader	1350	14	7	Pneumonia	75.00
39345	William H. Tomlinson	1480	2	11	Tumor	25.00
39346	Blanda Anderson	1934	2	9	Dysentery	50.00
39347	Percy D. Fitzgerald	219	1	1	Eucephalitis	50.00
39348	Ann E. Lee	248	14	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39349	Martha C. Estes	1193	10	0	Consumption	75.00
39350	Michael W. Quinn	1522	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39351	Maria Sipolt	1922	8	10	Laryngitis	75.00
39352	Wm. W. Engle	1965	2	0	Pneumonia	100.00
39353	Edith E. Green	6	19	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39354	Andrew T. Moe	7	18	5	Mitral stenosis	300.00
39355	Edwin Ness	7	9	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
39356	Fred Elwert	58	16	10	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
39357	R. S. Fitch	87	1	4	Angina pectoris	25.00
39358	Thomas J. O'Connell	119	14	8	Cancer	300.00
39359	Thomas A. Hogan	132	17	8	Nephritis	300.00
39360	Senna Mary King	168	2	1	Dropsy	50.00
39361	Daisy Steese	170	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39362	J. J. Aszmus	185	27	9	Cancer	300.00
39363	Maurice Breese	200	16	4	Heart trouble	125.00
39364	Emil Auth	237	30	3	Influenza	300.00
39365	Dora Woolsey	251	20	3	Sclerosis of spinal cord	75.00
39366	Henry Albert Creak	276	4	3	Heart trouble	200.00
39367	Thomas T. Peace	319	2	8	Heart disease	100.00
39368	Raithby Hoodless	426	29	0	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
39369	Cyrus W. Stephens	554	25	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39370	Peter Aaron Houghton	603	20	10	Uraemia	300.00
39371	William B. Alexander	753	4	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
39372	Inez J. Crawford	806	15	10	Edema of lungs	75.00
39373	William Albert Horney	1076	5	8	Accidental	300.00
39374	Peter Molhook	1091	17	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39375	Fredericka Van Schoick	1145	11	8	Nephritis	75.00
39376	Richard E. Sooy	1619	2	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	100.00
39377	John Maninger	2052	1	7	Peritonitis	50.00
39378	Judith Oleson	11	6	10	Encephalites	75.00
39379	Paul Kivi	11	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
39380	Purley R. Rush	44	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
39381	Abram Holmes	52	16	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
39382	Sylvia Bryant	52	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
39383	Eva Holman	52	2	4	Acute phitisis	50.00
39384	R. P. Roeske	98	9	0	Accidental	400.00
39385	Lucy Rinehart	104	3	9	Cardiac diletatis	75.00
39386	Anna Jane Hiester	104	33	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39387	W. W. Laster	198	1	11	Accidental	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39388	Carter F. Kendricks	198	1	8	Bronchitis	50.00
39389	Jean B Beford	408	19	10	Endocarditis	125.00
39390	William H. White	442	17	6	Pneumonia	300.00
39391	Nora Reed	525	14	11	Heart disease	75.00
39392	William A. Davis	542	16	5	Nephritis	300.00
39393	Ellen Muriel Summers	581	1	7	Septicemia	25.00
39394	Robert McNamara	585	27	5	Enceflalites	300.00
39395	Caroline Oleskowitz	585	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
39396	William T. Knowlton	914	6	2	Heart disease	300.00
39397	H. S. Davis	943	19	1	Suicide	300.00
39398	Emma Hambrick	1121	4	2	Influenza	75.00
39399	Smith Hager	1268	17	6	Heart trouble	300.00
39400	Edward E. Brewer	1297	8	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
39401	Chas. E. Hughes	1437	2	10	Tuberculosis	100.00
39402	Minnie Mabel Godding	1980	1	11	Tubal pregnancy	25.00
39403	Elizabeth A. Galbraith	2003	3	8	Brain affection	75.00
39404	Gust Komling	10	10	10	Diabetic gangrene	300.00
39405	Josephine Pallaviccini	35	12	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39406	William Rohrer	129	5	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
39407	George H. Wilson	218	2	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	25.00
39403	Stella Buckles	232	3	9	Acute sepatitis	75.00
39409	Emil Isler	488	14	11	Bronchitis	300.00
39410	Charles Stuart	608	6	3	Pneumonia	300.00
39411	Louisa Lapine	782	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
39412	Claude C. Everly	890	6	9	Lagrippe	300.00
39413	Maud Miller	891	17	10	Influenza	75.00
39414	Charles F. Read	927	13	1	Heart disease	125.00
39415	Oscar H. Taylor	1091	5	4	Pericarditis	246.00
39416	Sadie E. Lowe	1326	10	5	Pneumonia	75.00
39417	Leah Fallick	1421	3	9	Influenza	75.00
39418	Lars Anderson	1523	10	1	Myocarditis	125.00
39419	James G. Hart	1582	8	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
39420	George J. Purnhagen	1596	2	8	Myocarditis	25.00
39421	Katherine E. Bryan Grahn	1597	3	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
39422	Amalia Stanszewski	1834	7	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39423	William Fraser	1	20	5	Accidental	300.00
39424	John Albertson	11	3	10	Empysmia	150.00
39425	Carolina Albertson	11	3	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39426	Elsie M. Morse	55	18	4	Anaemia	75.00
39427	William Salk	80	13	10	Accidental	300.00
39428	William S. Morrison	89	1	8	Bright's disease	50.00
39429	John M. Creese	142	19	10	Pneumonia	300.00
39430	Patrick Dowdell (alias F. Kenney)	246	9	12	Accidental	300.00
39431	Holly Francis Slauson	273	25	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
39432	Richard L. Carter	345	19	0	Senility	125.00
39432	John A. Oliver	345	12	6	Nephritis	300.00
39434	Eva Vinson	365	3	5	Pneumonia	75.00
39435	William J. Somerville	481	20	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
39436	Andrew Stumpf	488	27	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39437	Joseph Kappel	1596	2	0	Accidental	100.00
39438	H. C. Marble	1661	20	1	Gastritis	300.00
39439	C. Henry Gillander	177	13	6	Accidental	300.00
39440	George Caldwell	345	18	1	Tuberculosis	145.50
39441	Joseph W. Springer	405	17	8	Bright's disease	300.00
39442	Jesse Wilson Brock	510	8	6	Injured by shell, U. S. service.	400.00
39443	Salvatore La Puma	539	13	4	Accidental	400.00
39444	Amanda Nelson	560	3	4	Hemorrhage	75.00
39445	Mary L. Silver	760	2	8	Cancer	50.00
39446	Anders Peter Anderson	875	13	1	Myocarditis	300.00
39447	William Centnarowicz	1367	12	9	Tuberculosis	203.56
39448	George Frank Fein	1690	1	1	Dementia paralytica	50.00
39449	Joseph Manske	1784	13	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
39450	Val Landingham Bumgarner	1812	3	2	Cerebritis	150.00
39451	Frances Helen Sanders	2049	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
39452	Herbert T. Gascoigne	210	6	3	Pneumonia	300.00
39452	Katherine Boggs	213	8	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
39454	Alson Ross Kissel	213	2	9	Meningitis	100.00
39455	Lena Hyde	450	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
39456	Edwin Perkins Harmon	639	1	1	Accidental	50.00
39457	Minnie Perschy	948	3	11	Embolism	75.00
39458	J. Edward Brown	1144	2	11	Meningitis	25.00
39459	Barney Carr	1678	16	10	Pneumonia	125.00
39460	S. A. Johnson	1784	18	9	Cancer	300.00
39461	Michael P. McDonnell	1856	2	8	Apoplexy	25.00
39462	Harry L. Sisson	2046	3	3	Brain tumor	150.00
39463	Mary Jueresan	2090	14	2	Carcinoma	75.00
39464	Gustav Knoll	2090	25	1	Cancer	300.00
39465	Louis Peter Thompson	7	3	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
39466	Anna Sonday	47	16	11	Nephritis	75.00
39467	Pauline E. Koetter	47	13	8	Influenza	75.00
39468	Wm. M. Simpson	61	2	10	Asthma	100.00
39469	Fayette J. Trembley	78	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
39470	John Peterson	87	5	7	Endocarditis	75.00
39471	Edna Lingafelder	166	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
39472	George Henry Freund	167	3	10	Eucephalitis lethargica	150.00
39473	Gust Halversen	181	25	6	Cancer	300.00
39474	John Schultz	182	7	4	Influenza	300.00

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References.......................................

Please give merchant, banker or mail order house as reference.

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39475	Rebecca Cline	186	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
39476	Louise Dwork	186	5	0	Blood poison	75.00
39477	Eperina M. Mitsch	202	19	9	Cerebritis	75.00
39478	Rosa Clemmons	202	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
39479	J. S. Spann	292	1	9	Cancer	50.00
39480	Peter Huffman	419	23	9	Hepatitis	300.00
39481	Joseph Kersch	465	20	0	Nephritis	300.00
39482	C. W. Harlin	560	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
39483	Minnie Allen	690	6	10	Meningitis	75.00
39484	Daniel Johnson	787	11	5	Paralysis	300.00
39485	Wm. Stewart	970	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
39486	Henry J. Kettler	1560	2	7	Cancer	25.00
39487	Joseph Klemish	1649	3	4	Hemorrhage	50.00
39488	Marie V. Lord	1805	3	3	Pneumonia	75.00
39489	Edna Rawlins Brinkley	1882	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
39490	John McConnell	19	7	7	Pneumonia	75.00
39491	Henry L. Lamoureux	43	15	8	Accidental	300.00
39492	Charles Henry Williams	43	17	8	Heart disease	125.00
39493	Fred Wood	62	19	0	Nephritis	300.00
39494	James M. McCurdy	142	5	5	Influenza	75.00
39495	Rose Pratl	242	15	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
39496	Joseph Mardall	286	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
39497	Charles C. Duke	388	1	11	Carcinoma	50.00
39498	William H. Powell	393	6	9	Cancer	300.00
39499	Henry Adolph Soderlund	449	3	7	Influenza	150.00
39500	August Marlow	643	3	0	Endocarditis	150.00
39501	Charles C. Schaefer	1053	9	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
39502	L. Joseph Hargraves	1307	11	0	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
39503	Sallie Hargis	1539	3	9	Influenza	75.00
39504	Peter Eaves	1704	14	9	Nephritis	300.00
39505	Lewis Henry Steneburner	1892	12	5	Apoplexy	125.00
39506	Zura Magill	1951	11	6	Heart disease	75.00
39507	Annie Steinberg	1	16	11	Heart disease	75.00
39508	Margaret Quandell	8	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39509	Annie Brown	115	4	9	Pneumonia	75 00
39510	Richard Hudson	132	16	10	Cardio	300.00
39511	Ella Taylor	212	18	9	Influenza	75.00
39512	Abraham Silverman	385	30	3	Myocarditis	300.00
39513	William Clifford Smith	452	2	10	Pythisis pulmonalis	100.00
39514	Harry Wolfe	608	37	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
39515	Laura C. Day	621	19	10	Myocarditis	75.00
39516	William J. Westerdale	941	16	10	Accidental	300.00
39517	Herbert Elphord Hill	994	9	7	Accidental	300.00
39518	Wellen S. Cooper	1122	20	1	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
39519	Harry L. Higgins	1730	3	7	Pneumonia	50.00
39520	Carl Stein	10	22	1	Pneumonia	300.00
39521	Margaret B. Cahill	13	10	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39522	Emil Nyberg	80	8	2	Hemorrhage	300.00
39523	Margaret McLarney	129	2	10	Peritonitis	50.00
39524	Elizabeth Koch	129	19	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39525	Emil J. Schwarting	131	6	10	Accidental	300.00
39526	Elizabeth Hands	143	4	10	Meningitis	75.00
39527	William R. Wylie	211	19	6	Cancer	300.00
39528	Paul F. Eshelman	211	19	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39529	August Beckman	226	11	4	Pneumonia	300.00
39530	Lola Worden	226	1	6	Influenza	25.00
39531	Anna Locke	226	9	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39532	Josephine Eisengaretz	257	3	9	Pulmonary embolus	75.00
39533	Fred Colombe	260	8	3	Multiple serema	300.00
39534	John Henry Barrett	283	8	4	Cancer	75.00
39535	Morris Edelstein	306	6	10	Malignant carbuncle	75.00
39536	Lewis C. Fernald	351	12	7	Heart trouble	300.00
39537	Elizabeth Hammell	393	19	6	Morbus cardio	75.00
39538	Joseph Ballard	408	19	8	Hemiplegia	300.00
39539	Kate O'Neil	638	18	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39540	Ebe Jansonius	824	12	11	Cancer	300.00
39541	Annie M. Eagen	907	13	10	Nephritis	75.00
39542	Anna Martin	1163	5	11	Meningitis	75.00
39543	Richard Otis Mayer	1193	7	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
39544	Lucy A. Rumsey	1299	1	9	Pneumonia	25.00
39545	Naoma Flora	1308	6	7	Influenza	75.00
39546	John H. Knippenberg	1365	17	5	Tuberculosis	125.00
39547	Angelo Fanucchi	1596	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
39548	Beulah J. Oleson	1625	10	7	Apoplexy	75.00
39549	Carl P. Dudley	1665	2	9	Accidental	100.00
39550	Rose Alma L. Bergeron	1793	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
39551	Daniel O'Donovan	808	28	7	Diabetes	300.00
					Total	$50,811.81

159	Full beneficial claims	$36,636.81
35	Semi-beneficial claims	2,875.00
124	Wife claims	8,100.00
8	Disability claims	3,200.00
326		$50,811.81

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3907	Marie Eberding	16	8	11	Semi-beneficial member	$75.00
3908	Robert Irving	27	3	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
3909	Barbara Voils	75	1	7	Wife ill at time of admittance.	25.00
3910	Lewis Foster	90	13	5	In arrears	......
3911	Alexander Brobst	129	15	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
3912	Caroline C. Snyder	143	3	2	Wife ill at time of admittance.	75.00
3913	Margarette Jackson	174	8	3	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3914	Sara Davies	212	2	3	Semi-beneficial member	25.00
3915	Elizabeth Ballard	286	1	2	Wife ill at time of admittance.	25.00
3916	John V. Roman	298	1	1	Six months in arrears	50.00
3917	Teressa Spann	318	2	3	Semi-beneficial member	25.00
3918	Mary Cawley	401	5	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
3919	Maude L. Gambee	453	15	7	Not filed within six months	75.00
3920	George Macomber	453	28	10	Not filed within six months	300.00
3921	Sallie Price	622	3	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3922	Frances E. Blick	653	13	8	Six months in arrears	75.00
3923	C. Narravene	713	1	3	Arrears—not filed within six months	50.00
3924	Celina Ravellet	778	11	4	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3925	James Edward Galt	1028	0	0	Not result of accidental injury	400.00
3926	Hattie E. Wyvel	1148	1	10	Not filed within six months	25.00
3927	A. L. Heath	1184	1	2	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3928	John H. Leary	1253	11	4	Not filed within six months	......
3929	George Washington Britton	1425	1	8	Semi—not two years a member	50.00
3930	Joseph Drapeau	1699	18	4	Six months in arrears	125.00
3931	Emma K. Johnson	2028	0	11	Not one year a member	25.00

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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Correspondence

Americanizing the Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

During the war the unions were forbidden to accept persons who were not citizens or who had not declared their intentions to become such.

Peace has not been formally declared, yet the war has long since ceased, but the war customs still prevail, and to the detriment of labor and the nation.

If organized labor elects to be imposed upon by unscrupulous politicians, then organized labor must suffer accordingly.

Very recently I read an article written by a man who appeared in the guise of an advocate of organized labor. "Americanize the union" was his motto. Most people who are opposed to the union take the position that it is composed of men who are un-American in principle. Be this as it may, the union is composed of such Americans as choose to work as tradesmen, also such aliens as are accepted into the United States by the immigration laws, and in the making of these laws organized labor has no voice.

How can the unions become American without Americanizing the persons of which they are composed? If organized labor is not to accept aliens, then the employers must refuse to employ aliens, otherwise we will be forced to choose between a rival organization or no organization at all, and the industrial situation has so developed that the living conditions would be intolerable were it not for organized labor.

If the corporations would say, no person can work here who has not taken out his first papers, then there would be no question of Americanizing the union, but the purpose of the corporation is to defeat and destroy organized labor, and if they can lead the public to believe that the union is actuated by non-American motives it is a step in the direction of their goal. This being true, it is a duty the union owes itself and the nation to accept all persons who ask admission regardless of whether they be aliens or citizens. If an alien is good enough to work for a great corporation outside of the union, then he is good enough to belong to the union.

If organized labor had a voice in the formulating of the immigration laws, the country would not be burdened with the riotous alien element from the Azores and other colonies, from Europe and Asia, who are not inclined to American ideas, but it is just this class of individuals that the corporation wants, and not the Americanized union man. This should be brought to the attention of every voter before the election in November. GUY H. KELSO.

Local Union No. 94, Providence, R. I.

One Little Scrapping Local

Editor The Carpenter:

We have fought for the eight-hour workday while we were two Locals here, but it seemed we could never accomplish anything. So we finally got down to real fighting all by ourselves, and, brothers, today we are working eight hours per day and are getting $6.40 for same. The men that were so against us are surprised to find that they are getting more work out of us in eight hours than they did in ten hours before.

If 23 real union men can say this much of their little Local, it is time for the larger ones to wake up and do what is just to your family and yourself.

Yours fraternally,

PALMER A. BEADLE,

R. S., Local Union No. 2081, of Morgan City, La.

American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As President of the International Labor Press Association of America, I call your attention to the urgent need for rallying all forces in labor's fight for victory in the present political campaign. The American labor movement, through the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, is waging a fight for the great masses of our people against privilege and greed and reaction. Throw your strength into the struggle.

The slogan of the fight is:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial."

There are more than 300 labor publications in the United States. They have an aggregate circulation of millions of copies. They speak faithfully for labor and they are read closely and with confidence by the masses of the working people.

The United voice of the American labor press is one of the great voices always raised in defense of justice and freedom. No voice in the publication world speaks with greater effect. Three hundred newspapers and magazines fighting unitedly for labor's cause and the cause of the great American citizenship in this political struggle must compel attention. It is fitting that your columns should reflect the needs and desires of the people in this trying hour.

I call upon you to give every assistance to the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, confident that the response will be a credit to the great labor press. The battle has begun. The lines are forming. It is the duty of the labor press to make this historic fight in the manner of true crusaders.

The spirit of American liberty calls the good citizenship of the nation into action. Wield the pen as a gleaming, unerring weapon for the common good.

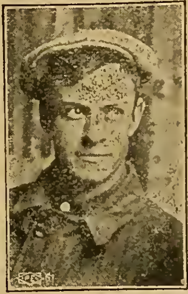
For the progress we have won, for all that we hope to win and for the greatest good of all our people, I am,

Yours fraternally,

MATHEW WOLL.

President, International Labor Press Association of America.

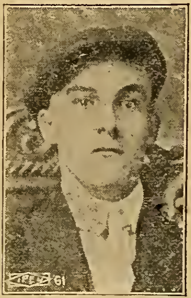
Information Wanted



Earl W. Wilson, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness, last heard of in Carthage, Mo. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly address his mother, Mrs. M. L. Wilson, 339 South Second street, Hamilton, Ohio.

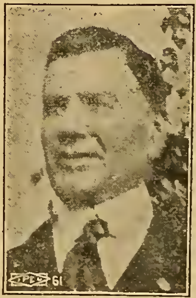
* * *

The accompanying is a photograph of E. E. Walk of Local Union No. 128, last heard of in Detroit, Mich. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address his wife, Mrs. E. E. Walk, Box 941, St. Albans, W. Va.



* * *

The accompanying is a good likeness of J. H. Baily, last heard of in Norfolk, Va. He is 5 ft., 8 in. tall and weight about 175 pounds. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, address Mrs. Irene Bailey, R. F. D. 5, Box 207, Norfolk, Va.



* * *

Earl V. Moore, age 22 years last June 30th. He is light complected, tall, well built, son of Sarah A. and the late Edward K. Moore of Memphis, Tenn. His mother is ill and wants to see him, and any information as to his address, please send to Henry Becker & Co., 219 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

Disraeli said: "The greatest secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes." Prepare with W. S. S.

* * *

The Union Label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and practice.

Casual Comment

To be true to thine own self, it is necessary to be true to thy fellow man.

* * *

As an educator the trade union movement should not be overlooked. It is a potent power for good.

* * *

A training in citizenship second to none and an intelligent grasp of modern economics may be obtained in your Local Union.

* * *

Trade unionism is one of the vital forces working for the betterment of humanity today and it is your privilege to assist in its forward march. And you can do your part by starting now to help toward that 500,000 that we are after.

* * *

We have seen our railroads wrecked by mismanagement and irresponsible financiers. We are witnessing the effort to fix a legal status for labor, denying it the right to strike for higher wages, at the same time that profits are legally guaranteed to capital.

* * *

This is the underlying cause of the strikes that have increased until all industry is a battlefield of hatred and destruction, and the country is literally going to pieces with factional strife. This system has turned the "New Freedom" into an "Old Slavery" that has changed nothing but its color and its name.

* * *

The high cost of living may be blamed on the inflating of currency, but the cycle proves that the consumer pays the bill — and labor is the larger part of the consumer.

* * *

Government statistics show that unorganized labor has met with a wage advance of 15 to 35 per cent; Organized Labor from 35 to 75 per cent, but the cost of living has advanced from 100 to 500 per cent.

* * *

The reason why the wage of labor has not kept pace with the high cost of living advance is that labor is more patriotic than the people who control the necessities of life and who also control the channels through which information flows to the people.

The present purchasing power of the American dollar, according to Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, is but 30c. If the professor is right and we have no cause to doubt him, every wage earner can safely assume that he is actually getting about one-third of his present salary.

* * *

The eight-hour day is not only more efficient than the ten-hour day in industrial plants, but it is more economical, is the verdict of the United States Public Health Service, whose experts have made a three-year study of the conditions and production in standard factories of both classes. The report is a complete vindication of Organized Labor's position on this question.

* * *

The American Farm Bureau Federation at the closing session of its annual meeting, held at Chicago recently, adopt- a resolution denouncing the attempt to ally agriculturists of America with the radicals of the labor world. The Federation is composed of 1,060,000 members of farm bureaus in twenty-eight states.

* * *

A study of the financial returns of the sugar corporation merely serves [illegible] firm the conclusion that they t[illegible] vantage of the war situation to i[illegible] the proportion of the price ta[illegible] by themselves as profits, and to decrease the proportion taken by labor as wages.

* * *

The claim that labor is not turning out work as fast as it once did is largely anti-union propoganda and comes mainly from "open shop" employers. So far as union labor is concerned, we hold the charge cannot be sustained.

* * *

Would it not be a fine thing to have a friendly commission to go into this question, put the blame where it belongs and thus clear up the whole matter?

* * *

Organized Labor would like for nothing better than an opportunity to not only be cleared of the charge, but to participate in an investigation of the whole question of costs, production, profits and wages in industry. This is your chance Mr. "Open Shopper" to prove your claim against union labor.

The Supreme Court in its decision that stock dividends are not liable to the income tax law, has given another evidence that they are owned and controlled by special privilege.

* * *

We had always understood that the job of the Department of Justice was to hunt down and prosecute wrong-doers. When it turns its attention to the cost of food, its job is to hunt down and prosecute men who are guilty of raising the cost of food, not to give primer lessons to housewives.

* * *

For months we have been told to await the great day—when the Department should really begin on the high cost of living! And behold—the great day has passed, after bulletins had gone out in the papers, advising housewives to buy cheaper cuts of meats, the profiteers are still waxing fat on their unearned incomes.

* * *

"Time and tide wait for no man." Convention day is fast approaching and the time for Local Unions that have amendments to the General Constitution to offer is dwindling away.

* * *

The coal miner gets about 90c a ton. Sixty per cent increase would mean 54c more. If a landlord added only increased cost of labor to his rent bill, it would amount to about 10c a month to each tenant. The trouble is that when you raise the workingman's wages 54c, the coal dealer raises his price $2.50 or more, and the landlord raises his $5.

* * *

Don't let it slip your mind that we are after that 500,000 just as strong as ever. Join with us in this great organizing campaign — tell your friends—no other movement on earth can compare with Organized Labor.

* * *

No argument is now needed to convince Congress or the country that war is the greatest curse of the world, and the whole system of cunning propaganda behind these schemes for compulsory universal military training is a promoter of war.

* * *

The outstanding feature of woman suffrage seems to be that the male leaders in politics know the women have clubs in their hands and will use them when occasion arises.

New Member of the General Executive Board

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers Brother J. W. Williams of St. Louis, Mo., who has been appointed by General President Wm. L. Hutcheson to fill the vacancy which occurred in the General Executive Board from the Fifth District recently.

Brother Williams is not new in the labor movement, he having been elected as Business Agent in the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council in January, 1915, and remained as such until July, 1916, at which time he was elected Secretary of the District Council, and his record for efficiency is well known throughout our jurisdiction. He served as Treasurer of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union for years, besides giving attention to all matters of importance in that body. Also served in different offices in the Building Trades Council and his work as a labor representative has always been very commendable and his advice sought by various labor organizations. Therefore, we feel that the acquisition of Brother Williams to the General Executive Board will be of a great benefit to the Brotherhood in general.

The Union Label directs and concentrates public sentiment against the evils peculiar to many industries.

Successful Trade Movements

Bergen County District Council, Hackensack, N. J.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 an hour. Jacob H. DeBaun, R. S.

* * *

Memphis and Vicinity District Council, Memphis, Tenn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour and an 8-hour day. J. L. Hally, R. S.

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Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council, Pawtucket, R. I.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Thomas J. Shea, R. S.

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District Council of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour until August 1st and from then $1 per hour. John Van Tassel, Secretary.

* * *

Cook County District Council, Chicago, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 per hour. Daniel Galvin, Secretary-Treasurer.

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L. U. 2002, Beatrice, Neb.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. J. S. Hutson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 317, Aberdeen, Wash.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8 per day. Louis C. Hinman, R. S.

* * *

North Shore District Council, Salem, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Rufus P. Harlow, Secretary.

* * *

Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 per hour. W. W. Davison, Secretary.

L. U. 820, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c per hour. A. H. Lau, R. S.

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L. U. 1652, N. Hampton, N. H.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c per hour. Frederick Burke, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1019, Cortland, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c per hour. H. K. Higgins, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 541, Washington, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour and an 8-hour day. D. S. Kinstrick, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 469, Cheyene, Wyo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8 per day. Oscar Moody, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1503, Amhurst, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. Owen Graves, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ia.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour and a 44-hour week. Milton Frack, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 339, Clarks Summit, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour and a 44-hour week. A. Darley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2057, Kirksville, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour for journeymen and 87½c for foremen. Walter E. Spencer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 143, Canton, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. H. A. Shamburgh, R. S.

L. U. 2020, Laredo, Tex.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 62½c an hour. Justo Alvorez, R. S.

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L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour to August 1st and from then $1 an hour. Thos. Quinn, R. S.

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L. U. 336, La Salle, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Nic. C. Bach, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 195, Peru, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Geo. J. Staab, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 816, Pittsfield, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting 75c an hour. Ben Johnson, R. S.

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District Council, Worcester and Vicinity, Worcester, Mass. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Harry Laycock, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 1321, Ballston Spa, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. F. A. Burnham, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 678, Dubuque, Ia.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. John Schuster, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. P. S. Smith, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c per hour. G. P. Draper, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting 70c per hour. Wm. Monte, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1267, Charleston, W. Va.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. C. C. Bradley, R. S.

L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. S. Jensen, R. S.

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District Council of Will County and Vicinity, Joliet, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.10 per hour.

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L. U. 731, Corsicana, Tex. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Geo. P. Yates, R. S.

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L. U. 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting 80c an hour. W. S. Worth, R. S.

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L. U. 988, Marlboro, Mass. — Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. E. M. McGee, R. S.

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L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. Henry C. Rentsch, R. S.

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L. U. 797, Charlevoix, Mich. — Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting 85c an hour. Jud Hardy, R. S.

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L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn. — Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting $1 an hour. Frank H. Gregory, R. S.

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L. U. 307, Winona, Minn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was successful and we are now getting 80c per hour. John Mason, R. S.

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District Council of Fall River and Vicinity, Fall River, Mass.—Our movement for an advance in the wage scale was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Charles H. Percival, Secretary.

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L. U. 597, Coatesville, Pa.—Our movement for an increase proved successful and we are now getting 75c an hour. W. O. Richards, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 144, Macon, Ga. — Our movement for an increase in the wage scale was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. W. B. Bredlove, R. S.

L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. George Rothman, B. A.

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L. U. 2156, Bowling Green, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. E. Vernon, R. S.

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L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. C. J. Schermeister, R. S.

* * *

Wisconsin State Council, Madison, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. F. E. Gastrow, Pres.

* * *

L. U. 1763, Baltimore, Md.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. J. L. Haherty, B. A.

* * *

Rochester and Vicinity District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—Our movement for an incerase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. John Heiden, Secy.-Treas.

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L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. C. M. Carpenter, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. C. J. Moore, R. S.

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L. U. 1609, Hibbing, Mich. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.10 per hour. Jno. A. Erickson, R. S.

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L. U. 1829, Ravenna, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour for journeymen and $1 for foremen. Reed H. Deming, R. S.

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L. U. 707, Silver City, N. M.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. O. C. Phipps, R. S.

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L. U. 1993, Picher, Okla.—This is to inform you that our movement for an increase from 75c to 87½c an hour was a success. J. H. Eichman, F. S.

L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.—This is to advise you the employers have agreed to the increase demanded of $1 per hour. Charles T. Lemp, R. S.

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L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y.—I am glad to inform you that our new wage scale went into effect April 1st, and there was no trouble. Alfred Barley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1883., Macomb, Ill.—This is to inform you that our demands for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour were granted. J. C. Wittengel, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 1023., Alliance, O.—We wish to advise that we settled our movement for an increase without any difficulty; the new scale is $1 per hour. H. H. Diser, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla.—This is to inform you that our new scale of $1.25 per hour went into effect April 1st. H. L. Douglas, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1129, Kittaning, Pa.—This is to inform you that our trade movement proved successful and we are now getting $1 per hour. R. H. Toy, R. S.

* * *

District Council, Will County and Vicinity, Joliet, Ill.—This is to advise that we have settled our wage scale and are now getting $1.10 per hour. P. A. White, Secretary.

* * *

British Council of Passaic and Vicinity, Passaic, N. J.—I wish to inform you that we have signed our agreement with the Master Builders for $1 per hour, beginning May 1. E. A. Smith, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb.—I wish to advise that through our committee we were able to get an increase in wages from 70c to 90c an hour. Alfred Anderson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 525, Coshocton, O.—This is to inform you that our wage demand has been granted and we are now getting 90c an hour. Fred Tish, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1841, Burlington, Wis. — We wish to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our new scale is now 75c an hour. S. Prailes, R. S.

* * *

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.

L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½ cents an hour. Otis Level, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2611, Guelph, Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85 cents an hour. Geo. Preece, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1698, Monaton, N. B., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 70 cents an hour. Harvey Lutes, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 460, Wausau, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80 cents an hour. H. F. Seehager, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 212, Akron, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 per hour. C. L. Gaskins, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75 cents an hour. W. H. Hubb, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85 cents an hour. W. J. H. Paxon, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1864, Kansas City, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 78 cents an hour. August E. Mattern, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½ cents an hour. W. L. Riddle, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $9 and $10 per day. E. G. Norman, R. S.

* * *

Delaware County D. C., Chester, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.12½ per hour. Kendall T. Scott, Sec.-Treas.

* * *

New Haven and Vicinity D. C., New Haven, Conn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. H. W. Mayer, R. S.

L. U. 2611, Guelph, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85 cents an hour. Geo. Preece, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 321, Connellsville, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90 cents per hour. Roy Sparks, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1381, Woodland, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. J. Stamp, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 906, Brookville, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75 cents an hour. D. B. Hines, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. H. C. Neal, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1000, Greenville, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90 cents an hour. D. J. Haus, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 920, Meriden, Conn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½ cents an hour. H. C. Stanley, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 591, Little Falls, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90 cents an hour. R. Mead, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. Robt. H. Jones, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90 cents an hour. A. C. Schroepfer, R. S.

* * *

Berkshire County D. C., North Adams, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $7 per day. S. H. Crum, Sec.-Treas.

* * *

L. U. 153, Helena, Mont.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $7.50 per day until July 1, after which the scale will be $8. Frank T. Fowler, R. S.

L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½ cents an hour. J. C. Reavis, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1514, Niles, Ohio.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.15 per hour. John Seitz, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.10 per hour. Howard Johnson, R. S.

* * *

L U. 877, Worcester, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75 cents an hour. Felix Fancher, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1457, Sidney, Neb.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Wm. Kerschner, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80 cents an hour. Thos. F. McKillip, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. E. J. Desmardis, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1863, Kellogg, Idaho.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Jeff. D. Fraser, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90 cents an hour. J. A. Hinkle, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75 cents an hour. Harold Elyson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80 cents an hour. W. J. Dick, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1430, Tarentum, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 per hour. Frank Shearer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Edw. B. Remsen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1770, Cape Gironde, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. Geo. W. Hale, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 716, Zanesville, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Fred Kappes, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1561, Portland, Me.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87c an hour. L. W. Tibbetts, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2064, Manchester, N. H.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. N. Jackson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2092, Crisson, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. H. J. Bradley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1132, Alpena, Mich.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Louis Schemanski, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 989, Newburyport, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. Frank S. Heten, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 952, Bristol, Conn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. A. J. Barnfield, R. S.

* * *

Yonkers, D. C., Yonkers, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. Wm. Crawford, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Edw. B. Remsen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. Geo. Brooner, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 674, Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Wm. Henkle, R. S.

L. U. 344, Waukesha, Wis. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 70c per hour. Geo. F. Peffer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 947, Ridgeway, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. L. H. Post, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2334, Valdosta, Ga.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. D. J. Coleman, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1827, Madill, Okla.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. J. B. Marble, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 755, Superior, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. J. H. Hatch, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 922, Maysville, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. Bruce Snapp, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 597, Centerville, Ia.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 95c an hour. F. J. Conrad, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 78c an hour. Jacob Shorff, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 511, Rosewell, N. M.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting from $6.50 to $7.50 per day. A. Junior, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1438, Warren, O.—Our movement for an increase of wages was a success and we are now getting $1.15 per hour. E. D. Clower, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. R. A. Jones, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.06 per hour. Edward A. King, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 498, Brentford, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. A. G. Brown, Treas.

* * *

North Shore District Council, Salem, Mass.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. Rufus P. Harlow, Secretary.

The Flag Speaks

(By Franklin K. Lane)

1. The work we do is the making of the flag.
2. I am not the flag, I am but its shadow.
3. I am whatever you make it, nothing more.
4. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.
5. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do honest work.
6. Sometimes I droop, for purpose has gone from me, and I play the coward.
7. Sometimes I am loud and full of egotism that blasts judgment.
8. But always I am all that you hope to be and have courage to try for.
9. I am the day dream of the most daring work of the weakest man, and the largest dreadnought.
10. I am the Constitution, and the courts, the soldier, drayman, street-sweep, cook and clerk.
11. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow.
12. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.
13. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be.
14. I am what you make me, nothing more.
15. My stars and my stripes are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage from with faith because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the maker of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.

The railroads have gone back to the private interests, with a handsome gift from the Government for what they did not do during the war. But there is no bonus for the soldiers who fought the war.

* * *

The Union Label is an appeal to principle — principle that is above the price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

Craft Problems

How to Find Height of Risers and Width of Treads in Relation to Each Other

(By George Hacker.)

I notice that a large number of carpenters are under the impression that a low riser will make an easy walking stair. They figure from the full height, from starting to landing point of stairs a low riser, without considering distance, known as run, for the width of treads.

The calculation is misleading, the height of risers must be guided by width of treads.

Walking a stairs, risers and treads are used in conjunction, the height of risers and width of treads must produce about the same measurements as the measurements produced while walking on the level, which average between 24 and 25 in. Take notice of accompanying sketch, Fig. 1.

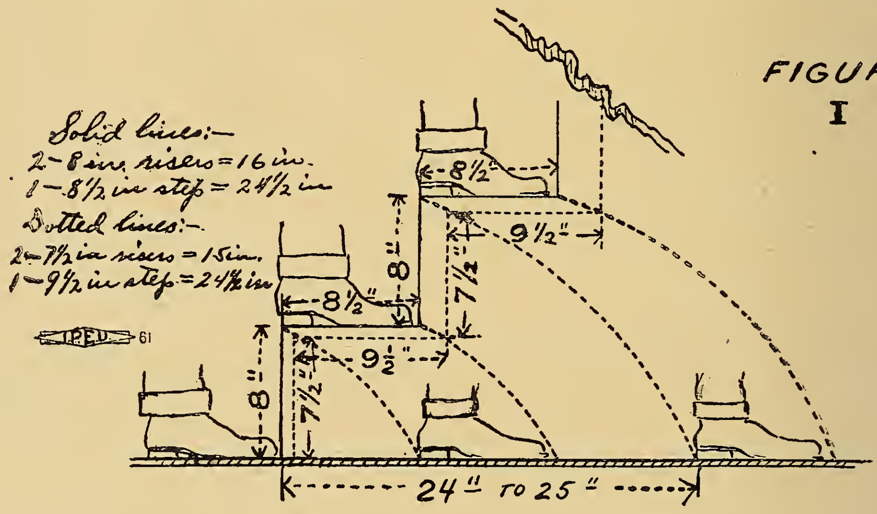


FIGURE I

Measurements are taken as follows: Take tip of one foot, make one step with the other foot, make another step with the first foot, and from tip of first foot to heel of same foot, the distance made will average between 24 and 25 in., walking on the level.

Walking upstairs, put tip of foot against the riser, put the other foot on the following step, and the first foot on the next step, you have made the distance of two risers and one step, from the tip of first foot to the heel of same foot, which distance should be about the same as when walking on level.

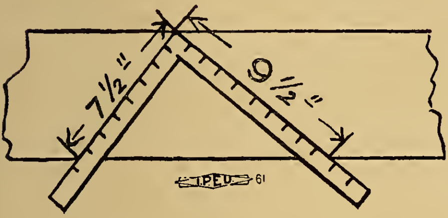
The stairs described by "The Carpenter" in a previous issue, has a riser 7¼ in. and a step 8½ in., two risers make 14½ in., one step 8½ in., total, 23 in., a very inconvenient walking stairs. To build a good walking stairs in same height and run take fifteen risers, one riser less, which makes each riser scant 7¾ in., taking one riser less makes one step less, which increases width of step to 9⅛ in., scant (fourteen steps in 10 ft., 7½ in.) Two risers 7¾ in. total 15½ in., one step 9⅛ in. total 24⅝., which makes a very convenient, natural walking stairs. Showing a convenient stairs can be built in the same height and run, by adding or deducting one or more risers.

The accompany sketch, Fig. 1, shows the relative position walking on the level and up a stairs. In solid lines a riser 8 in. with a step of 8½ in., in dotted lines a riser of 7½ in., a step of 9½ in., and the dotted semi-circular lines drawn down to show the foot on the level, all keeping between 24 and 25 in.

You may say that I show the full foot on each step, and there are steps not wide enough to place complete foot on, same makes no difference, the foot projects on all steps alike. If I show the heel projecting it will not make any object clear.

In laying off stairs I prefer a rod and pitch board, figure out or use dividers to find the height of risers, the number of risers are mostly marked on plans, find width of treads the same as risers.

FIGURE II



Take 7½ in. riser by 9½ in. step, put square on a board as shown by Fig. 2, 7½ in. by 9½ in., and the other edge is the pitch of stairs, mark length of pitch on a rod as shown in Fig. 3. Tack rod on a straight line on board to be cut for the stringer, and hold pitch board, Fig. 4, to pitch marks on rod, and mark first step and riser, then shift pitch board to the next mark on rod until the number of risers needed are marked. Same rod and pitch board are put in a safe place, for to be used to lay off the finish, such as hand rail, wall and face stringer, by using a rod and pitch board, all stringers and rails will be the same in length. Half of stair stringers, etc., must be marked off in independent of other stringers, so you must have a sure way to get all of them the same in length, which the rod and pitcr board gives every time.

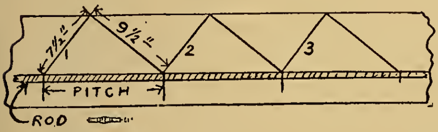
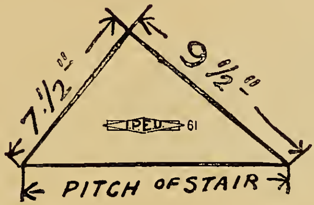


FIGURE III

Some carpenters will think from my explanation that 7½ riser will not make a good stairs. It will with a step of 10 in., two risers 7½ in. equals 14½ in., one step 10 in. equals 24½ in. Others will think that a difference of 1½ in. does not make as much of a difference as I claim.

FIGURE IV



So I show on Fig. 5 the relation to eacr other. There is all the difference in the world. It must be remembered walking a stairs a long or short step must be made from start to finish, which is tiresome.

It is also poor judgment to build stairs with too low of a riser, even if risers and steps harmonize in distance. Such a stairs forces the user to unnecessary walking. When a person walks up or down a stairs he wants to be up or down and not on the stairs.

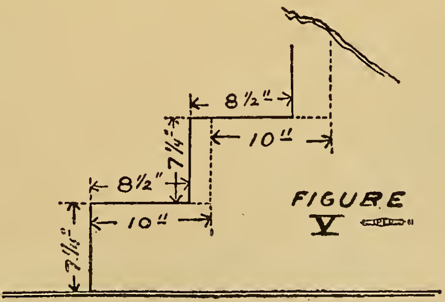


FIGURE V

To the Editor:

Brother, if you find our brothers interested in my stair explanation, I will furnishes plans and explanations how plans are made for winding stairs. How the different stringers, etc., are laid off. How the shape and pitch of rail can be laid from a box with the bevel square, so any good carpenter will be able to make his own hand rails.

HOW HOUSES ARE MOVED

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

(Continued From Last Month.)

In Fig. 10 is shown a double block, made with lignumvitae or iron sheaves and loose hooks, which can be obtained in the following sizes:

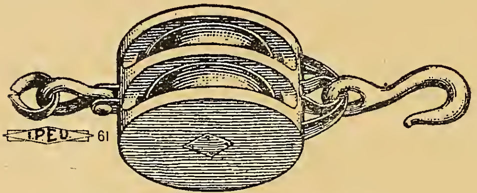


Fig. 10.—A Double Block.

Inside Iron Strapped Wooden Blocks

Size sheave.	For rope, diameter.	Size, Inches.	Size, Mortise.
1¾x ½x⅜.......	⅜	3	9-16
2¼x ⅝x⅜.......	½	4	11-16
3 x ¾x⅜.......	⅝	5	⅞
3½x1 x½.......	¾	6	1
4¼x1 x½.......	⅞	7	1⅛
4½x1⅛x⅝.......	1	8	1¼
5½x1⅛x⅝.......	1	9	1¼
6¼x1¼x¾.......	1⅛	10	1⅜
7¼x1¼x¾.......	1⅛	11	1⅜
8 x1⅜x¾.......	1¼	12	1½
9 x1½x¾.......	1¼	13	1½
9½x1⅝x¾.......	1¾	14	1¾

These blocks will be found of value in arranging tackle for moving the lighter frame houses, for hoisting shores and needles, hauling out timbers, etc., and should be carefully examined when purchased, in order to make sure of their soundness, reliability and safety. Their iron work should be minutely inspected to provide flaws in the forgings, pins or bushings, as they are liable to fly apart when under strain and might cause serious accidents.

The next important consideration is the rope, which, like all other essentials enumerated, must be of the finest manufacture and absolutely free from all flaws, loose strands or doubtful attributes. In fact, it might be stated on general principles that every tool or adjunct requisite to safe house moving must be first class. Therefore, the rope should be made out of pure Manila and of the best quality. The following estimates of weight of rope may not be without interest in this connection.

Size in diameter: ¼, 5-16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1.

Weight of 100 ft., pounds: 3, 4, 5½, 8, 15, 17, 25, 33.

Strength of new rope, pounds: 450, 750, 900, 1,700, 3,000, 4,000, 5,800, 7,000.

From these figures it will be seen that the rope is sold by weight at so much per pound, and in coils of 1,000 ft. or less, as desired.

Shoring Timbers, Needles and Wedges

We shall next consider the kind and sizes of the necessary timbers. It may be well to state here that there is no fixed rule for this class of work, nor can any be given except that derived from personal practice and experience, as the nature of the work is so varied and the exigencies so unusual that it would be impossible to give any standard list or set of timbers necessary for the needs of the house mover. The plant generally consists of all sorts and conditions of materials, ranging from the cold chisel to the hoisting engine or motor. Generally speaking, it might be said that it requires all and every sort of timber listed, especially of the harder and heavier kinds, for bearing and carrying purposes, such as oak, yellow pine and spruce. These are the most reliable for long shores and needles, the last being most popular on account of its cheapness, toughness and lightness, although yellow pine is more adaptable for very heavy work, such as for brick buildings. All timber must be of the very best quality, straight grained, thoroughly seasoned and free from wens, large knots, heart shakes, cup shakes, dry or wet rot, sap, or any other agents likely to impair its strength. Second-hand building timbers have been found from experience to be the most reliable, as years of exposure or use have tried their qualities and guaranteed their capacities.

Regarding sizes and dimensions, I might state that for spruce they may run from 2x2-inch scantling to the largest sizes, yellow pine from 6 or 8x8 inches, also up to the largest sawn. All may be of lengths increasing in feet, sawn square, smooth and out of wind, as twisted timbers are useless not only by reason of their liability to fracture, but also by their loss of strength through warping or distortion.

In connection with the timbering come the wedges, which are even more reliable than the pump screws heretofore mentioned. These powerful instruments for house moving are sawn out of the hardest and best seasoned oak, being 3 inches wide, 1½ inches thick at the butt and tapering to ¼ inch. Two, as shown at AA, Fig. 11, are always used, and when placed as represented, they constitute the best means of tightening or raising walls, girders, beams, etc., known to scientific builders. The most careful shorers and movers prefer them to the screws, on account of security, but they are not always applicable to horizontal timbers, in corners, or where it is not possible to deliver a blow of the hammer or maul, for it must be remembered that each wedge must be struck with the same, or, rather, an equal, percussive force, or one will be forced past its fellow and the two rendered useless. They must be accurately sawn, else their top and bottom surfaces will not be exactly parallel and at right angles to the axes of the thrusting timber which they compress or sustain. For the same reason the abutting and other ends of timbers must be sawn square, not beveled, to guard against any possibility of slipping or buckling.

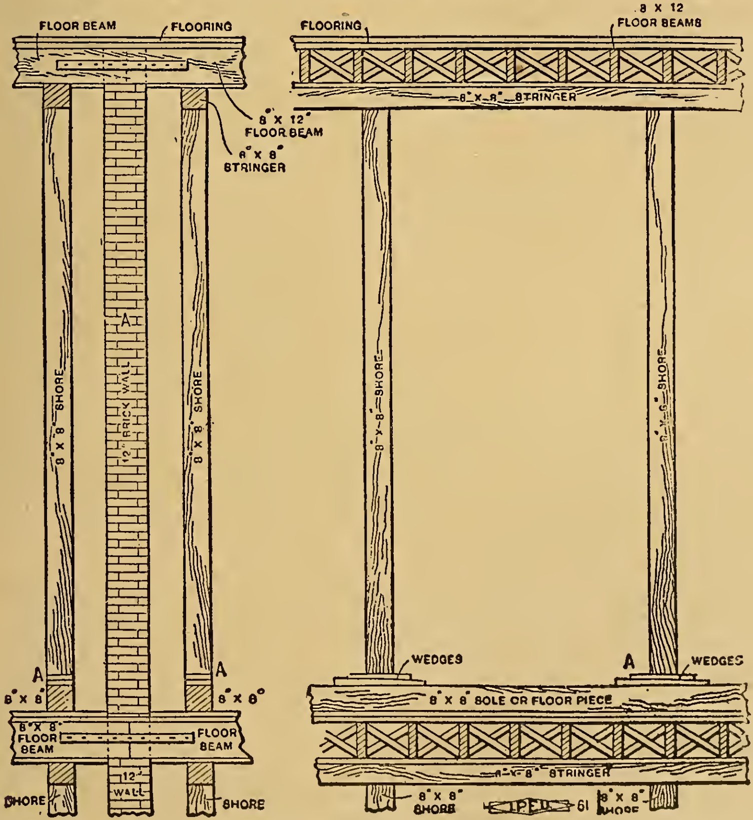


Fig. 11.—Showing the Manner of Supporting Floors and the Use of Wooden Wedges.

Preliminary Preparations

In the preliminary preparations for moving, all electric, gas, steam and water supplies must first be shut off from the mains. All plumbing, connecting pipes, either water supply, sink, water closet or other connections, must be cut entirely apart at the first story tier of beams, and the house pipes properly supported from the carrying timbers placed under the sills.

Proceeding now to describe the details of the actual moving operations, we will draw attention to the fact that it will be necessary for the mover to first survey the house to be transferred and ascertain the actual conditions and difficulties of the problem, in order to provide the blocks, labor and tools requisite. The following examinations must be carefully made and details minutely noted, either mentally or on paper, to provide for all eventualities:

1. The dimensions of the house or houses.
2. The weight and construction of the house or houses.
3. Nature of the foundation and bottom.
4. Whether above or below curb level.
5. Whether to be raised or lowered to street grade.
6. Is the house, or houses, perfectly safe to move?
7. The plant necessary for the work.
8. Possible happenings or contingencies during moving.
9. New site or foundation and contemplated possible changes or alterations.
10. Tools, labor, appliances, etc.
11. Estimate of cost.
12. Approximate time which will be required to complete the operation.

All this must be gauged and determined before any house mover can give an owner a figure of probable cost, so that the premises will need to be inspected and scrutinized, faults located and guarded against, and methods of procedure properly arranged. House moving, raising or lowering are tasks arduous, tedious and difficult, and demand time and patience, the most critical observation and forethought, so that haste and negligence are simply impossible in this art, unless one courts failure.

Operations for Moving a Frame House

It may, then, be assumed that the prospective mover has looked over his task and found, say, for a simple first example, that his work will be to lift a small frame dwelling house, measuring 25x40 feet, from its old foundation and transfer it to the new site, a foundation situated, say, three blocks or squares west and two south. The question naturally arises, how is the work to be done? By reason of their depth and weight it is not usual to lift or move foundations, so we will proceed to simply raise and move the timber structure with its necessary brick chimneys. To do this, timber or needle holes larger in section than the girth of the sticks must be cut through the foundation walls directly under the sills and heavy 12x12-inch timbers passed through from side to side directly under the bridging walls which support the floor beams on the first and second stories and side wall plates, as shown in Fig. 12. These must be spaced not more than 8 feet apart, with extra timbers placed under the chimney breasts, on which their brick work will or settlement. The center, fore and aft supporting girder under the first tier of be supported and carried and from which they must be blocked up and wedged so

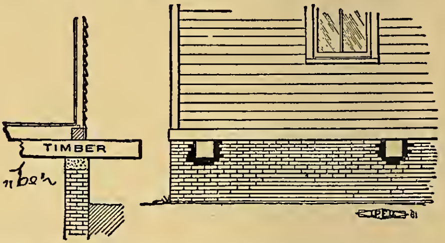


Fig. 12.—A Portion of the Under-Pining of a House, Showing Holes in Walls and the Manner in Which the Timber is Placed.

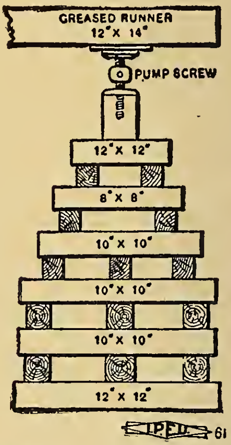


Fig. 13.—Manner of Building Up the Stacks of Blocking.

tightly as to prevent any possible strain wooden beams must also be blocked and wedged up to obviate the possible settlement and cracking of the stud plaster partitions up through the house before the cellar piers are taken down. Diagonal pieces carried on the main timbers must be placed under all bay windows or projections, and each and every part made to carry free and clear of the foundations before cutting away. Finally the 12x12-inch sliding timbers are set, resting on timber stacks or pyramids of blocks built at intervals of 8 or 10 feet, as shown in Fig. 13.

The supporting and moving frame must, then, consist of three tiers, or thickness of timber below the sills, those on the bottom being the slides, resting with their bottom edges on the skids, the edges being heavily smeared with grease or tallow to diminish the friction generated by the weight and motion while moving. The blockings having been all set, the runners may be raised by placing short jacks or pumps under them, so that when the screws are simultaneously turned the entire mass of frame work above will be raised clean and clear from its foundations ready to start. If there be any unusual construction, safes, machinery or heavy loads of any kind, special timbering must be built up for them. It is best, however, to move these out separately first and leave the building as empty in its shell as possible.

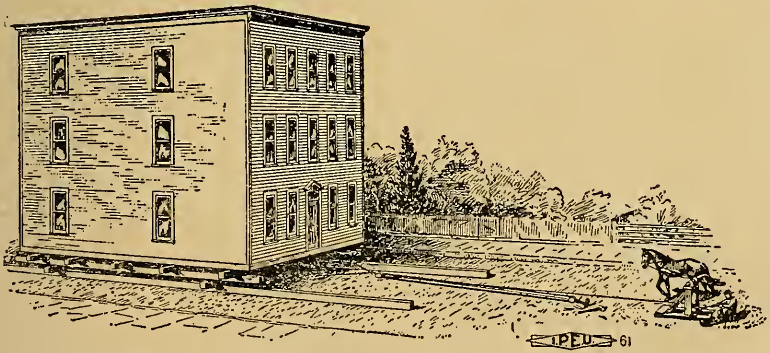


Fig. 14.—Showing Manner of Placing the Timbers for a Frame Building Moved By Means of a "Crab" and Horse Power.

All having been prepared in the cellar and the frame clear, a heavy 3-inch chain is attached to the rear or last timber as a sling, and to the middle of this, working on a hook, the blocks and tackle are affixed, the only thing remaining being the "crab" and the horse. The mechanical work necessary is very elementary, as the horse simply walks around the crab. The rope is kept tight and coiled down, as shown in Fig. 14, and the building moves, but its motion as it goes off is closely watched in order to prevent shearing, which it is liable to do should the tackle be unequally adjusted or the friction be greater on one side than on the other. In this case the house will either shear or swerve, or may topple off the skids or runners, unless prevented. This difficulty is obviated by readjusting the bridle or chain already described. Fig. 14 shows the general appearance of a three-story frame structure in the process of being moved through a street or lots. The position of the supporting timbers is clearly indicated, as well as of the chains and tackle connecting with the crab operated by horse-power. As there is never room in the width of an ordinary street to place the crab directly in front of the house, supplementary tackle blocks are set in the street, or to the opposite house, for the purpose of hauling it to the pavement, the main tackle and crab being placed down the street and the rope at right angles, thus giving a more powerful pull.

This process will be necessary for a house on an inside lot; but if a corner, the building may be slewed around as it is dragged off its foundations by a proper adjustment of the tackle and a curved laying down of the skids, which must be kept constantly greased or they will heat and possibly ignite. While the house is, to use a nautical expression, "under way," the street skids or runners must be kept out of wind, because should it strain or warp it will crack the plaster in every room in the building. Should the tackle become so shortened that the house is so close to the crab as to stop its progress, then the crab must be moved farther out of the street or around the corner, and the supplementary blocks rigged as before.

When the house has arrived opposite its new site and foundations it will require to be turned, with the front toward the street. This may also be done with the tackle, and when turned the bridle is taken from the rear cross bearer and fastened to the front, so as to pull the house in backward, the main tackle block being attached to a post or house at the rear of the lot, and passing out under the building to the capstan of the crab. A comparison of the foregoing explanation with the accompanying engravings will give the reader a clear conception of the manner in which the operation is carried out, and, if a practical mechanic, he will have no difficulty in comprehending its details as described.

When the building is carried onto its new foundations it must be so placed that when lowered it will come exactly as intended, with the sill faces fair with the foundation walls. The screws must not be removed until the building is thoroughly wedged up and made good with slate, brick, stone and cement mortar. Considerable attention, too, must be devoted to the proper blocking in the new cellar, which will sustain the runners on which the house moves in, because on this blocking, with its lowering screws, will depend the proper setting of the house. It is, therefore, imperative that everything be properly arranged. The blockings in this case should be so arranged and sufficient in number and so spaced that the stringer and all timbers may be safely lowered, all screws being turned simultaneously so as not to strain the house, but allow it to descend gradually to its permanent position. All inside piers, fore and aft walls, or girders, can then be built, and all floor beams wedged up from them before the center moving timbers are taken out.

How to Move a Brick or Stone Building

This problem, one of the most important in the whole range of building operations, is one which involves the highest skill and intelligence, as well as many and varied considerations. Nowadays, brick and stone buildings are raised and moved so economically that the information which follows will be found useful not only by house movers, but also by architects and builders who deal with owners and real estate men.

In what condition must a brick or stone building be, in order that it may be safely moved or raised? It must be well and thoroughly built, plumb, level, and have its walls free from cracks, bulges, fractures, or strains. Also it must be devoid of serious settlements of floor beams or partitions, etc., and all angles should, if the house is one, say, 40 feet in height, be plumb, free from fissures, well bonded and anchored. Should any house be defective in some of these details it will be difficult, in fact useless, to move it, because special provision must be made to tie the weak portions together and guard against possible collapse. From this, then, it will be seen that the survey and examination must be made by thoroughly experienced and competent carpenters and master builders, who from a critical inspection will determine as to the feasibility and safety of the proposed operation. Should the conditions prove to be favorable, the work may be undertaken along the following lines:

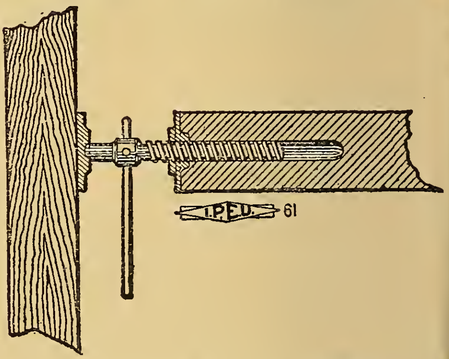


Fig. 15.—Section Showing Operation of a Horizontal Screw.

The first job will necessarily have to do with the "timbering," or, as described in an earlier article, the process of building up a false work consisting of stacks and temporary wooden piers or cribbing or grillage, such as was indicated in Fig. 13, and lifting the entire structure off its foundation, or, rather, to take the weight of the brick or stone superstructure off its base. This is done by first cutting holes in opposite bearing walls of the building, spaced about 4 or 5 feet apart, or close enough to make the brick work of the walls above each hole corbel or arch itself with the next. Into these openings, and running transversely across the house, 12x16-inch yellow pine timbers are inserted, sufficiently long to pass 4 or 5 feet outside each wall. The holes must be made in the stone or brick foundation walls directly below the first tier of floor beams and water table, and the timbers kept perfectly level across from wall to wall. Should the wall be not level, then above the top edges of the beams the space must be packed solid and tight with sprawls and oak wedges. Piers and cast iron columns must have double timbers, or, first, two short longitudinal timbers, as shown in Fig. 15, and then cross timbers.

I might state in this connection that where cast iron, steel or other columns occur, which is usually on the corners or in store fronts, it is best to proceed as if the columns were absent and build up tiers of blocks to the second story directly from the main bearing timbers or walls below.

Having properly and securely blocked up all columns and girders, the lintels and sills of all first-story door and window openings will need to be sustained with uprights and cross pieces, solidly wedged and braced; also all belt courses, cornices, brackets and other projecting details must be kept from falling by supports of timber or spur shores from the heavy cross timbers below. While all this is being done the men must proceed with the cellar blockings, longitudinal and transverse siding timbers, lifting pumps, jack screws, wedges, etc., in a careful and systematic manner, properly supporting every detail which rested on the foundation or foundation pier, such as chimney breasts, elevator and dumb waiter shafts, smoke stacks, headers, trimmers, fore and aft girders, partitions, etc. In fact, each and every structural part must be supported from below, omitting none, and providing for all possible happenings.

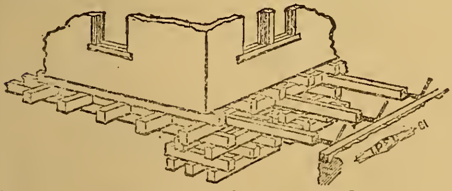


Fig. 16.—Manner of Placing Blocking and Horizontal Screws.

The sliding timbers are a very important part of the preparations, as on them the whole mass is to move, and they must therefore be unusually well set, absolutely level and straight. Reference again to Figs. 13, 15, 16 and 17 will illustrate to the reader the general scheme for arranging the timbers on the tiers of blocks and their respective pumps for raising, etc. It is here, also, the reader will realize the full value of these pumps, the most valuable factors in moving operations, as so many will be needed under the slides that the least adjustment or turn of the screws will regulate the levels and keep the building moving in perfect equilibrium, without strain or jar.

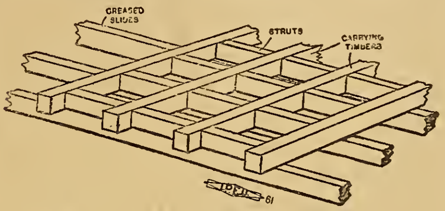


Fig. 17.—Methods of Bracing the Timbering.

At this stage we will take up the matter of the proper treatment of the cellar bottom for the reception of these stacks of blocking, because if the bottom under them should settle or slip disaster may follow, so that another very serious condition here confronts the mover. If the bottom be solid rock, good hard clay, shale, gravel or any other reliable substance, the blockings may safely be laid on them, edge to edge; but if it is of soft clay, mud, quicksand or any other compressible, unreliable or insecure substance, then the problem becomes most difficult, and the expense involved in the preparation of the uncertain bottom may possibly preclude the operation altogether. The nature of the earth's crust under the foundation must, therefore, always be ascertained by borings or digging holes at regular intervals along the foundation walls to the full depth of or a little below the depth of the footings. Thus by observation the strata underneath may be definitely determined, for there must be no doubt or uncertainty in house moving. The reader will, of course, understand that it would be simply out of the question to try to move a heavy brick house resting on piles or grillage in a mud bottom, so we will dismiss the idea, as it would be cheaper to pull down and rebuild a house with such footings than risk the increased cost of its moving, for the bearing capacity of the earth under the footings must in every case exceed the weight placed upon it to a factor of safety of at least 4, and no contract for moving should ever be undertaken unless the bottom is fit and all conditions favorable to a safe and satisfactory conclusion of the job.

When the longitudinal and transverse timbers are all set, as represented in the illustration, the horizontal pushing braces and screws must be adjusted at fixed distances apart against the front string piece, so as to force it steadily and regularly backward as they are uniformly turned with the level bars. An idea of the construction of one of the horizontal screws may be gathered from an inspection of Fig. 15. These must be placed exactly at right angles to the front "string" or longitudinal timber on the front or end, and perfectly horizontal, so that by the pressure exerted by the screws the timbers may be pushed slowly and safely along the slides, which are, as before, heavily smeared with heated tallow or axle grease in order to reduce the friction to a minimum. Short struts must be cut, fitted and fastened in between the longitudinal timbers before the screws are turned. This is necessary for the simple reason that the under platform or series of timbers must move as a whole, without an inch of deviation, and when once started its progress will average 1 to 2 feet hourly, so that 25 feet will be an excellent day's work. Haste or neglect, however, must be nullified, and the safe progress of the building on any day made the sine quo non of the operations. Constant stopping and inspecting will be necessary in order to guard against unforeseen developments, and provisions must be made accordingly, but the careful mover will be present always and will often go all over the house and examine details with a rigid scrutiny before he allows a screw to be turned. Sometimes it may, perchance, happen that a slight bulge or strain crack may develop, which will necessitate the stopping of the forward movement until a separate brace or spreader is inserted, but this is a simple matter and only emphasizes the need for constant vigilance. Again, a blocking may slightly subside, or a stack be too high, or some such emergency may arise, but they may all be met with, by care and watchfulness.

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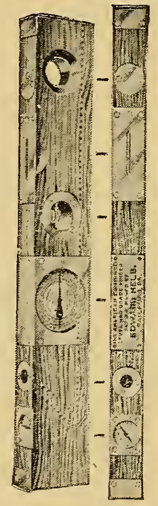
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Hudson River, in the city of New York, the building consisting of moving a large boat house, measuring 50 feet front by 75 feet deep, and having a height of 35 feet. The structure having been sold to a yacht club ten miles up the river, it became necessary to provide some means by which it could be transported to the site selected by the purchasers, and this requirement necessitated the operations which will now be described.

The house, as shown in cross section at Fig. 18, was built of wood on the framed and braced principle of heavy planed yellow pine timber and weighed about 200 tons approximately, so that all that was required was to obtain boats or pontoons of sufficient capacity to carry this load. Two Erie canal boats, each 100 feet long, were chartered and towed to the pile foundation on which the superstructure rested, and provisions were made at once for placing them directly under the main sills, which had to be prepared so the house might be lifted without straining. After a careful examination of the lower timbers it was decided to float the canal boats beneath the house between the rows of piles with the sterns toward the shore, so that the building would be carried longitudinally and the boats be far enough apart to provide against any possible danger of the house capsizing when afloat and in transit on the river.

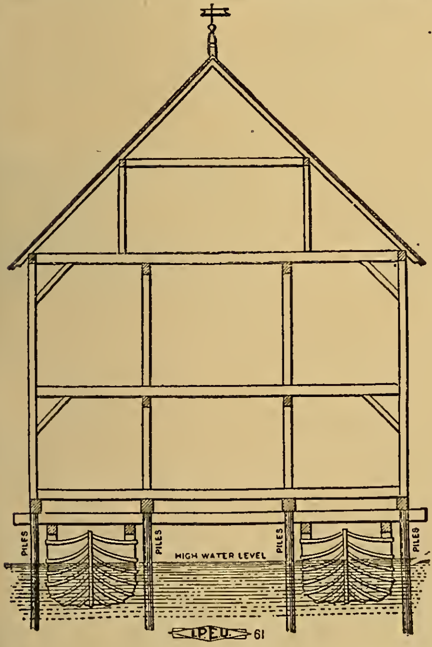

Fig. 18.—Showing Method Adopted in Moving a Boat House.

When moored beneath the structure, heavy 12x14-inch timbers were passed through from side to side, these being long enough to project outside the north and south gable sills and spaced 6 feet apart in the length of the building. This being done, all the intervening timbers were blocked up from the upper deck with stringers, pump or builders' screws, blocks and wedges. Longitudinal fore and aft string pieces were also laid along the decks, and the deck beams, where deemed weak, were strengthened in the holds with vrtical and diagonal timbers and struts to stiffen the vessels and preserve their rigidity.
pressure was exerted until all was ready for it.

When the piles to which the main four lines of longitudinal string pieces, or girders, were spiked, had been sawn through, the pump screws were applied at the time when the tide had very little further to rise, so that the building was raised sufficiently high to permit the free passage of the cross-cut saws through the timber of the piles.

The spirit level was employed continuously, verifying and regulating the equilibrium of the floor, especially when the raising commenced, in order to insure the house being equally carried by both boats and to guard against the possibility of its tipping, nor was the house moved out from its safe position over the piles until this had been made positive.

Child Labor Age at 14

The International Labor Conference has voted to recommend to the Governments represented an international agreement regulating child labor and fixing minimum ages of employment at 14 years, except for Japan, India and a few other far-east countries, where the limit is placed at 12 years because the representatives of these Governments insisted that the time had not arrived to make such a "radical" change.

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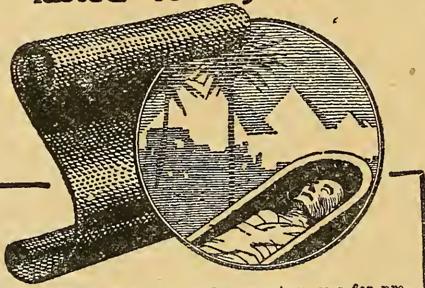

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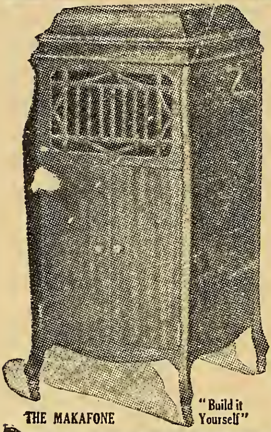

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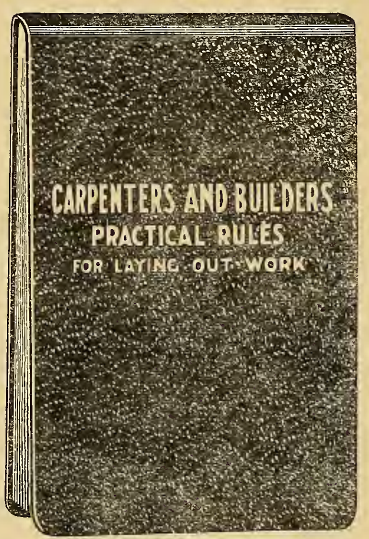

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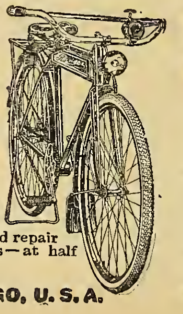

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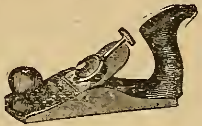

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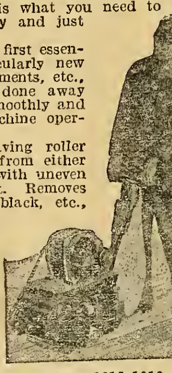

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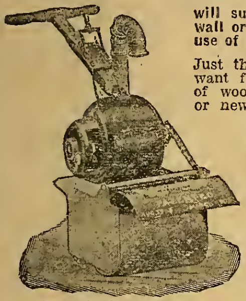

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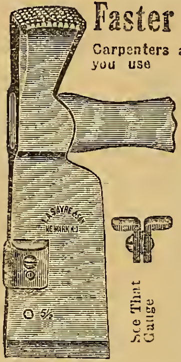
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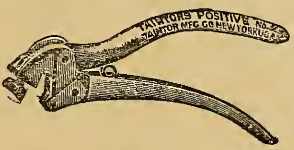
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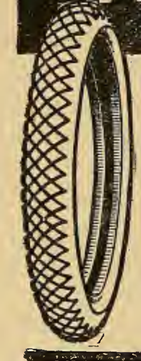

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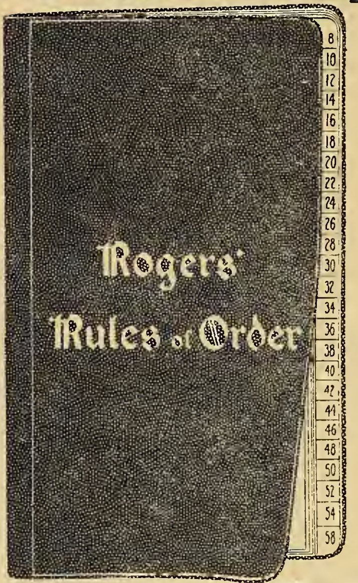

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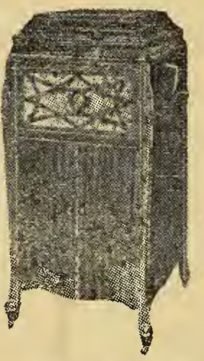

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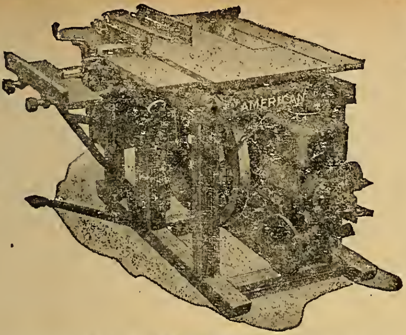

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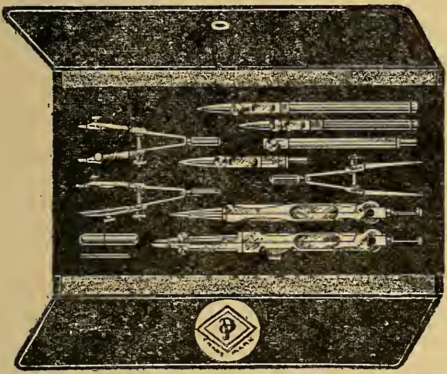

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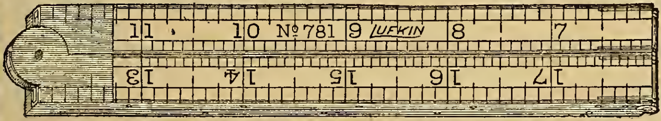

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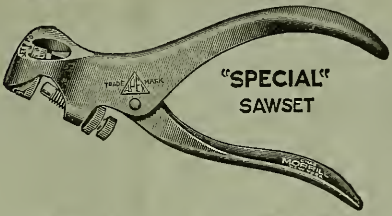

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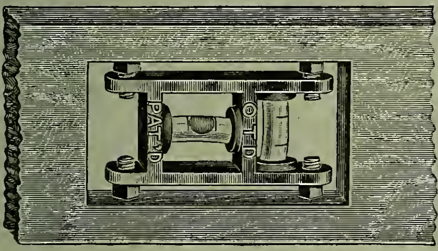

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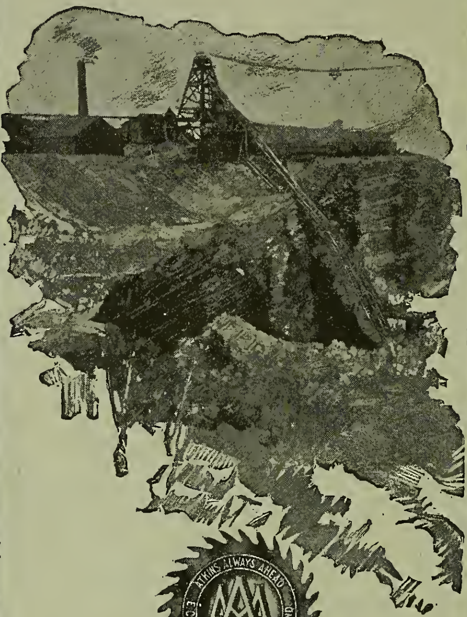

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1920

Ten Cents a Copy
One Dollar Per Year

SUPPLEMENT *to the* AUGUST ISSUE

VALUABLE INFORMATION

by

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Secretary*

The following information is valuable to our members everywhere. It gives a list of our Local Unions in numerical order, showing location, meeting place, meeting night, hours of work per day, wages paid, Saturday half-holiday and whether work is done under an agreement with employer. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them for that purpose and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In compliance with Paragraph E, Section 13, of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I herewith furnish information which will be of value to the membership at all times.

LOCAL UNIONS

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 Washington St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	Trades and Labor Assembly Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Heilds' Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 5th St., South	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	13th and Spring Garden	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
10	Chicago, Ill.	505 Wentworth, Ave.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
11	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.			8	10.00	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.						
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.	221 S. 5th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Thurs	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
20	Stapleton, L. I.	Bay and Thompson Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	741 S. Western Ave.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guenero St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
23	Worcester, Mass.						
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
25	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
26	Syracuse, N. Y.						
27	Toronto, Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
30	New London, Conn.	130 State St.	Thursday	8	6.80		
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	8.00		
33	Boston, Mass.						
34	San Francisco, Cal.						
35	San Rafael, Cal.	633 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Monday	8	9.00		
37	Shamokin, Pa.	B. P. O. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Que., Can.	Empire Block	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	4999 Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
41	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerro St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
44	Champaign, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	K. C. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	10.00		
48	Norfolk, Neb.	Winter's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	9.00		
49	Lowell, Mass.						
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
52	Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th and Springfield Sts.	1-4 Sun.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
56	Boston, Mass.						
57	Irvington, N. J.						
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Tenn.	22 S. Queen St.	Friday	8	5.50		
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	South Side Turner Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.						
62	Englewood, Ill.						
63	Bloomington, Ill.						
64	Louisville, Ky.						
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	146 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
68	Menominee, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1500 Bull St.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	Yes
70	Chicago, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall, W. 38th.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00		
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg., Capitol Ave. and Maryland St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	7.60		
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meader St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 W. Madison St.	Monday	8	10.00		
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
82	Haverhill, Mass.	2 Gilman Place	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Trinity Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.28	Yes	Yes
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
86	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Trades Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
89	Mobile, Ala.						
90	Evansville, Ind.	5th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Can.	115 Sparks St.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
95	San Francisco, Cal.	Roma Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
96	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	90 Arch St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
99	Cohoes, N. Y.						
100	Muskegon, Mich.						
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.						
103	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave., N.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
105	Cleveland, O.	St. Clair and 72nd Sts.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	110 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	David and Larue Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mondor St.	1-2 Mon.	10	4.00	No	No
109	Riverton, Wyo.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00		
111	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00 to 9.00	Yes	Yes
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Anderson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.						
117	Albany, N. Y.	Sons of Italy Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
119	Newark, N. J.	28 E. Park St.	Monday	8	8.00		
120	Newark, N. J.	82 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 S. Laurel St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
124	Bradford, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall, 22d and Main Sts.	Thursday	8	6.80	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
126	Torrington, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1-2 Fri.	9	6.00	Yes	No
127	Derby, Conn.	Labor Hall, 95 Elizabeth St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall, N. Wyoming St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	Union Labor Temple	1st Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.						
132	Washington, D. C.	Typographical Temple	Friday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Can.	417 Ontario St.	Monday	8	6.08	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.						
136	Newark, O.	Court House, Convention Room	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	7.00		
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	No	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Lepping Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.						
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st St. and Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Moose Temple	Wed.	8			
143	Canton, O.	Bash Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	Clisby's Hall	Thursday	8	6.80		
145	Sayers, Pa.		Wed.	8	6.20		
146	Schenectady, N. Y.						
147	Beatyville, Ark.	First National Bank	Monday	9	5.85	No	No
148	Newark, N. J.						
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Gilligan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalyne Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Hickle Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Yes
152	Memphis, Tenn.		Wed.	8	8.00		
153	Helena, Mont.	Fraternal Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.						
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
157	Boston, Mass.						
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
159	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Modern Woodmen Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
162	St. Mateo, Cal	711 B St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Matoka Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Union Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall	Monday	8	9.20		
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
168	Kansas City, Kan.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	Temple Hall, 418 Collinsville Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
171	Youngstown, O.						
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
173	Munising, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	Schoettle's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
175	Dillon, Mont.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	185 Warner St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	7.60	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St.	Wed.	8	6.06	No	No
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.						
181	Chicago, Ill.	240 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
182	Cleveland, O.	2416 E. 9th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah						
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
188	Newport, Ark.						
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath, Falls, Ore.	Cor. 6th and Main Sts.	Wed.	8	8.00		
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Ambruster's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
193	N. Adams, Mass.						
194	Alameda, Cal.	Young Men's Institute	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
195	Peru, Ill.	Cor. 4th and Cahoun Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	9101 E. 92nd St.	Monday	8	10.00		
200	Columbus, O.	121½ E. Town St.	Thursday	8	7.20		
201	Wichita, Kan.	211 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120 Sheridan St.	Thursday	8	10.00		
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.						
205	Boyne, Mich.						
206	New Castle, Pa.						
207	Chester, Pa.	6th and Wall Sts.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	307½ Throckmorton St.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
209	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weed's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rodger Bldg.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.						
213	Houston, Tex.	206½ Main St.	Friday	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
214	Galion, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Central Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.						
221	Naperville, Ill.	Woodman Hall					
222	Westfield, Mass.						
223	Fall River, Mass.	395 S. Main St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
226	Portland, Ore.	Machinists' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.						
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Brewery Workers' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jackobson's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St.	Friday	8	10.00		
231	Rochester, N. Y.	Reynolds Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Federation Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irvin Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
237	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Walters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
239	Easton, Pa.	Vandevere Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
240	Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	52nd St. and Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
243	Tiffin, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trade Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	No	Yes
246	New York, N. Y.	321 E. 73rd St.	Monday	8	9.00		
247	Montreal, Que., Can.	Viger Sq. and St. Denis	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
248	St. Clairsville, O.	G. A. R. Hall	Last Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Tabor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
253	Atlanta, Ga.	23½ W. Alabama St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
255	McKees Rock, Pa						
256	Savannah, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	341 Lennox Ave	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Kane's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65		
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	Yes
260	Waterbury, Conn.	127 E. Main St	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	227 Wyoming Ave	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60		
264	Milwaukee. Wis.	326 Grand Ave	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
267	Sudbury, Ont., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	Flowers Bldg.	Tuesday	8–9	8.80	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	109½ E. Main St	Wed.	8	7.00		
270	Rock Island, Ill	Industrial Home	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
271	Chicago, Ill.	9440 Cottage Grove Ave	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill						
273	Yonkers, N. Y	17 N. Broadway	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	Hoffman Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
275	Newton, Mass.						
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robinson St	Wed.	8	8.00		
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St	Tuesday	8	9.00		
278	Watertown, N. Y	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
279	Omaha, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
280	Mt. Olive, Ill	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
281	Binghampton, N. Y						
282	Jersey City, N. J	Groeschel's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
284	Jamaica, N. Y	22 Herreman Ave	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	Amity Hall	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
289	Lockport, N. Y	Cor. Main and Pine Sts	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
291	Brunswick, Ga.						
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Whittaker Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Cigar Makers' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
294	E. Palestine, O.						
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	120 S. Burdick St	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
298	Long Island City, N. Y.	Actoria Casino	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
299	West Hoboken, N. J	Neperadas Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	9 Cong Ave	Wed.	8	7.00		
301	Newburgh, N. Y	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
302	Huntington, W. Va	U. C. T. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
304	San Francisco, Cal	112 Valenava St	Monday	8	9.00		
305	Millville, N. J	Marine Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
306	Newark, N. J	28 E. Park St	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Pa	Ben Hur Lodge	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
309	Hardin, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	114 W. 6th St	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
312	Peetzburg, N. J	Park Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	303 E. Main St	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.						
315	Boone, Ia.						
316	San Jose, Cal	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	109 S. G St	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
318	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St	Friday	8	6.40		
319	Roanoke, Va.	28½ Campbell Ave	Tuesday	9	7.20	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J						
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Markell Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y						
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creed's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	7	7.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J	359 Van Houten St	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
327	Attleboro, Mass.	48 S. Main St	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, O.	Fowler Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
329	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.40		
330	Roselle Park, N. Y	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
332	Waxohachie, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	10.00		
334	Saginaw, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich	130 Lyon St	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
336	La Salle, Ill	9th and Hemiken Sts	1-2 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
338	Seattle, Wash.						
339	Clark Summit, Pa	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434 Emma St	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can						
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.						
346	Dayton, O.	Xenia and Henry Sts	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1817 Western Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	41 Elm St.	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18th and Lawton Sts.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 Main St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
353	New York, N. Y.	85th St., Rockaway Beach	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.						
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
356	Marietta, O.	Front St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
357	Islip, L. I.						
358	Tipton, Ind.						
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Springarden St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
361	Duluth, Minn.	Rowley Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
363	Elgin, Ill.	Elgin Bldg. Trades Council	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
364	Council Bluff, Ia.	Danish Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple, 2nd and Lomas Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
366	New York, N. Y.	4778 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	9.00		
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
368	Allentown, Pa.	135 N. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonowanda, N. Y.	Star Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
370	Lennox, Mass.	Lenox Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
372	Xenia, O.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
373	Ft. Madison, Ia.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Yes
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	McCue's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
375	Pensacola, Fla.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8			
376	New York, N. Y.						
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohn Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.						
381	Washburn, Wis.						
382	Middleport, N. Y.						
383	Bayonne, N. J.	People's Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
384	Asheville, N. C.						
385	New York, N. Y.						
387	Dubois, Ida.						
388	Richmond, Va.						
389	Sloatsburg, N. Y.		1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Hall	Thursday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
391	Hoboken, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
393	Camden, N. J.						
394	Boston, Mass.	Sarsfield Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.56	Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Herman Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
398	Lewiston, Ida.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagle Hall	1-4 Thurs.	8	6.40		
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagle Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00		
401	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	....		
403	Alexandria, La.	Panters Mall Ground Ave.	Wed.	8	6.80		
404	Painesville, O.	Gage Block	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
405	Wellsville, O.	Potter's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	First National Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	6.40		
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
410	Selma, Ala.	Moose Hall	1st Fri.	9	4.50		
411	San Angelo, Tex.						
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupelio's Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Monday	5	10.00	Yes	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.						
418	Greeley, Colo.	Fazer Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1457 Clybon Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
420	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
421	Elwood City, Pa.	Fourth Ward Hose House.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
422	Rochester, Pa.						
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
425	El Paso, Tex.	Union Labor Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
427	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Wallard Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
429	Montclair, N. J.						
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Loher's Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
431	Brazil, Ind.	Murphy's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Adler's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
434	Kensington, Ill.						
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
439	Glen Park, N. Y.						
440	Buffalo, N. Y.						
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	Ryan Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyar's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
446	Sault Ste Marie, Can.	Barnes' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	Yes
447	Ossining, N. Y.	Twigger Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
448	Waukeegan, Ill.						
449	San Francisco, Cal.						
450	Ogden, Utah	Woodmen's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
451	Middlesboro, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
455	Somerville, N. J.	Casey Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.						
458	Lawrence, Kans.	826½ Massachusetts Ave.	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	Druids' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
461	Highland Park, Ill.	Wither's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidrig's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
464	Caldwell, Ida.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Marion Title Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
467	Hoboken, N. J.						
468	Smithville, Tex.						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
471	Payette, Ida.	Y. M. C. A.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
473	Sandpoint, Ida.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
476	Raymond, Wash.						
477	Wilmington, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
479	Sparta, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	5.60	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.						
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
484	Dunbar, Cal.	Judge Wallace's Office	Tuesday	8	8.00		
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Henderson's Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.85	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	2994 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.						
490	Passaic, N. J.	Kanter's Auditorium	Friday	8	8.00		
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	51 S. 4th Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.						
496	Kankakee, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Machinists' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.30		
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.						
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Douglas Park Auditorium.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
506	Gainesville, Tex.	Over First National Bank.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
507	Tacoma, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.88	Yes	No
508	Marion, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	7.50	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.						
513	Winfield, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
514	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	46 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.						
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Liberty Hose House	3rd Fri., 1st Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
521	Summerville, S. C.	Presbyterian Bldg.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
522	Durham, N. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	7.20	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	523½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
524	Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg., Room 33	Friday	9	5.40	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Central Trades Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
527	Brunswick, Ga.	Buggs' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20		
528	Washington, D. C.						
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Louck's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
530	Seattle, Wash.	Raines' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.						
532	Elmira, N. Y.	202 E. Water St.	Saturday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	7.20	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
537	Rahway, N. J	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H	Concord Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
540	Waltham, Mass.	Halls Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	Yes
542	Salem, N. J	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.20	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y	Boyd's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
545	Kane, Pa.	McDade Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
548	Twin City, Minn	1921 University Ave., St. Paul	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Commonwealth Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
550	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Libby Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
552	Clarksville, Tenn.	110 2nd St	Friday	9	6.30		
553	Elkins, N. C						
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	No
555	Temple, Tex.						
556	Meadville, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Gloss Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
559	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
560	St. Paul, Minn						
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00		
563	Glendale, Cal.	Savings Bank Bldg	Tuesday				
564	Jersey City, N. J	Centre Hill Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00		
565	Elkhart, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
566	Charleston, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
567	Chappell, Neb.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.60	No	Yes
569	New York, N. Y	73 Allen St	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.						
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Dimmitt Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
575	Macon, Ga.	1503 Broadway	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	B. T. C. Hall	Monday	8	6.60	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C						
578	Chicago, Ill.	900 W. Monroe St	2-4 Thurs.	8			
579	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	Hod Carriers' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	10½ W. 11th St	Wed.	9	6.75		
583	Portland, Ore.	Fisk and Lombard St	Wed.	8	8.00		
584	Emporium, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday				
585	New York, N. Y	424 W. 49th St	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
588	Carterville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
589	Cheney, Wash.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Appala Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
591	Little Falls, N. Y	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	Goddard Block	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		
594	Dover, N. J	9 E. Blackwell St	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Munroe St	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
596	Taylor, Tex.						
597	Centerville, Ia.	Woodmen Hall	Saturday	8	7.60	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.						
599	Hammond, Ind.	Weis Hall	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y	Central Garage	2-4 Sat.	9	8.80	Yes	Yes
601	Lava Hot Springs, Ida.						
602	St. Louis, Mo						
603	Ithaca, N. Y	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Miller Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00		
605	Portsmouth, Va.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40		
606	Stamford, Conn.	Weed's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.80	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
608	New York, N. Y	315 W. 42nd St	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
610	Port Arthur, Tex	310 6th St	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
611	Dierks, Ark.	S. B. Carnushea's Office	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
612	West New York, N. J	Dewey House	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y	Olvien Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	7.20		
615	Brownsville, Pa.	W. Brownsville	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
616	Chamby, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	10	9.00		
617	New London, Conn						
618	Hurst, Ill.						
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Elk Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	8.10		
620	Vineland, N. J	Towes Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	Y. M. C. A.	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John Baptist Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.	Irish-American Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
628	Cincinnati, O.	P. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	Home of T. P. Masales	L. Wed.	10	7.00	No	No

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
630 Menasha, Wis.						
631 Spring Valley, Ill.	Delmar Gas Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
632 Providence, R. I	152 Weybosset St.	Monday	8	8.00		
633 Granite City, Ill	19th and State Sts.	Thursday	8	10.00		
634 McCook, Neb.						
635 Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
636 Burlington, Ia.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	9	5.85	Yes	Yes
637 Hamilton, O.	Second and Court Sts.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
638 Morriston, N. J	Old Masonic Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
639 Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
640 Netcong, N. J	Palace Theater	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
641 Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
642 Richmond, Cal.	331 Macdonald Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
643 Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Washington St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
644 Pekin, Ill.	Woodmen Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
645 Las Vegas, N. M	707 7th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
646 Ottawa, Ont., Can.						
647 Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
648 Pana, Ill.	2nd and Locust Sts.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
649 Eau Clair, Wis.						
650 Pomeroy, O.	Skinner Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
651 Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	Vbl.
652 Elwood, Ind.	Clyde Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
653 Chickasha, Okla.	McFarland Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
654 Rhinelander, Wis.						
655 Key West, Fla.						
656 Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.60	No	Yes
657 Sheboygan, Mich.	New York St. and New York Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
658 Millinocket, Me.						
659 Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
660 Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
661 Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
662 Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Binghan Block	3rd Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
663 N. Wilkesboro, N. C.						
664 Cincinnati, O.						
665 Amarillo, Tex.						
666 Toronto, Ont., Can.	Municipal Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
667 Cincinnati, O.	McMillan and Gilbert Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
668 Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
669 Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	Yes
670 Evansville, Ind.						
671 Clovis, N. M.	Woodmen Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
672 Toppenish, Wash.	Central Bank Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
673 Ft. Edward, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
674 Mt. Clemens, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	8.10	Yes	Yes
675 Alhambra, Cal.						
676 Cincinnati, O.	Turner Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
677 Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
678 Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
679 Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
680 Newton, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
681 Loveland, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
682 Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
683 Burlington, Vt.	Burnett Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
684 Latrobe, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
685 Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadienne Hall	Wed.	8	7.60	Yes	No
686 Blackwell, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
697 Elizabeth, N. J.	454 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
688 Santa Anna, Cal.		Friday	8			
689 Weiser, Ida.	Rhode's Shop	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
690 Little Rock, Ark.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	7.40		
691 Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
692 Cincinnati, O.	Cor. Beekman and Knox Sts.	Wed.	8	8.00		
693 Needham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
694 Boonville, Ind.						
695 Sterling, Ill.						
696 Tampa, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
698 Newport, Ky.	9th and Central Sts.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
699 Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
700 Corning, N. Y.	Rodger's Block	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
701 Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	9.50	Yes	No
702 Grafton, W. Va.	314 Walnut St.	1st Sat.	8	9.00	No	No
703 Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
704 Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
705 Lorain, O.						
706 Sullivan, Ind.						
707 Silver City, N. M.	Intzminger Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
708 West Newton, Mass.	P. O. N. W. Hall	Friday	8		Yes	Yes
709 Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
710 Long Beach, Cal.	221 E. 3rd St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
711 Mt. Carmel, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
712 Covington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
713 Niagara Falls, Can.	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
714 Lorain, O.						
715 Des Moines, Ia.						
716 Zanesville, O.	Central Trades and Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20	4 Mo.	Yes
718 Havre, Mont.	National Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
719	Freeport, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.						
721	Raleigh, N. C.						
722	Manchester, N. H.						
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	206½ Main St.	Tuesday	8¾	6.00	Yes	Yes
725	Salt Lake City, Utah						
726	Providence, R. I.	27 Westminister St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.30	Yes	Yes
727	Petersburg, Va.	O'Conor Bldg.	Wed.	10	6.50	Yes	No
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Tex.		Wed.	8	8.00		
730	Quebec, Can.	272 Despores St.	Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Brick Masons' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.						
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	Prettyman's Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
738	Lewistown, Ill.	Smith Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
739	College Hill, O.	6036 Home St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.						
742	Decatur, Ill.	130 N. Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	1337 Fort St.	Monday	8	6.50		
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bank	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.						
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	224 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636A 4th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.						
757	S. Manchester, Conn.						
759	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.				
760	Melrose, Mass.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Hall Lessier	Thursday	10	3.50	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.						
763	Enid, Okla.	K. of C. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascoutah House Hall	4th Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Progress Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00		
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
768	Dorrancetown, Pa.						
769	Pasadena, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Forrester's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
773	Braddock, Pa.	611 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
774	Lexington, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
775	Hoquian, Wash.	Old Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing Block	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.						
780	Astoria, Ore.						
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80		
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
784	North Easton, Mass.						
785	Covington, Ky.	122 Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
786	Skawhegan, Man.	Municipal Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
787	Brooklyn, N. Y.	51st St. and 4th Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
788	Chicago, Ill.	2431 Roosevelt Road	Tuesday	9	6.30	Yes	No
789	Marisca, Ill.						
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	Yes
791	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sangerbund Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
792	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
793	Kingston, N. Y.	36 E. Strand St.	2-4 Thurs.				
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
795	St. Louis, Mo.	Meyer's Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
796	Seguin, Tex.						
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80		
798	Salem, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	King and John Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.	West Main St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	9	5.40		
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, Mich.						
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Canal Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Labor Temple Hall	Saturday	8	6.72	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Good Templar Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	4th Ave. and 19th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
818	Putnam, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Metcalf Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
820	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
821	Effingham, Ill.	Carpenters' and Painters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	No
822	Findlay, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
823	Horning, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Woodman Bldg.	Tuesday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.60		
826	Sycamore, Ill.	F. E. Lee's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	Vbl.
827	Closter, N. J.	Weoner's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
828	Mento Park, Cal.	Duff & Doyke's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	109 Pacific Ave.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
831	Arlington, Mass.						
832	Eldorado, Kan.	121½ N. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	P. O. S. of J. Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigan's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
837	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
838	Sunbury, Pa.	321 Market St.	Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	No
839	Brigham City, Utah						
840	Olney, Ill.	435 E. North St.	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
843	Jenkentown, Pa.	Trust Company Bldg.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.						
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Sher Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
846	Leihbridge, Alta., Can.						
847	Natick, Mass.	Grand Army Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Yes
850	Leadville, Colo.	Topic Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
851	Reading, Pa.	24 N. 6th St.	2-4 Fri.	10	2.25	Yes	No
852	Verona, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00		
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	America Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
854	Cincinnati, O.	Wetzel and Prentice Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
855	Coalingo, Cal.	Army Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	No	No
856	Greenville, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
858	Clinton, Mass.	Monopoly Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
819	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
860	Framingham, Mass.						
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Hartwell Block	Wed.	8	5.90		
862	Wakefield, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
863	Conneaut, O.	Dorman Block	Monday	8	7.20		
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	No
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
868	Cincinnati, O.	Cheviot, O.	Last Tues.	8	8.00		
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.						
870	Granville, Ill.						
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
872	Ottawa, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
873	Alvin, Tex.						
874	Galveston, Tex.	2216 Postoffice St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
875	Oakland, Cal.	Danish Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.52	Yes	No
876	Hamilton, Mass.						
877	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
878	Beverly, Mass.	Malta Hall	Saturday	8	8.00		
879	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregational Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	Trades Assembly Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
882	Columbia, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Thurs.	9	5.85	Yes	No
883	Thomasville, N. C.						
884	Los Angeles, Cal.						
885	Woburn, Mass.	Mechanics' Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00		
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.						
888	Salem, Mass.						
889	Whitesboro, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
890	Pittsburgh, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	No	Yes
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.						
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Vanderbilt Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10		
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
898	Benton Harbor, Mich.						
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Wetherall Bldg., Market St.	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Mut.
900	Altoona, Pa.	1321 11th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	Yes
901	Savanna, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
902	Auburn, R. I.	Vasa Music Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Doyle Bldg.	Friday	8	5.85	No	No
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geopert's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigilant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.						
910	Gloucester, Mass.	73 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
911	Kallispee, Mont.	Musicians' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
912	Richmond, Ind.	Vigran's Hall, 617½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
913	Ancon, Canal Zone	Ancon Lodge Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.68	No	No
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall, Water St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	Yes
915	Horton, Kan.						
916	Aurora, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
918	Manhattan, Kan.	Pointz Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	B. T. Council Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
922	Maysville, Ky.						
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
925	Salinas, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Free Hall	2nd Fri.	9	6.80	Yes	No
929	Grinnell, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	
931	Manchester, N. H.						
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Can.						
934	Marshall, Mo.						
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.40		
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Airbrake Band Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
937	White Sulphur Springs, Mont.						
938	Chinnville, Ky.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
940	Sandusky, O.	Trades and Labor Hall, Kingsbury Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Yes
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.						
943	Tulsa, Okla.	19½ E. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades Labor Council	4th Fri.	10	3.00	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	6.85	No	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Motor Mast Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
949	Columbia, S. C.		Monday				
950	Lynbrook, N. Y.	Simonson's Hall, 4 Atlanta Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
951	Brainard, Minn.	Trades and Labor Hall	2d Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	Empire Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
954	Rhinelander, Wis.	Vernon Hall	2-4 Wed.		4.80	No	No
955	Appleton, Wis.						
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Woodman Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	Siegel Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
959	Sioux Falls, S. D.						
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Central Ave. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
961	Summit, N. J.	Willary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
962	Marblehead, Mass.						
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
964	McPherson, Kan.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
966	Sharon, Mass.						
967	Burlington, Colo.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	10.00	No	No
968	Blackford, Ida.	Old Sand Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
969	Welland, Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
970	Riverside, N. J.						
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.						
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
974	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	8.00		
975	Benton, Ill.	Faulk's Hall, E. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Fahey Hall	Thursday	9	6.85	Yes	Yes
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	10.00	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	128½ Kirby Arcade	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
979	Williamstown, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10	No	No
981	Petaluma, Cal.						
982	San Juan, P. R.						
983	Freeport, N Y.	Fulton St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
984	Rockport, Tex.	Bell's Office Bldg.	1-2 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
985	Gary, Ind.	560 Broadway	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	Dodge Bros. Garage	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	First National Bank Hall, M. C. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.						

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
991 Winchester, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
992 Buhl, Idaho						
993 Miami, Fla.	1404½ Avenue D	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
994 Bennington, Vt.	Hawkes Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
995 Bradford, Conn.	Toole's Hall	4th Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
996 Penn Yan, N. Y.						
997 Pottstown, Pa.						
998 Dugger, Ind.						
999 Mt. Vernon, Ill.	906½ Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1000 Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1001 Gardner, Mass.						
1002 Arlington, N. J.	Elm St. and Midland Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1003 West Newton, Pa.	Sterner's House	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	No	No
1004 Selma, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	9.00		
1005 New Milford, Conn.	Evitt's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1006 Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1007 Sheffield, Ala.						
1008 Delphi, O.						
1009 Cincinnati, O.	Saylor Park	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1010 Uniontown, Pa.	Trades Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1011 Provo, Utah						
1012 Masontown, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1013 Bridgeport, Conn.						
1014 Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall, 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1015 Saratoga, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	Yes
1016 Rome, N. Y.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
1017 Jacksonville, Fla.	North and Center Sts.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1018 Whitman, Mass.						
1019 Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1020 Portland, Ore.	305 Worcester Bldg.	Monday	8	7.52	Yes	Yes
1021 New Bedford, Mass.	53 Union St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1022 Parsons, Kan.	1818½ Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1023 Alliance, O.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1024 Cumberland, Md.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1025 Baxter Springs, Kan.						
1026 Cooperstown, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1027 Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1028 Ardmore, Okla.	116½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1029 Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1030 Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1031 Dover, N. H.						
1032 Pontiac, Mich.						
1033 Niter, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	5½	5.00	Yes	Yes
1034 Oskaloosa, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8		No	No
1035 Taunton, Mass.	Room 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1036 California, Pa.	McCain Hall	2-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1037 Marseilles, Ill.	Ebersole Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1038 Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	Saturday	8	4.50	No	No
1039 Cedar Rapids, Ia.						
1040 Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	
1041 Otisville, N. Y.	Van Dugen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1042 Plattsburg, N. Y.	Union Headquarters	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1043 Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00		
1044 Charleroi, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1045 Great Barrington, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1046 Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1047 Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1048 McKeesport, Pa.	Soles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Poplar St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1050 Philadelphia, Pa.						
1051 Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum Hall, 6th and Brown Sts.	Saturday	8¾	7.00	Yes	Yes
1052 Ypsilanti, Mich.	Clark's Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1053 Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1054 Addison, N. Y.	34 South St.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.50	No	No
1055 Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1056 Pinckneyville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1058 Madison, N. J.	Brittin Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1059 Athol, Mass.	Lyric Hall		8	6.40		
1060 Norman, Okla.	226½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1061 Jerome, Ariz.	Masonic Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1062 Santa Barbara, Cal.	Pithian Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1063 Stoughton, Mass.						
1064 New Smyrna, Fla.	Turner Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1065 Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	7.50		
1066 Rockland, Me.		Tuesday	8	5.20		
1067 Belleville, N. J.	230 Washington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1068 Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	6.88		
1069 Muscatine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1070 Chesley, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.60	No	No
1071 Cobourg, Ont., Can.						
1072 Muskogee, Okla.	112½ North Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1073 Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1074 Eau Clair, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
1075 Hudson, N. Y.	Moose Home	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1076 Washington, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	Yes
1077 Owosso, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	8.10		
1078 Treaksburg, Va.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	5.20		
1079 Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1080	South Haven, Mich.	202½ Williams Block	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	Boy Scout Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1082	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valeria St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Pearson's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Townsend Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	Vogel Hall	Monday	8	7.40		
1087	Port Huron, Mich.						
1088	Punsutawney, Pa.	McQuovy Bldg., Room 3	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238 E. Washington St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1090	Utuado, P. R.	Free Federation of Labor Bldg.	Monday	9	2.00 to 3.00	No	No
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.						
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essey St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Borneman's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.80	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1097	Long View, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1098	Marshfield, Ore.						
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	Postoffice Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00		
1102	Detroit, Mich.						
1103	Paragould, Ark.	McHaney Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1106	Portland, Ore.	Archer Place	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	5 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1108	Cleveland, O.						
1109	S. San Francisco, Cal.						
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Weiland Hall	Monday	8	10.00		
1111	Ironton, O.	2nd and Chestnut Sts.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	18 W. Main St.	Friday	8	6.80	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1117	Oilton, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	10.00		
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Le Grand Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.						
1120	Portland, Ore.	Grand Ave. and E. Pine St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1121	Richwood, Va.						
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Harris Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.						
1124	Newton, N. J.						
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	466 Broad St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Can.	217 St. Catherine St., E.	Monday	10-9	4.50 to 5.70	Yes	Yes
1128	La Grange, Ill.	Unold's Hall	1-2 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.						
1131	Waycross, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1132	Alpena, (Mich.	Bertrand Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.10	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.		2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Good Templers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Slavoc Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Over Schrock's Clothing Store	Thursday	8	6.80	No	Yes
1138	Toledo, O.						
1139	Hollister, Cal.		Monday		8.00	Yes	
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1141	Warwick, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.36	No	No
1142	Cleveland, O.	207 Superior Ave.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Trades and Labor Council Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Shoft's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Mason's Hall, 57 Pike St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	Empire Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
1147	Portsmouth, Va.						
1148	Olympia, Wash.			8	8.00		
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1150	Handsboro, Miss.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	No	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1153	Cooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
1154	West Chester, Pa.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.50	No	Yes
1156	San Francisco, Cal.						
1157	Passale, N. J.	Workingmen's Circle	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1158	Berkley, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	8	9.00		
1159	Ipswich, Mass.						
1160	Keudallville, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Friday	10	5.50	No	No
1161	Morris, Ill.	116½ E. Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1163	Virden, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1164	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1165	Sacramento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1167	St. James, N. Y.	Moon's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1168	Humberstone, Ont., Can.	Temperance Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafleche's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1170	Center Moriches, N. Y.						
1171	Marion, Ia.	Memorial Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1172	Billings, Mont.	2915 1st Ave., N.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1173	Trinidad, Colo.						
1174	Willoughby, O.						
1175	Oatman, Ariz.	Edsoll's Carpenter Shop	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1177	Marciline, Mo.						
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Weis & Ronau's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Union Hall, 15½ N. Main St.	2-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1183	Parsons, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.76	No	Yes
1184	Seattle, Wash.	305 Collins Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.52	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.						
1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
1187	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.75		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennert Hall	Monday	8	7.20		
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1191	Detroit, Mich.						
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Lovenzett's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	606 W. Main St.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1194	Port Hope, Ont., Can.	Etcher's Carpenter Shop	2-4 Fri.	9–10	6.00	No	No
1195	Ponce, P. R.						
1196	Sacramento, Cal.						
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Big Four Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1198	Independence, Kan.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Corcoran Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Knights of Pythias Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1204	Jaconville, Ind.	Geerwillerson Lumber Office	Tuesday	9	7.65	No	
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall, Sherman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Glen Elk Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.						
1209	Newark, N. J.	48 Williams St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.						
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	115 W. 7th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1218	Ludlow, Ky.		4th Wed.	8	8.00		
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Gill Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1220	Carmichaels, Pa						
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9		No	No
1222	Macon, Ga.	Pythian Temple	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	5.40		
1224	Emporia, Kan.	501 Commerce St.	Monday	8	8.00		
1225	Sanford, Me.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1 3 Wed.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall					
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1232	New Glasgow, N. S., Can.						
1233	Newton Falls, O.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1237	Rexburg, Ida.						
1238	Nogales, Ariz.	Army and Navy Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1240	Lindsay, Ont., Can.						
1241	Humphries, Wyo.	Episcopal Club Room	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	307 W. Superior St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.						
1244	Montreal, Can.	183 St. Catherine St., E.	Saturday	8	6.08	Yes	No
1245	Newport, R. I.	1851 Thomas St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Concordia Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.						
1248	Batavia, Ill.						
1249	Winnsboro, S. C.						
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Tower's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.50		
1251	New Westminster, Can.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	7.00		
1252	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allen's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1255	Chilicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Weed's Block	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1257	Silverton, Colo.						
1258	Pocatello, Ida.						
1259	Muskegon Heights, Mich						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	712½ Jackson St.	1-2 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Clifton, Ariz.						
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1266	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forrester's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.						
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	5 Monument National	Saturday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1272	Seattle, Wash.	Postal Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.						
1274	Plainfield, Ill.						
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Coachman Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1277	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Druid Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	79 Reynolds Arcade	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.						
1281	Aberdene, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.						
1283	Preston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.00	Yes	Yes
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	319 Ham St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1286	El Centra, Cal.	Dunaway Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.						
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.						
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	4.80		Yes
1294	Atlanta, Ga.	23½ N. Alabama St.	Tuesday	8	6.40		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Eagle Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	321 6th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.						
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00		
1299	Orange, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1300	Lehigh, Mont.						
1301	Morenci, Ariz.	Spanish-American Hall	13th-29th	8	7.00	No	No
1302	Nedrow, N. Y.	Church Basement	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1304	Raleigh, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 Second St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1306	Purlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	Vicking Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.						
1309	French Lick, Ind.	State Bank	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Rochester, N. Y.	Mill, Cor. Corinthian St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	620 4th Ave.	Friday	8	7.50		
1312	New Orleans, La.	134 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Boyd Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1315	Colfax, Wash.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1316	York, Neb.						
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	Auditorium Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.						
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	L. S. P. U. Hall	2nd Tues.	10	5.20		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.						
1323	Midland, Mich.	Community Block	Tuesday	9	8.10		
1324	East St. Louis, Ill.	Lehman's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.20	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.75		
1327	Belmai, N. J.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Trades and Labor Temple.	Thursday	9	5.85	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt						
1332	Minerood, O.	Woodmen's Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
1333	Newkirk, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.00		
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	3rd Mon.	8	8.00		
1335	Seattle, Wash.	3422½ Fairmont Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1336	Millville, Fla.						
1337	Douglas, Ariz.	Trauman Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1338	Jonquierre, Que., Can.						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.10	No	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1341	York, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1342	Cleveland, O.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60		
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cyring's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1346	Witt, Ill.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1347	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	5.20		
1348	Cincinnati, O.	Central Turner Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50		
1349	Lenoir, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	10	3.50		
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	437 High St	Friday	9	7.42	Yes	No
1351	Portsmouth, N. H.	N. E. O. P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40		
1352	Herculaneum, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	104 Galisto St	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	C. & J. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80		
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Elston Bank	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	North 2nd St	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1357	Clinton, N. Y.						
1358	Tipton, Ind.		Monday	9	6.30		
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Can.	1882 Notre Dame St	1-3 Mon.	8	6.08	Yes	No
1361	Westbrook, Me.						
1362	Chester, Pa.	Hoffman Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	Yes
1363	Brownwood, Tex.						
1364	Leominster, Mass.	F. F. Hall	4th Thurs.	9	6.35		
1365	Cleveland, O.	Arch Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1369	Welutka, Okla.	City Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	8.00		
1370	Bingham, Utah	Smith's Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1371	Rockdale, Tex.		1st Mon.	8	6.00		
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20		
1373	Flint, Mich.	Machinists' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1375	Lachine, Can.	159 1st Ave	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagle Hall	1st Wed.	9	4.35	No	No
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1378	Sheldon, Ia.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	9.00		
1379	Conway, Ark.	James Business College	Wed.	9	5.85	No	Yes
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Roath Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	S. of V. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
1384	Sheridan, Wya.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9		Yes	No
1386	Grand Island, Neb.						
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Fay's Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1389	Quincy, Ill.	Hancock Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.						
1391	Reading, Pa.	Main and Haven Sts	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhode's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	Irish's Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1394	Fort Lonsdale, Fla.	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.						
1396	Golden, Colo.	Woolridge Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	10.00	No	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	3rd St. and S. M. Blvd	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	246 Sycamore St	Monday	9	6.25	Yes	No
1402	Merretton, Ont., Can.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1404	Birmingham, Ala.						
1405	Red Bank, N. J.						
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 Jefferson St	2-4 Thurs.	8		Yes	Yes
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	
1409	Forsyth, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	10.00		
1411	Mobile, Ala.	Y. M. I. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	10.00	No	No
1413	Malad City, Ida.						
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.						
1415	Ada, Okla.						
1416	Montrose, Pa.						
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carll Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	1541 Julian St	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.						
1424	Oakland, Cal.	RedMen's Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1425	Wilmington, Del.	625 French St	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1426	Elyria, O.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1427	Lee, Mass.	Forrester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
1428	Titusville, Fla.						
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1430	Tarenton, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Redmen's Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1433	Fairburg, Neb.	McClosky Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen's Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1437	Portsmouth, Va.						
1438	Warren, O.	M. W. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	9.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1439	Macdoo, Pa.	Borough Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1440	Deadwood, S. D.	Scott's Bldg.	4th Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1441	Cannonsburg, Pa.	McNarz Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
1442	Augusta, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Ruch Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.	418 Kans. Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1446	Albany, N. Y.	106 State St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1447	Vero, Fla.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	214½ N. Wash. Ave.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1450	San Juan, P. R.	A. F. of L. Hall	15th-30th	8	6.50	No	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	168 Alvarado St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1452	Amesbury, Mass.						
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	180 Newark Ave.	2nd Sat.	8	5.28	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	Carter's Hall	Wed.	8	6.75		
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Federation Libre Bldg.	Sunday		1.50 to 2.00	Yes	No
1456	New York, N. Y.	12th St. and Marks Place.	4th Thurs.	8			
1457	Sidney, Neb.						
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.40		
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.75	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1464	Monroe, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday	9	8.10	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1466	Midland, Ark.	McMillan's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.		8.40	Yes	Vbl.
1469	Northfield, Vt.						
1470	Eveleth, Minn.						
1471	Camden, Me.	Bird Block	Thursday		4.50 to 5.00	No	No
1472	Rockville, Colo.						
1473	Oakland, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1475	Anchorage, Alaska						
1476	Abilene, Kan.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1477	Middletown, O.	Liebee Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1478	Arcate, Cal.		2-4 Fri.	8	7.00		
1479	Walpole, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1481	Colma, Cal.	Atlantic Club	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	Eichfer's Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	6.00	Yes	No
1483	Bayport, N. Y.		2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Gibson Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	No	No
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Truesdale Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1486	Austin, Minn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	28 Madison St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1488	Newcastle, Ind.	Colonial Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40		
1489	Burlington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.80	No	No
1491	Rogersford, Pa.	Lalstaw's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1493	Midvale, N. J.	David Ringle Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1495	Yoakum, Tex.						
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	9.50	Yes	No
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Masonic Hall	4th Wed.	8	8.00		
1498	San Sebastian, P. R.						
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1501	Bay City, Mich.						
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Band Boys' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	Maxwell Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1505	Pulin, N. H.	Patriots' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.50	No	Yes
1506	Portland, Me.						
1507	Drummondville, Can.	Salle Robillard	Sunday				
1508	Antigo, Wis.						
1509	Carthage, N. Y.						
1510	Perth, Ont., Can.	McManus Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
1511	South Hampton, N. Y.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.						
1514	Niles, O.	Mill and Main Sts.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Haster's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	Essex St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson, Tenn.	Staff Bldg.	Tuesday	9	5.85	No	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1519	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.						
1521	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Ballenger Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John's Hall	Saturday	9	6.75	No	Yes
1523	Rockford, Ill.	517 17th St.	Friday	9	8.10	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1525	Princeton, Ill.						
1526	Denton, Tex.	Over Turner Grocery Co.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	Room 1, Smith Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	No
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	1407 Market St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1530	Martin, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Phoenix Block	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.						
1533	Highbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1535	New Wilson, Okla.						
1536	Hamilton, Mont.						
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Congill's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Some of them
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	Friday	8	9.00	No	No
1539	San Marcos, Tex.	Green Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1540	Delphos, O.	Labon's Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	4.75	Yes	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00		
1542	Puerta de Tierra, P. R.						
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.						
1544	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.50	No	No
1545	Fraserville, Que., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	10	3.00	No	No
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.40	Three sum'er m'ths	No
1548	Worland, Wyo.						
1549	Keansburg, N. J.						
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	Severt Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
1553	New Market, N. H.						
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1555	Beverly, N. J.						
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
1558	Montreal, Que., Can.	2452 Ontario St., E.	Friday	8	6.08	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	Druid's Hall	Wed.	8½–9¾	7.00	Yes	No
1561	Portland, Me.	439 Congress St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingarten Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9–8	9.00	Yes	No
1563	Monessen, Pa.						
1564	Casper, Wya.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1565	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 5th St., S.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Part
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Rose Bldg.	3rd Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1571	Ionia, Mich.	G. L. Pierces Office	1-2 Thurs.	9	5.85	No	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cypress Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.75	No	No
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	7.65	No	No
1574	Florence, Ala.	Temperance Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65		
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Van Rattan's Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1576	McVille, N. Y.	Purcell Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1577	Susanville, Cal.						
1578	Tulore, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.						
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tiffal's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1st Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
1582	Cincinnati, O.						
1583	Magooketa, Ia.	Sentinel Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1584	St. Annede Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	4th Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1586	New Orleans, La.						
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	307½ N. Main St.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Greenwell Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1589	Arecibo, P. R.						
1590	Norris City, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.75	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Labor Hall	1st Sat.	10	6.50	No	No
1593	Concord, Mass.						
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.						
1595	Conshokocen, Pa.	Second and Fayette St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	C. D. C. Bldg.	Saturday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	404 Bunwell Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1599	Albert Lea, Minn.						
1600	Two Rivers, Wis.	1119 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	9	6.40	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	141 Benefit St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw & McPherson Sts.	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1604	McMeachen, W. Va.	Old School Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1605	Moscow, Ida.	Cornwall Block	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1608	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	Independent Lumber Co.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Library Auditorium	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	Castello Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1611	Elizabeth, N. C.	Cole St. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.30		
1612	Moultrie, Ga.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	9	8.00		
1613	Newark, N. J.	Essex Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1614	Brevard, N. C.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1615	Cleveland, O.	3629 Sackett Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	Odonnell Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1617	Roy, Mont.						
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	7.70		
1619	Atlantic City, N. J	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Marak's Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1621	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
1622	Trenton, Ont., Can.						
1623	Pine Plains, N. Y.						
1624	Chariton, Ill.	Isriel and Peonick Block	Tuesday	9	6.75	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.87½	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.	Elskin Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1629	Ashtabula, O.	B. of R. T. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80		
1631	Omaha, Neb.	Benson Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	Friday	8		Yes	No
1633	Mayayuer, P. R.	Casa Federacion	Wed.	8	3.00		
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1635	Kansas, Mo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovenski Dom. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1638	Elkhart, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.50	Yes	No
1639	Trenton, Mo.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8½	5.50	No	No
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	M. E. Church Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1641	Chatham, Mass.		1st Thurs.	8	5.00		
1642	Snohomish, Wash.						
1643	Columbia, S. C.	1335 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	Richmond Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Brine Hall	1-3Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1646	Dusage, Colo.	689 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1647	Albemarle, N. C.						
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.		Thursday	8	9.00	No	No
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.30	No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1651	Puyalluh, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	North Hampton	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1653	Quinton, Okla.						
1654	San Pedro, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.88	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	10 W. Deway Ave.	Friday	8	10.00		
1656	Atlanta, Ga.	23½ W. Alabama St.	Friday	8	6.40		
1657	Newport News, Va.	Pythian Castle	1-3 Fri.	8			
1658	Grove City, Pa.						
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.		1-3 Thurs.	8			
1661	Beaumont, Tex.						
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.						
1664	Bloomington, Ind.						
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal Sts.	Thursday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1667	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th .St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	387 Washington St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
1669	White Bear, Minn.	Gerkin's Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00		
1670	Ashland, Pa.						
1671	Cincinnati, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	9½	4.75		
1672	Hasting, Neb.	605½ ... 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1673	Corry, Pa.						
1674	Brighton, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1676	Caney, Kan.	305 W. 4th Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Bolten Block	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1680	Little Rock, Ark.	811 Broadway	2-4 Wed.	8	7.40		
1681	Norfolk, Va.						
1682	Nampa, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Eau Gallie, Fla.	City Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.00		
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery,-Ala.	Watkin's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1689	San Francisco, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1690	Evansville, Ind.	Weber's Hall	Friday	9¾	4.50	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Woodworkers' Office	2-4 Fri.	8	7.50	No	No
1692	Covington, Ky.	Heidel's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1693	Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Wed.	8	10.00		
1694	Washington, D. C.	Society Temple	Friday	8	7.00		
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	
1696	Juncos, P. R.						
1697	Rupert, Ida.						
1698	Moncton, N. B., Can.	Building Trades Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1699	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1700	Wiltons, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1701	New Bramfels, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.						
1703	Covington, Ky.	3420 Decoarsey St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1704	Atlantic City, N. J	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		

No. L. U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Night Meeting	Hrs.	Wages	Hol. Sat. ½	Agrt
1705	New York, N. Y.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.						
1707	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. Prince and Royal Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1708	White River Valley, Wash.						
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Guthel's Hall	1st Thurs.	8	9.00		
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.20	No	No
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20		
1714	Pamaqua, Pa.	Rabb's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Labor Temple					
1716	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	No	No
1717	Morristown, Tenn.						
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
1719	Portsmouth, Va.						
1720	Athens, O.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Hall's Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.00	Yes	Yes
1723	Columbus, Ga.	100½ 11th St.	Friday	9	6.75		
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40 to 8.00	Yes	Yes
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1726	E. Inogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00		No
1728	Weatherford, Tex.						
1729	St. Johns, Que., Can.	11th and James Sts.	Tuesday				
1730	Neodisha, Kan.		Monday	8	6.50		
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1732	Ambridge, Pa.	Melrose and Duss Aves.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	Union St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1734	Spartanburg, S. C.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lalumieve's Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	3.60	Yes	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	Woodmen's Hall	Thursday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1739	Matagorda, Tex.		1-2 Sat.				
1740	Pineville, Ky.						
1741	Janesboro, Cal.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sesser, Ill.		Monday	8	6.80	No	
1746	Tyrone, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8–9	6.00 to 6.40	No	No
1747	Marietta, Ga.						
1748	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Burwell Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.88	3 mo.	No
1750	Cleveland, O.	Scoville and E. 38th Sts.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1751	Sanford, Fla.						
1752	Titustown, Norfolk, Va.						
1753	Lakeport, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80		
1754	Canton, Mass.						
1755	Aurora, N. Y.						
1756	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.18	Yes	Yes
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Union Polska Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1758	Dewey, Okla.	Bartle's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	7.20	No	No
1759	Whitehall, Mont.						
1760	Pasagoula, Miss.	Carpenter's Office	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	457 1st St.	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1763	Baltimore, Md.	114 N. Paca St.	Wed.	8	7.20		
1764	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1766	Fortoria, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1767	Logan, Utah						
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1769	Benld, Ill.						
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.						
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Hoffman's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1774	Taft, Cal.	City Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	No	No
1775	Shawinigan Falls, Q. C.	Salle Beauchemin	1-3 Tues.	9	5.00		
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1777	Gastonia, N. C.						
1778	Columbia, S. C.						
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75		
1781	Oakland, Me.						
1782	Newark, N. J.	Workmen's Circle Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Newton Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638-40 ... Halstead St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Schlosser Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	26th St. and Springfield Ave.	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.						
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1789	Duncan, Okla.					Yes	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	1023 E. Baltimore St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1791	Slidell, La.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	39-A Des Forges	Tuesday	8	5.60		
1794	Burlington, Vt.						
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	Maccabee Hall	2-4-Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	City Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1798	Stuttgart, Ark.						
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	St. Julian Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens' Band Room	1st Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
1801	Evansville, Ind.	Conen's Hall	Monday	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1803	Charlotte, N. C.						
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Lawson Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	Yes
1805	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Woodmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1807	Greybull, Wyo.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00		
1808	Wood River, Ill.						
1809	Northfield, Minn.	Onstad Hall	4th Tues.	10	8.00	No	Yes
1810	Creston, Ia.	Potter Post Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	8.50	No	No
1811	Monroe, La.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1812	Liberal, Mo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	9	4.95		
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1815	Greenville, S. C.	E. Washington St.	Wed.	9	9.00	Yes	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	207 N. 3rd St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	Yes
1818	Institute, W. Va.						
1819	Elmo, Wash.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	5 Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	5.60	Yes	No
1821	Yanco, P. R.						
1822	Little Rock, Ark.						
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Masonic Bldg.	Monday	9	6.30	No	No
1824	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00		
1825	Vinita, Okla.	Over First National Bank.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1826	Batavia, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	5.00	No	Vbl.
1827	Madill, Okla.						
1828	Bristow, Okla.	Abraham Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00		
1829	Ravenna, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1830	Electra, Tex.						
1831	Boonton, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1833	Tampa, Fla.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Grandy and Trombley Sts.	Friday	8	8.00		
1835	Waterloo, Ia.						
1836	Russellville, Ark.	112½ W. Main St.	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.						
1838	St. Helens, Ore.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	6.50 to 7.50	On maritime work	No
1839	Providence, R. I.						
1840	Medford, Ore.	923 W. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
1842	Scituate, Mass.						
1843	Gooding, Ida.						
1844	Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.52		
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	A. Burkieswitz's Hall	1st Thurs.	9	8.10	No	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	544 Camp St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1847	Savannah, Ga.						
1848	Atcheson, Kan.						
1849	Hope, Ark.						
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Allen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Lithuanian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	No	Yes
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Roach Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1854	Strawn, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith's Bldg	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Amity Lodge	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1859	Waterloo, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.40	No	Yes
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.00	No	No
1861	Burley, Ida.	Lyons and Johnson	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1864	Kansas City, Mo.						
1865	Belleville, Tex.						
1866	Hartford, Ark.	President's Home	Saturday	8	7.00		
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75		
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Board of Trade Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.						
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Beach Bldg.	Monday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	Revere Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1874	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1875	Miami, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Decker Bros. Office	1st Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1878	Mendham, N. J.						
1879	Camden, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Me.	218½ E| 3rd St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1881	Olean, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday				
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Dannon Hall	Tuesday	8¾	5.00 to 5.77	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	5.85	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	209 N. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1887	Geneseo, Ill.						
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Zindt Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1890	Carmel, Cal.						
1891	Brenham, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.50	Yes	No
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Over Busy Bee Store	2-4 Sat.	8	4.00		
1893	Savannah, Ga.						
1894	Junction City, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.						
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	187 Broadway	2-4 Tues.	8	5.92		
1897	Toledo, O.						
1898	Girard, Kan.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Freeman's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1901	Weir, Kan.	Carpenter Shap	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1902	Cleveland, O.	Polish National Home	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.						
1904	Norfolk, Va.						
1905	Kincaid, Ill.						
1906	Chelyan, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	Labor Hall		8	7.00	No	No
1908	Baltimore, Md.						
1909	Albion, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	9	6.40	Yes	Yes
1910	Cloquet, Minn.						
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Southern Bank Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1913	Devils Lake, N. D.	Labor Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	9.00	No	No
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Insurance Bldg.	1st Wed.				
1915	Easton, Md.						
1916	Palatka, Fla.	112½ N. 1st St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.						
1918	Thomasville, Ga.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	8.50		
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	Hempstead Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1924	Pasco, Wash.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	8th St. and Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
1927	Atlanta, Ga.	208 Aurburn Ave. (Rear)	Wed.	8	6.40		
1928	Bowling Green, Mo.						
1929	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior St.	2-4 Sat|	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.						
1931	Perry, Fla.	Court House	1-3 Sat.	10	6.50	No	No
1932	Windsor, Can.						
1933	Greenport, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1934	Savannah, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.40 to 8.00	4 mo.	No
1935	Denning, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	No	Vbl.
1937	Slidell, La.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8			
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1939	Calexico, Cal.	629 Imperial Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1940	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	9	6.15		
1941	Gurabo, P. R.						
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	Over Bouery Piano Store	Tuesday	8–10	6.80	Yes	Yes
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burns' Bros. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	212½ Dundas St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1947	Thomasville, Ga.						
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moore Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1950	Evanston, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1951	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Old Court House	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1953	Portland, Me.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.						
1955	Stuergeon Bay, Wis.						
1956	Petersboro, N. H.	Redmen's Hall	1st Tues.	8	5.50	No	No
1957	Rocky Ford, Colo.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1958	Minden, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
1959	Florence, Ala.	Seminary and Tenn. Sts.	Monday	8	7.00		
1960	Algiers, La.						
1961	Lovell, Wyo.						
1962	Oelwein, Ia.	Temple Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1963	Liverman Falls, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	Vbl.
1965	Lander, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1966	Algiers, Ga.	Sacred Heart Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R	14 Culto St	15th-30th	8	4.00	No	Yes
1968	Oberlin, O.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1969	Grimsby, Ont., Can	Forester's Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1970	Aberdeen, S. D	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.65	No	No
1971	Lynn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8½	5.95		
1972	Jacksonville, Fla.	Peoples' Enterprise Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1973	Riverhead, N. Y	Forester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1974	Marine City, Mich						
1975	Graham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	No	No
1977	Rome, Ga.						
1978	Buffalo, N. Y	301 Louisiana St	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1979	Columbus, S. C	1323 Assembly St	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Carpenters' Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1982	Portsmouth, N. H	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1983	Defiance, O.						
1984	Magna, Utah	Lindsey and Rowsell Sts.	Friday	8	6.25 to 6.80	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J	Grochell's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8¾	6.20	Yes	Yes
1987	St. Charles, Mo						
1988	Lamar, Colo.						
1989	Lynn, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.00	Yes	Yes
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can	A. O. of F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9		Yes	No
1992	Dickenson, N. D		2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
1993	Picher, Okla.	Richer Planing Mill Office.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1994	New Ulm, Minn	Creamery Hall	1st Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1996	Madisonville, La.	U. F. B. A. Hall	4th Thurs.	8	6.40		
1997	Madisonville, La.	Sons of Labor Hall	1-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1998	West Point, Mont	Presbyterian Church	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Sonderman Hall	Saturday	8	4.80	No	No
2000	Bath, Me.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
2001	Albany, Ala.	Owls' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2002	Beatrice, Neb.						
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2005	E. Boothbay, Me.						
2006	Columbia, S. C	1006 Washington St	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
2007	The Dalles, Ore						
2008	Ponca City, Okla	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2009	Biloxi, Miss.						
2010	Monroe, N. C	Benton Heights	Friday	10	6.25		
2011	San Diego, Cal	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues	8	8.00		
2012	Midland, Ont., Can						
2013	Hanover, Ont., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	5.00	Yes	No
2014	Ranger, Tex.						
2015	Thunderbolt, Ga.						
2016	Eastland, Tex.						
2017	Storm Lake, Ia	Yeomen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	8.00		
2018	Broken Bow, Okla	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
2019	Chandler, Okla.		1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
2020	Laredo, Tex.	1178 Manrid Ave					
2021	Ashland, O.	Woodmen's Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
2022	Lowell, Mass.						
2023	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20		
2024	Lusk, Wyo.						
2025	Gretna, La.						
2026	Beaumont, Tex.						
2027	Fulton, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2028	Grand Forks, N. .D	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
2030	Winston, N. C	Moose Hall	Wed.	10	4.00	Yes	No
2032	Heavener, Okla.						
2033	Ville-Lauzon, Que., Can.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can	A. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2035	Brooklyn, N. Y	949 Willoughby Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D						
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	9	7.50	No	No
2038	Bloomington, Ind.	Union Hall	Monday	9	5.17	Yes	Yes
2039	Noank, Conn.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
2040	Hudson Co., N. J						
2041	Manistique, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	Yes
2042	Ladysmith, Wis.						
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	6.50		
2044	Cherokee, Ia.						
2045	Hillsdale, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
2046	Bay Point, Cal						
2047	West New York, N. J.	Deevey Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.90 to 5.76	No	
2048	Magara, Ont., Can	City Hall	Last Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2050	Elizabeth City, N. C	Cor. Fearing and Road Sts.		8	5.60		
2051	New Orleans, La						
2052	Houston, Tex.						
2053	Brush, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2054	Cle. Elum, Wash.						
2055	Monticello, Ill.						
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	201½ N. Elston St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
2059	Bismarch, N. D.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	9.00	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.						
2061	Sangertoes, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	Yes
2062	Port Townsend, Wash.						
2063	Fergus Falls, Minn.						
2064	Manchester, N. H.	Battery Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8¾			
2065	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Thursday	8	4.80	No	Yes
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2067	Richmond, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	5.50		
2068	Keene, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.30	Yes	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.						
2070	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2071	Searcy, Ark.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
2072	Clinton, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8½–9	5.00	Yes	No
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	First and Mineral Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
2074	Vermillion, O.						
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Washington National Bank	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
2076	Covington, Okla.	Schafer Hall	Thursday	9	7.65	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	Schon's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8–10	4.00	Yes	Part
2078	Rocky Mountain, N. C.						
2079	Fayetteville, N. C.	Gillespie and Franklin Sts.	Monday	10	8.00	No	No
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	8.10		
2081	Morgan City, Ia.						
2082	Brandon, Man., Can.	Commercial Block	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
2083	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20		
2084	Columbus, O.	9 W. Long St.	1-3 Tues.	9	6.30	Yes	No
2085	Exetes, N. H.	Polich Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2086	Franklin, Ind.						
2087	Belton, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2088	San Pedro, Cal.						
2090	New York, N. Y.	Bohemian Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2091	Bay Point, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.86		No
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Council Chamber	2-4 Fri.	9½	7.60	No	No
2093	Mandon, N. D.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	8.10		
2094	Mandon, N. D.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2095	Waters, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
2097	Louisville, Ky.						
2098	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2099	Philipsburg, Mont.	Red Men's Hall	2nd Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
2100	Village of Amityville, N. Y.						
2101	Statensville, N. C.	Jussy Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	6.50		
2102	Rising Star, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	10.00		
2103	Chicago, Ill.	Prudential Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.50 to 6.50	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.						
2105	Nashville, Tenn.						
2106	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.50		
2107	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8 2–3	5.00	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	Washington St. and Public Square	Friday	9	3.75	Yes	No
2109	Alto, Tex.						
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple					
2111	Aransas Pass, Tex.						
2112	Navasoto, Tex.	Woodmen's Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
2113	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Hall over Strong Bros.' Drug Store	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Reavis Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
2115	Eldon, Mo.						
2116	De Leon, Tex.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	No	Yes
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Williams' Hall	Thursday	9	6.75	No	No
2118	Temiskoming, Que., Can	Carpenters' Sheep Camp	Saturday	10	9.90		
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2120	Chicago, Ill.	5218 S. Ashland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8			
2121	Kingston, N. Y.	Masters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.90	No	No
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	R. C. Miller Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
2124	Dawson Springs, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	6.00	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.						
2126	Norwalk, O.		2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Culinary Alliance Hall	Monday	8	8.10	No	No
2128	Sullivan, Ill.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	9	5.40	No	Yes
2129	Panama, C. Z.	St. Anthony's R. C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	2.48	No	No
2130	Hespeler, Ont., Can.	Daveson's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50		
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.						
2132	Brawley, Cal.						
2133	Monati, P. R.						
2134	Mesa, Ariz.	Foxworth-Bush	Thursday	8	9.00		
2135	Cheppewa Falls, Wis.						
2136	Washington, O.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
2137	St. Agatha, Que., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	No	Yes
2138	Rebfrew, Ont., Can.						
2139	Prestigo, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2140	Columbia, Tenn.	Harold Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	10	6.00		
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.25	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2142	Wynona, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	No	Yes
2143	Glendale, Ariz.						
2144	Bogalusa, La.						
2145	Gorman, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	5.80	Yes	Yes
2147	Beggs, Okla.						
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.						
2149	Meadford, Ont., Can.	Denmark Ave.	2-4 Wed.	9		Yes	No
2150	Paxton, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	9	7.00	Yes	No
2151	Sarnia, Ont., Can.	Sons of England Hall	4th Tues.	8	6.00		
2152	Grand Rapids, Wis.	Paper Makers' Club Room	2-4 Tues.	10	5.10	No	No
2153	Suffolk, Va.	Pythian Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	No	Vbl.
2154	Cushing, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2155	New York, N. Y.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	Yes
2157	Spartanburg, S. C.						
2158	Vandergrift, Pa.						
2159	Hattisburg, Miss.						
2160	Dartmouth and Vic., N. S., Can.	U. P. C. Hall	2nd Tues.				
2161	Athens, N. Y.						
2162	Jerome, Ida.	Sa Petto Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.50	No	Yes
2163	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2164	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92a Lennet St., Boston	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.64		
2166	Westfield, N. .Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	Part	Vbl.
2167	Aylmer, E. Ont., Can.	St. John Baptist Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2168	Chandler, Ariz.						
2169	San Antonio, Tex.						
2170	Cado, Tex.						
2171	Norfolk, Va.	43rd St. and Bowden Ferry Road	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2172	East Point, Ga.	Masonic Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	No
2173	Bridgehampton, N. Y.						
2174	Greenville, S. C.						
2175	Charleston, Miss.	Court House	Friday				
2176	Harlan, Ky.						
2177	Terrell, Tex.						
2178	Amite, La.	Stewart's Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	5.50	No	Vbl.
2179	Amite, Pa.						
2180	Bristol, Tenn.	Eagles' Theatre	Monday	10	5.00	Yes	No
2181	Corwallis, Ore.	108 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
2182	Delta, Colo.						
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	3.65	Yes	Yes
2184	Woodstock, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	5.50	Yes	No
2185	Lynn Haven, Fla.						
2186	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2187	Bristol, Tenn.	Eagles' Theatre	Monday	10	5.00		
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Osterville	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2189	St. Thierere, Que., Can.		2nd Mon.	10			
2190	Harlingen, Tex.						
2191	Las Animas, Colo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2192	Bemidji, Minn.						
2193	Sheboygan, Wis.						
2194	Huntingdon, Pa.	No. 2 Engine Room	1-3 Mon.	10	7.50	No	No
2195	New London, Conn.		1-3	8	6.40	Yes	No
2196	Sumter, S. C.	302 Manning Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	10	7.00	No	Pdg.
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.		1st Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	Fifth Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	10	7.00		
2200	Marfa, Tex.	Judge Miller's Office	Friday	8	7.00		
2201	Mount Dennis, Ont., Can.	Marshall Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
2202	Price, Utah	Topic Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	No	Vbl.
2203	Bogalusa, La.						
2204	Manville, Wyo.						
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Wenatchee Theatre Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2206	High Point, N. C.	Trophy Council Jr. Order.	Friday	10	4.00		
2207	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.						
2209	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.65		
2210	Mennville, Wis.	Brown Hall	Tuesday	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
2211	Wynnewood, Okla.						
2212	St. Albans, Vt.						
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.50	Yes	No
2214	Boston, Mass.						
2215	Crestline, O.	Scott Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
2216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Phoenix Realty Co. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.00	Yes	No
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.80	No	Yes
2218	Portland, Ore.						
2219	Allentown, Pa.	533 Hamilton St.	Thursday	9¾	6.00	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	9	6.30	No	No
2221	Troy, O.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday				
2222	McAllen, Tex.	15th Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.						
2224	Woodbury, N. J.						
2225	South Bend, Ind.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2226	Etawah, Tenn.						
2227	Villa Grove, Ill.	K. of P. Hall		8	6.80		
2228	Lincolnton, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	10	6.50	Yes	No

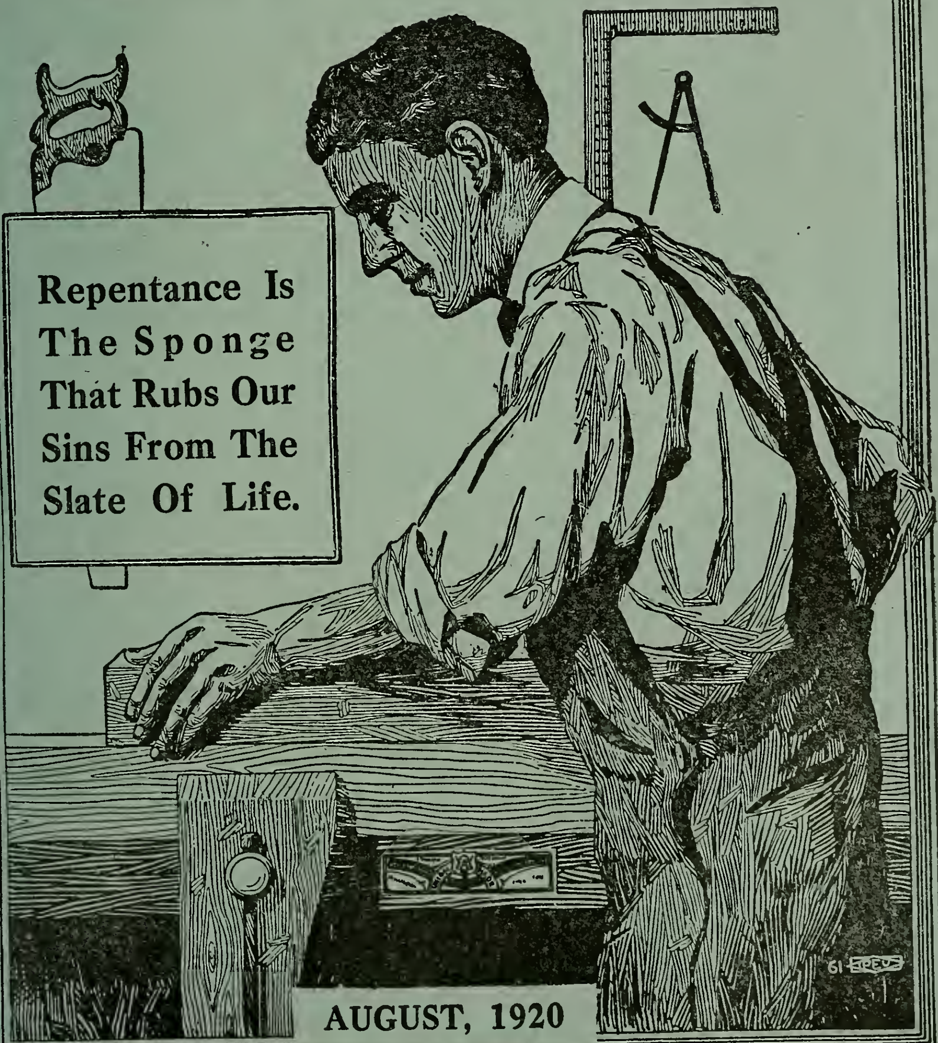
L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2229	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
2230	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9		No	No
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.						
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	9	6.03	No	No
2234	Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sun.	9–10	4.00	No	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	I. O. M. A. M. Hall	Thursday	9	7.00		
2236	New York, N. Y.	3233 3rd Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2237	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.						
2239	Port Clinton, O.	A. B. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2240	Decatur, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
2241	Cincinnati, O.						
2242	Leamington, Ont., Can.						
2243	Paris, Ky.	Elks' Hall	Friday	9	5.40	No	Yes
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	Yes
2245	Helena, Ark.	Royal Circle Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	6.30	No	No
2246	Mo. Valley, Ida.	Jensen Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	8.50	No	Yes
2247	Beckler, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
2248	Piqua, O.						
2249	McComb, Miss.	106½ S. Front St.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2250	Bigheart, Okla.						
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	10	8.50	No	No
2252	Fairbault, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.	10	5.20	Yes	No
2253	Wilson, N. C.						
2255	Illmo, Mo.						
2256	Kannapolis, N. C.						
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Woeman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans' Hall	Friday	10	5.50	Yes	No
2259	Richmond, Va.	7th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	10			
2260	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	7.20	No	Yes
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.						
2262	Mt. Airy, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	10	3.50	Yes	No
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	Waddell Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	9.00		
2266	Carothersville, Mo.	Meshile Bldg.	Wed.	9	6.30	No	Yes
2267	Salisbury, Md.	Mechanics' Hall	Thursday				
2268	Gadsden, Ala.						
2269	Thomasville, N. C.	Crowell Hall	Wed.				
2270	Hammond, La.						
2271	Huntsville, Ala.						
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2273	Winchester, Ky.	3rd floor Fraternity Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	10	4.00 to 6.00	No	No
2274	Humacas, P. R.						
2275	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	4.80	Yes	No
2276	Wilson, N. C.						
2277	Gallup, N. M.	Columbus Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	Yes
2279	Hudson, Que., Can.		1st Mon.	10	5.00	No	No
2280	Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Friday	9½	7.70	Yes	No
2281	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2nd Tues.				
2282	Key West, Fla.						
2283	New Orleans, La.	Exchange and Iberville Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
2284	Henderson, Ky.	Washington St.	Thursday	10	4.00	Yes	No
2286	Hickory, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	10	6.50		
2287	Hickory, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	10	3.50	Yes	No
2288	Plain Dealing, La.						
2289	Chicago, Ill.	Machinists' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2290	Rome, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	9	4.00		
2291	Wagoner, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2292	W. Blockton, Ala.						
2293	Wellington, Kan.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
2295	Davis, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	9	8.10	No	No
2296	Owasso, Mich.						
2297	Dodge City, Kan.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	Yes
2298	Malden, Mo.						
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	7.00		
2301	Yuma, Ariz.						
2302	Fairfax, Okla.						
2303	Earlington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80		
2304	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.40		
2305	Columbus, Ind.		1-3 Fri.	10		Yes	
2306	Concord, N. C.						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Memorial Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	6.00	Yes	No
2308	Boyton, Okla.						
2309	Beebe, Ark.	Woodman Hall	Saturday	8	5.00		
2310	Madisonville, Ky.						
2311	Portland, Me.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	9	5.85	No	Yes
2313	Meridian, Miss.	Trade Council Bldg.	Monday	9	6.85	No	No
2314	Saltville, Va.						
2315	Kiel, Wis.						
2316	Valdosta, Ga.						
2317	Wheeling, W. Va.						
2318	Rigby, Ida.						
2319	El Paso, Tex.						
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Blume's Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
2321	Dublin, Tex.	Jefferson's Hall	Monday	8	9.00	No	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2322	Gardner, Mass.	Barthel's Hall	1st Wed.	9			
2323	Desdemona, Tex.						
2324	Dublin, Ga.						
2325	Willman, Minn.	Carlson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75 to 7.65	No	No
2326	Culver, Ind.	Main St., opposite M. E. Church	1-3 Sat.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2327	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa and Cristobal Sts.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.24		
2328	Winner, S. D.						
2329	Spencer, Ind.						
2330	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
2331	Hugo, Okla.	Davis Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2332	Rochester, N. H.						
2333	Howell, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	No	Yes
2334	Valdosta, Ga.	Corner Hill and Patterson Sts.	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2335	Benton, Ark.	Kellsey Bldg.	Friday	9	5.40	No	No
2336	Carolina, P. R.	Free Federation	Ev. 15 D's	10	2.75		
2337	Decatur, Ga.						
2338	Gloucester, Mass.	99 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
2339	Russellville, Ala.						
2340	Bradstown, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
2341	Solomons Island, Md.						
2342	Moultrie, Ga.						
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2344	Raymond, Wash.						
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Above Postoffice	Wed.	10	3.75	No	No
2346	Kimball, Neb.	Fraternal Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
2347	Boston, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	9	5.60		
2348	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Sat.	10–12	5.00	No	No
2349	Beauharnais, P. Q., Can						
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
2351	Watherton, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	No
2352	Eagle Grove, Ia.	Kenefick Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	8.10	No	No
2353	Silverton, Ore.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
2355	Orangeburg, S. C.						
2356	Statesville, N. C.						
2357	St. Clair, Mich.	Postoffice Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.80		
2359	Stamford, Conn.						
2360	Milltown, N. B., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.	2 E. Church St.	Monday	9	4.95	No	No
2362	Scranton, Pa.	Coal Exchange Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	5.76	Yes	No
2363	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.95		No
2364	Milwaukee, Wis.						
2365	Winnfield, La.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sun.	8	7.68	No	No
2366	Holland, Mich.						
2367	Aquadilla, P. R.						
2368	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	C. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	5.40		
2369	Wipe Spring, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	10.00	No	No
2370	Milton, W. Va.						
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Jefferson Hall	Thursday	9	6.75		
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.						
2373	Ann Arbor, Mich.						
2374	Wichita Falls, Tex.						
2375	Savannah, Ga.						
2376	Greenville, Miss.						
2377	Guanica, P. R.						
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	9	7.50	Yes	Yes
2379	Carbon, Tex.						
2380	Richmond, Ky.						
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Chamber of Commerce	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
2382	Elkhart, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.80	Yes	No
2383	Wilmington, N. C.	Giblin Lodge	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
2384	Flat River, Mo.						
2385	Arroyo, P. R.						
2386	Kenova, W. Va.						
2387	Savannah, Ga.						
2388	Milton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2389	Campbellton	Town Hall	1st Mon.	9	5.40 to 6.75	No	No
2390	London, Ont., Can.	212½ Dundes St.	2-4 Fri.	9	6.85	Yes	No
2391	Moose Haven, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Saturday	8	5.00	No	No
2392	Ft. Morgan, Colo.						
2393	Chaffee, Mo.						
2394	Demopolis, Ala.	Colored Masonic Hall	1-2 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	106½ S. Lebanon St.	Thursday	9	6.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.						
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Vallejo St.	Tuesday	8	3.00		
2398	Jamestown, N. D.	Scandia Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2399	Laurel, Mont.	City Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8			
2401	Akron, Colo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	No	No
2402	Pipestone, Minn.	City Hall	2nd Mon.	10	9.00	No	No
2403	Wise River, Mont.						
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Solior Temple	Friday	8	7.50	Yes	No
2405	Caguas, P. R.						
2406	Necessity, Tex.	Buell Lumber Co. Office	Tuesday	8	10.00	No	No

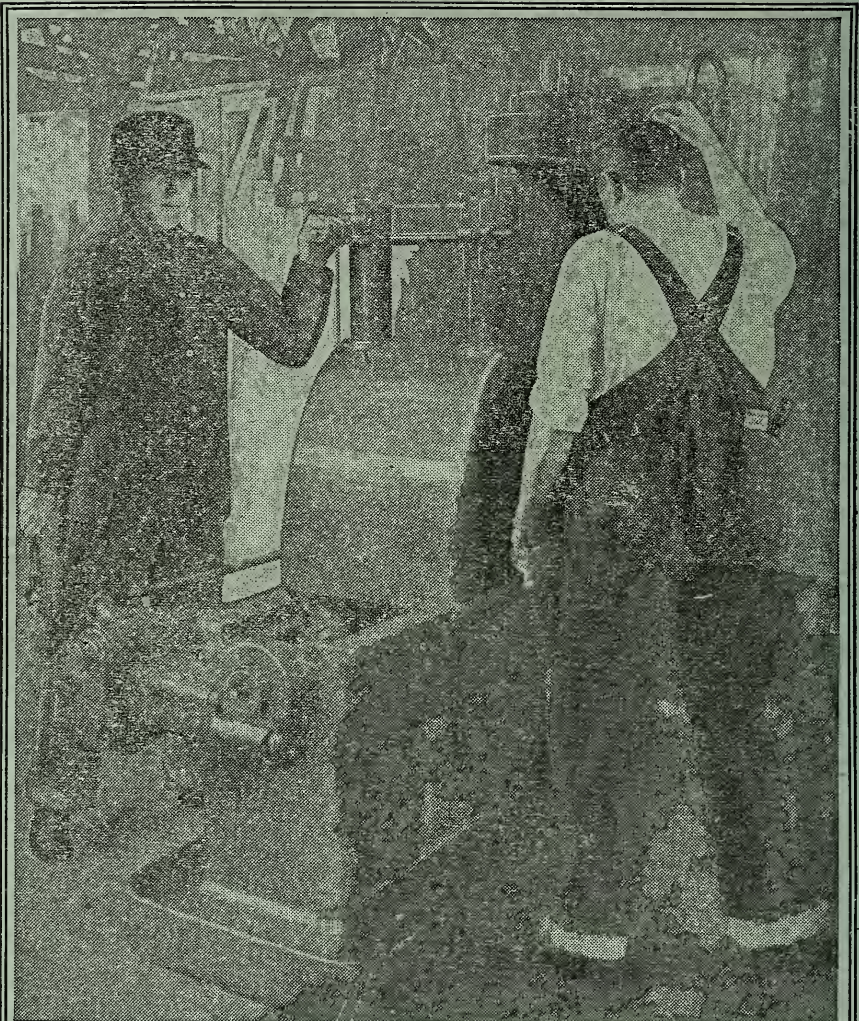
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2407	Albany, Ga.	Freman Business College	Wed.				
2408	Xenia, O.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
2409	Galveston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2410	Nicholasville, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	9	5.40		
2411	Elkins, W. Va.	Darden Hall	Thursday	9	7.00	No	No
2412	Cristobal, C. Z.	Cristobal Lodge Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	9.76	No	
2413	Attica, Ind.	Cen. National Bank	1-3 Mon.	9	7.65	No	No
2414	Pershing, Okla.	City Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2416	Portland, Ore.	227 Yomhill St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	K. L. of S. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	No	No
2418	St. Paul, Minn.	Fraternal Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	5.00	Yes	No
2419	Astoria, Ore.						
2420	Paola, Kan.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	6.75 to 7.50	No	Yes
2421	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.			10	7.00		
2422	Clintonville, Wis.	Germania Hall	3rd Sat.	10	6.50		
2423	Goshen, Ind.	Jefferson Hall	Wed.	10	4.00	Yes	No
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	1-2 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendire, Mont.						
2426	Tacoma, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.	8	8.50	Yes	No
2427	White Sulphur, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	Monday	9	6.00		
2428	Portland, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	10–12	3.50 to 12.00	Yes	No
2429	Somersworth, N. H.	Foustius Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
2430	Pascagoula, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2431	Chico, Cal.	4438 3rd St.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
2432	Houston, Tex.						
2433	Galveston, Tex.						
2434	Valley City, N. D.	515 5th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	10	8.50		
2435	Washington, D. C.						
2436	New Orleans, La.	446 S. Rampart St.					
2437	Valley City, N. D.	515 5th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	10	8.50	No	No
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	5th and Fulton Sts.	Wed.	9	8.10	No	No
2439	Huron, N. D.						
2440	Bushnell, Okla.	517 W. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20		
2441	Juana Diaz, P.	Veve and Vida St., S. E. Side	2nd Sun.	8		No	Yes
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	No	Yes
2443	Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	10	10.00	No	No
2444	Crowley, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday				
2445	Aurora, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	10		Yes	No
2446	Athens, Ga.	Max Joseph Bldg.	Thursday	10	8.00		
2447	Reedsport, Ore.						
2448	Clinton, Ind.						
2449	Bessemer City, N. C.						
2450	Jackson, Miss.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	10½	4.50	Yes	No
2451	Erwin, Tex.						
2452	New Hamburg, Ont., Can.	B. of R. T. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2453	Bertheirville, Que., Can.						
2454	Arnpier, Ont., Can.	Rudd Block	Tuesday	9	5.85		
2455	Seattle, Wash.						
2456	Indian Head, Md.	Mattingly Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
2457	Rochester, Mich.						
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
2459	Port Arthur, Tex.						
2460	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
2461	Wimsboro, S. C.						
2462	Georgetown, La.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	7.50	No	No
2463	Ventura, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8			
2464	Stanley, Wis						
2465	Grandfield, Okla.	Schoolhouse	Monday	8	10.00	No	No
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.						
2467	Chrisholm, Minn.	211 W. Lake St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	No	No
2468	Mannabo, P. R.						
2469	Keene, N. H.						
2470	Robstown, Tex.	Stafford Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
2471	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donald's Hall	1-2 Sun.	8	4.48		
2472	Griffin, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	10	7.50	Yes	No
2473	Jasper, Ala.		Saturday	9	5.70		
2474	Lake Worth, Fla.	Theatre Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2475	Winnett, Mont.		2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2476	Clay, Ky.						
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	415 W. Main St.	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
2478	Milledgeville, Ga.						
2479	Rochester, N. Y.	30 Corinthian St.	2-4 Thurs.		5.00		
2480	Thief River Falls, Minn.			10	8.00		
2481	LaGrange, Ga.						
2482	S. Pittsburg, Tenn.						
2483	Albany, N. Y.						
2484	Mannington, W. Va.						
2485	De Quincy, La.		Friday				
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	13 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Rebsteck Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	6.50	No	No
2488	Millidgeville, Ga.						
2489	Osage, Wyo.						
2490	New Castle, Wyo.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2491	Sumter, S. C.						
2492	Massena, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Wed.				
2493	Lawton, Mich.						
2494	Guayanilla, P. .R.						
2495	Chehalis, Wash.						
2496	Neustadt, Ont., Can.						
2497	Durham, N. C.						
2498	Cleveland, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	7.50		
2499	Madison, Conn.						
2500	Akron, O.	305 Howard St.	Thursday	8	8.80		
2501	Boston, Mass.	Paine Memorial	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2502	Boston, Mass.						
2503	Boston, Mass.						
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 Wenstang Ave.	Monday	8	10.00		
2506	Chicago, Ill.	426 W. 63rd St.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
2507	Evanston, Ill.	620 Davis St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
2508	Cleveland, O.	Pythian Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
2509	Cleveland, O.	Remurg's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
2510	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
2511	Cleveland, O.	2858 W. 25th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00		
2513	Detroit, Mich.						
2515	Jersey City, N. J.	Orpheum Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Room 602, Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
2518	Harrison, N. J.						
2519	Newark, N. J.	48 William St.	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.						
2532	Berkley, Cal.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00		
2533	Oakland, Cal.						
2535	Passaic, N. J.	Labor Institute	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.						
2541	Pittsburg, Pa.	McGeagle Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
2543	Portland, Ore.						
2544	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybossett St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2548	Rochester, N. Y.						
2549	Sacramento, Cal.						
2550	St. Louis, Mo.						
2551	San Francisco, Cal.						
2552	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake Temple	Thursday	8	9.00		
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerro St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00		
2556	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Every other Mon.	8	9.00		
2558	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.70	No	No
2559	Seattle, Wash.						
2560	Stamford, Conn.						
2561	New York, N. Y.	100 W. 24th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00		
2563	Washington, D. C.						
2564	White Plains, N. Y.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	24 N. Broadway	2nd Wed.	8	9.00		
2566	Bayonne, N. J.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.	Hick & Borinford's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.85		
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can						
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
2610	Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.						
2611	Gulph, Ont., Can.						
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Bricklayers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
2615	London, Ont., Can.						
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherine St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can						
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	115 Sparks St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80		
2630	Preston, Ont., Can.	C. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
2632	St. Catherines, Ont., Can.						
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20		
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.	McBeau Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20		
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2643	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Playton Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
2647	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60		
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.						
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
2658	Saskatoon, Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Brown's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80		
2701	Albonita, P. R.						
2702	Dover, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Tues.	8	4.48		
2703	Grandview, Wash.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.				
2705	Newark, N. J.						
2706	Jamestown, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60		
2707	Gardner, Me.	Fireman Hall					
2708	Copper Hill, Tenn.						
2709	Rock Hill, S. C.						
2710	Arlington, Tex.						
2711	Nevada, Mo.						
2712	Denver, Colo.						
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		

The CARPENTER



AUGUST, 1920



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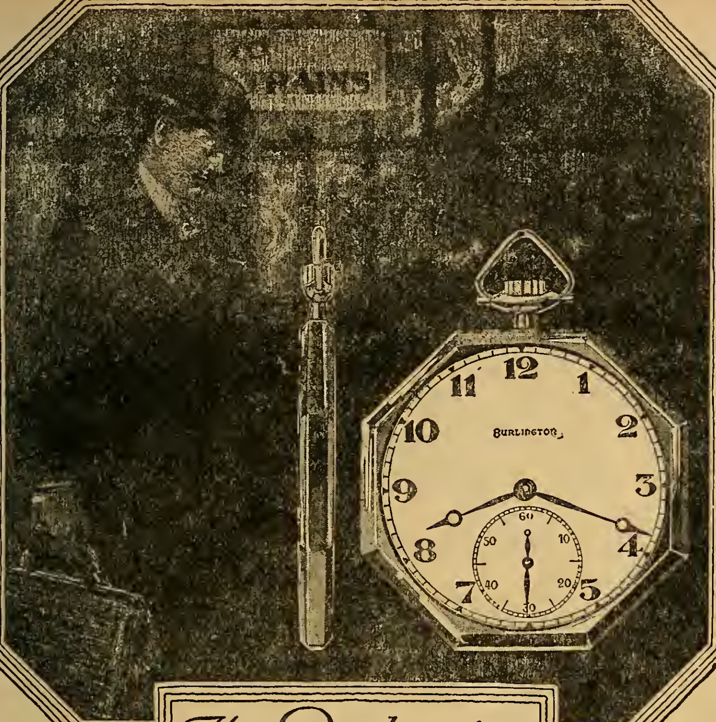

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1920

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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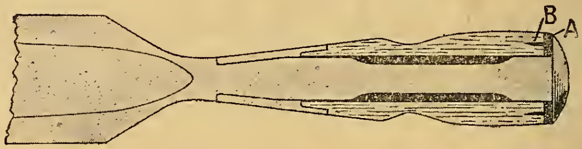
There ain't no use in kickin' friend,
When things don't come your way;
It does no good to holler round,
And grumble night an' day.
The thing to do it curb your grief,
Cut out yer little whine;
And when they ask you how you are,
Jest say "I'm feelin' fine."

There ain't no man alive but what is
Booked to get his slap;
There ain't no man that walks but what
From trouble gets his rap.
Go mingle with the bunch, old boy,
Where all the bright lights shine,
And when they ask you how you are,
Jest say, "I'm feelin' fine."

Your heart may jest be bustin' with some
Real or fancied woe,
But when you smile the other folks
Ain't really apt to know.
The old world laughs at heartaches, friend,
Be they your own or mine;
So when they ask you how you are,
Jest say, "I'm feelin' fine."

—Forbes Magazine.

Stanley
Tools



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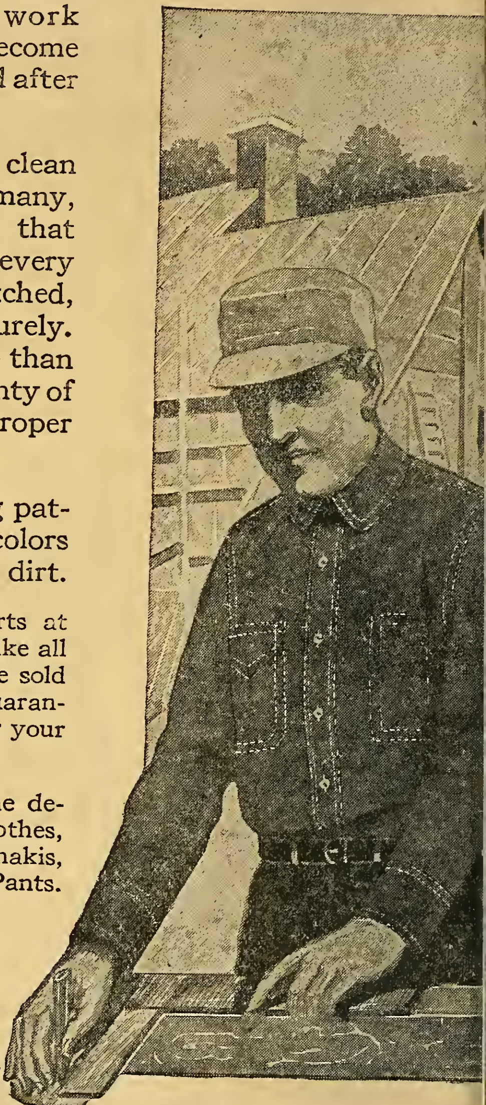

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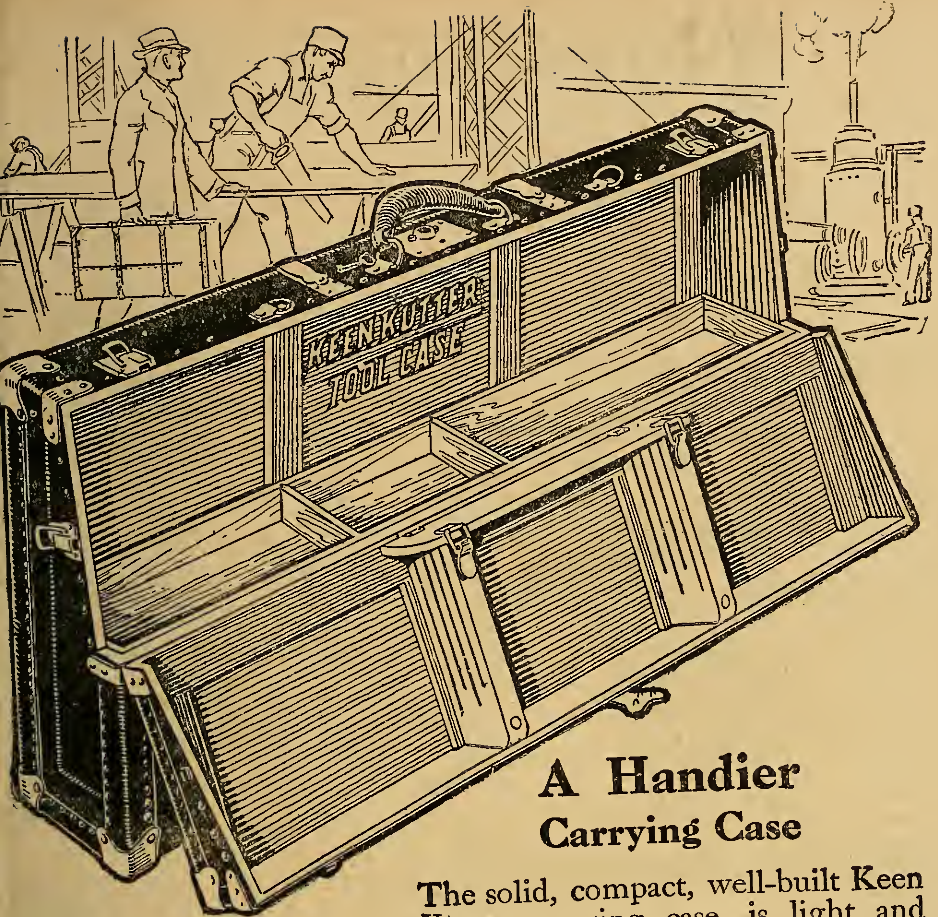

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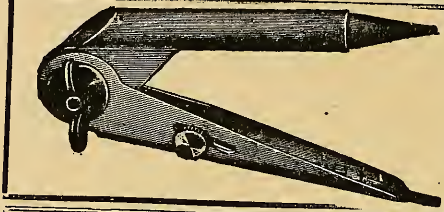

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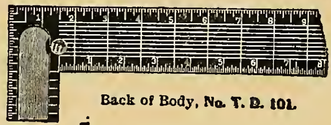

Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T D. 101.

Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Square Showing Packed in Scabbard.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.

Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4

24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

If your Tool Dealer cannot supply you with this tool we will be glad to do so. Prices are as follows.

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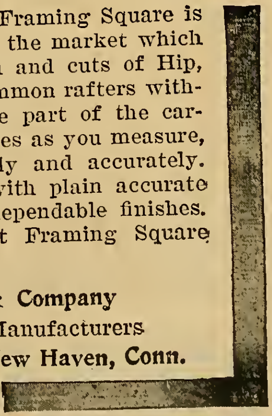

The Sargent Steel Framing Square is the only square on the market which will get the length and cuts of Hip, Valley, Jack or Common rafters without figuring on the part of the carpenter. It calculates as you measure, and does it quickly and accurately. Finest tool steel with plain accurate markings. Five dependable finishes. Write for Sargent Framing Square Booklet.

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SAWS AND TOOLS

LABOR UNREST

An Address Delivered By E. E. Greenawalt, Before the Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
New Castle, Pa., Feb. 17, 1920,
he says in part:

EVER since the beginning of the human race there has been conflict between men. And ever since there have been some men who found themselves in a po- ion to offer employment to other men, ere has been a labor question, but aside om the principles of equity, a fundaental of the labor movement, the disreements between employer and emoye were at the beginning largely matrs of individual concern.

"The burning question of the day, not ly in our own country, but throughout e world, is that of labor unrest and I n sometimes amazed at the opinions I ear expressed both verbally and in the ublic press about the reason for it all. nnumerable are the theories advanced y people in every walk of life as to the ause of economic disarrangements hrough strikes and other manifestations f labor's displeasure with existing conitions. The remedies suggested as a ure-all for our economic ills are as aried as the theories advanced by those who seem to think they have located the seat of our industrial shortcomings, and most of them are equally unsound. The chief trouble with nearly all of these economic repairmen appears to be that they lose sight of the fact that labor is not a commodity subject to the ordinary rules of barter and sale as applied to material things, but represents that great human element whose welfare is wrapped up in and is inseparable from every activity in life and that labor unrest therefore embodies the wants of the unsatisfied millions who, so long as the hope, aims and aspirations of man remain unfulfilled will continue to strive in an effort to reach the goal of their ambition.

"During, and since the great world war we have heard a great deal about labor unrest and there are some, I am afraid, who really think that serious labor controversies are matters of recent development; an unavoidable accompaniment of the war, for instance, and that by the simple enactment of a few drastic antilabor laws the toilers in our mills, mines, factories, workshops, and on the farms, will immediately become reconciled to their fate and meekly submit to such conditions as their very exacting, and withal not too charitably inclined twentieth century employers, choose to impose. However, readers of history, economic students, and well informed men and women in every walk of life know that the labor question is world old as well as world wide, and that the pathway of humanity has frequently been marked with strikes, uprisings and rebellions inaugurated by the working people as a means for overcoming the tyrany and oppression of employers or Governments, as the case may have been. We are all aware of the fact that many otherwise well composed persons are troubled and apprehensive because we are periodically confronted with labor disturbances of disquieting proportions, and who, swayed by the hysteria of the moment would readily acquiesce in the most undemocratic proposals for the government of industrial relations as applied to employer and employe. Yet, if all those who have allowed themselves to become unduly exercised in this regard would but stop to think, they might take some comfort from the fact that there have been many industrial disturbances heretofore, and yet the country has survived.

"Periodically, beginning with the bakers' strike in New York, in the year 1741, all through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and thus far in the twentieth century, labor troubles of greater or lesser degree have disturbed the industrial economy of our country. Controversies of similar character with ever increasing demonstration of the power united labor is capable of wielding when its energies are intelligently applied will continue to haunt the exploiter of the defenseless, disillusion the skeptical, liberate the oppressed, and dethrone industrial and political autocracy wherever it may be found.

"While strikes of more or less importance marked the latter part of the eighteenth century those indulged in by the shoemakers in 1798 and 1799 attracted much public attention owing to the unanimity of purpose displayed by the workmen, and the determination with which they carried their fight to a successful conclusion.

"The Longshoremen's strike in New York harbor last year, brings to mind the record of a somewhat similar strike at that port during the year 1805. It appears from the information at hand that the sailors from the ships in the harbor wanted more wages and, in order to emphasize their demand, they paraded the streets and persuaded citizens to join their demonstration. Shipping was completely tied up and anyone suspected of intending to apply for their abandoned jobs was subjected to discipline quite as effective.

"Immediately preceding, during, and following the war of 1912, we have no record of any serious labor disturbances but, the year 1821 found the then large centers of population, especially New York, full of idle and pauperized working people, yet within two years came an astonishing recovery and the year 1823 found such industrial activity that labor, which suffered for lack of employment of any kind just a short while before, now had more than it could do. Prices were abnormally high and in order to make both ends meet, labor then, as now, found it necessary to strike for higher wages. From 1822 to 1837 was regarded as a boom period and innumerable strikes occurred, 305 of which involved a demand for the 10-hour day.

"Now that was nearly one hundred years ago, and to those who, because of their unfamiliarity with the fact that epidemics of propaganda in behalf of extreme social and industrial innovations have periodically afflicted the body politic, are inclined to regard the present day radicalism of a certain element as something new in the realm of economic proposals may safely calm their emotions for it is really on old story in the annals of American history. The only new thing about it is its name. Americon working men were urged to engage in mass movements for the overthrow of the Government and existing institutions. Attempts to manipulate the workmen's organizations in favor of the Communist program were deliberately made by the propagandists who, by the way, were chiefly foreigners. The Communist agitators under the leadership of a British woman named Frances E. Wright, carried on an active campaign for the advancement of their theories, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltim Boston, Cincinnati and other cities.

"Subsequent movement for the pro gation of revolutionary ideas were p iodically launched but attracted very tle attention until last year, when became apparent that the leaders of Bolshevik regime in Russia, seriou contemplated a conquest of the wo that the American public began to vi with alarm the formation of societies members of which subscribed to a pled that binds them to lend every possi aid, by force and violence, or otherwi to accomplish the overthrow of the pr ent forms of Government everywhe outside of soviet Russia.

"In 1876 the National Workingme Union, which claimed a membership 600,000 proclaimed the principles common ownership of all lands and i struments of labor. This organizati planted the seed that ultimately germi ated the I. W. W. and "One Big Unio ideas that have so signally failed to w approval by the workers of Americ The membership claim of 600,000 ma by the National Workingmen's Uni was no doubt exaggerated but, if we c that figure in half we are confronted b the surprising fact that fifty years ag since which time our population ha trebled, the radical element in our mids represented far greater strength numeri cally, than the present day Bolshevik and I. W. W. combined which, accordin to a statement recently made by a Unit ed States Senator in an address in th Senate, that the total number of Bolshe viki and the I. W. W. now in the country is about 250,000. This means tha the ultra radicals have not only actually grown fewer in numbers, but have als lost heavily in proportion to population.

"The Knights of Labor, at one time the strongest labor organization in America, was regarded as an extremely radical group during the period of its ascendency, though they really demanded nothing more radical than a square deal for labor.

"Early in the second half of the nineteenth century the great American Civil War broke out and strikes were neither numerous or big while it lasted. In 1868 the Fall River spinners and weavers waged a partly successful strike, and there were perhaps a score of other sizeable strikes during the decade ending with 1870. Just about this time strikes became more serious and numerous than y had ever been. The Cigarmakers, instance, struck many a time and in ny a place, year after year, the conse- nce of which was that some of their re serious wrongs were overcome. out the same time strikes occurred in ton and woolen mills, in mines, in the lding trades, the printing trades and ny other lines of industry.

“We have now reached the era when working men of America have ad- nced greatly in intelligence and were tter equipped than ever before to de- id their rights; nearly two millions them were organized into trade ions; they had come to a fuller under- inding of the need for united action. ie grip of monopoly held them as never fore; and revolutionary changes in the lations between labor and capital in nerica was about taking place. In the onth of July in the year 1877, the most gantic strike ever known in the United ates up to that time, was declared by ie railroad men.

“Strikes became nemerous after 1877. s many as 800 to 1,000 in a period of n years and, according to the most uthentic estimates, over two million eople were involved in the strikes be- ween 1877 and 1887. In 1883 the elegraphers which tied up business for bout two weeks took place. Public entiment was with the strikers, but wing to a lack of thorough organiza- ion, and because of an ample supply of vailable operators, the strike was lost. n 1885 the Wabash Railroad strike was he event of the year. In the year 1886 he famous strike on the Gould system, nown as the South Western Railways, was undertaken by the Knights of Labor. This strike was finally lost and shortly thereafter came the end of the Knights of Labor as a power. In 1887 came the strike on the Philadelphia and Reading system. This strike involved about 30,000 men. It was against the company's attempt to destroy the organizations to which the men belonged. In the same year the Glass Workers of Pittsgurgh, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, conducted a winning strike. The C. B. & Q. strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers occurred in 1888. In 1890 and 1891 it is said there were one thousand strikes, the most notable of which were: the Coke Workers of the Connellville region, the Thread-Mill Operatives of Kearney, N. J., and the Cloakmakers and Tailors of New York. This latter strike involved 50,000 men, women and children in the wretched Jewish quarters on the east side of the city. In 1892 came the Homestead strike in the Carnegie Steel Works which lasted from mid-summer to the year's end and marked by daily incidents of a tragical character. In 1893 in which the number of strikes were just as plentiful as in previous years, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineeers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, employed on the Little Toledo, Ann Arbor and the North Michigan Railroad become involved in a strike against handling the cars of a boycotted non-union line. This was the strike in which Federal judges Taft and Ricks, ordered Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to promulgate a notice that the Brotherhood By-Laws, under which the strike had been justified, was not in force. In this same year the operatives of the Lehigh Valley Railroad lines struck in defense of unionism. About the same time the Danbury, Conn., Hatmakers engaged in a similar fight for unionism and against a reduction in wages.

“In April, 1894, in response to a resolution which had been adopted by the National Miners' Convention, 128,000 miners in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, West Virginia, Minnesota, and in the Indiana territory, went on strike for an increase in wages. The strike ended in a compromise under which the miners were granted an increase of 15c a ton.

“On Tuesday, June 26, 1894, dispatches from Chicago, announced that the American Railway Union had put a boycott on Pullman palace cars. Most people supposed that the boycott would not amount to much but, it resulted in one of the most widespread railroad strikes in the history of labor disputes in this country. The strike was finally broken, and its leader, Eugene V. Debs, was sent to prison.

“I think I have shown beyond the question of any doubt that labor unrest is not by any means a new thing in this country. There are still many strikes of later dates that may be referred to in this connection, such as the Miners' strikes in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Colorado and elsewhere. The Pressed Steel Car Workers at McKees Rocks, the Bethlehem Steel Workers and the Philadelphia Street Car Men's strike in 1910, etc.

In the light of the history of labor troubles in America which I have just enumerated, the present industrial unrest which is so disturbing to some of our people, appears really insignificant as compared to some of those of the occurrences of other days, and altogethe it seems to me that in our present situation there is abundant evidence that wit the growth of democracy in industr which has been fostered and promote by trade unionism, there has come als gratifying progress in self-restraint o the part of both capital and labor.

EDUCATION—ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE CARPENTER

(By John Upton.)

TO succeed in any occupation or work a person must have specific knowledge of that work. The farmer who is successful must understand stocks, crops, soil condition and the many things pertaining to agriculture. A successful doctor knows medicines, diseases, physiology, and many other things.

A good lawyer knows law, also human nature and elocution. As it is with persons engaged in these vocations, so it is with one engaged in building, they must have specific knowledge of things pertaining to their vocation. One might be a successful merchant, doctor, lawyer, and still succeed as a builder, but it would be his knowledge of building which helped him in this latter work and not his knowledge of other subjects.

It certainly is true that specific knowledge is at the bottom of any worthwhile success.

One may work for years at a trade and yet know nothing of why things are as they are, another may work a short time and acquire much theory as well as practice in his work. A teacher in mental culture may test a student from observation by having him describe shop windows he has passed. One may test his own powers in a similar manner by describing work he has done or seen. This power of retaining in the mind a mental photograph of things seen or done is present with all to some degree and may be cultivated and is well worth improving, for herein lies the key to the attainment of all knowledge.

While the builder may not use his other five senses as much as that of sight, yet he may develop this so it will make the difference between an active and receptive mind or one which has little growth.

We have seen a man cutting jack rafters where there were two hip rafters alike after having the length and cuts given to him, go ahead and cut for one hip or corner of a roof, forgetting entirely that he needed any for other corners.

We have seen a barn 50 ft. long jacked up 4 ft. with the intention of letting the sills down and splicing out at posts. The man who was doing the work started to let one end of the sills down and splice the posts on that end, then go and let the other end down, and it was rather difficult to convince him that by this way the sills would not be directly under the barn, but when it was carefully explained, he could see.

Another instance, when a large chimney was to come up through the center of a building the work was laid out first to have a beam lengthwise through the center.

Such errors result from lack of thought rather than lack of knowledge.

One good way to acquire knowledge is to ask questions. As a general thing, the man who knows is willing to tell. If he refuses to enlighten you, set it down that his opinion wouldn't amount to much, anyhow.

Some wonder if it would be a good plan to make all carpenters pass an examination and take out a license. Perhaps this is a matter which will adjust itself, as a man's success will depend on his work. If he be thoroughly interested he will know and be capable of passing an examination. If not, he will soon be outclassed by others.

It is to the advantage of every carpenter and builder to help educate the public in the matter of building so that the question will be not how cheap, but how good. It is a question if a man should do poor work or refuse and say he will do a good job or none at all.

To the young man starting in this work of building, I would say study, stick to it, be an expert. Don't think such work is easy. It isn't. When you can do a complicated job there is considerable satisfaction.

Editorial

HE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

ublished on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
ARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1920

Our General Convention At Hand

A few short weeks and the 20th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will be in session in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and its deliberations, we have every reason to hope, will be productive of beneficial results bearing upon the welfare of the organized members of the woodworking industry on the North American continent and reflect credit on the individual delegates present.

The four years that have passed since the Fort Worth Convention have witnessed a revival of industrial prosperity in which our members have had a share. Trade conditions have improved in practically every part of the country and the unusually large amount of trade movements instituted show that our members, generally speaking, have been alive to their interests. In almost every case reported to the General Office the men were successful and the pleasing result is that their general economic status has greatly improved.

The interim since the last General Convention has been a period of great activity for our General Officers, including, of course, the members of the General Executive Board. In that time a great volume of administrative work required their attention, as their reports to the Convention will show. Rarely at any time in the past has their services been more in demand in the matter of trade movements, organization campaigns, trade disputes and general labor conditions.

We look forward to this Convention to do much constructive work, to plan with care and due deliberation, to avoid committing the organization to any project, course or policy which might be beyond its strength. We are, of course, aware that that decision, in the last analysis, rests with the membership at large. It is for them to say, plainly and unequivocally, what law, plan or project shall or shall not go into effect. But the delegate is in a position to plan and legislate and shape such laws, and the best interests of the organization and how best to increase its power and influence should be the guiding motive in all his actions. Individual prejudices or personalities should not sway the delegate from the path of duty. All are members of one craft, bound together in a common cause. Difference of opinion one may expect, and even welcome. But personal dignity, forbearance and a broad-minded tolerance for one another's views should characterize all.

The Indianapolis Convention will deal with a number of important matters of great interest to the future development and progress of the United Brotherhood. To consolidate the gains of the past, to plan for the future, to bring our organization to the top notch of efficiency in order to achieve the fullest measure of welfare for its members, that is the task before the delegates. That they will approach the task with earnestness and sincerity and manfully strive to set down "Indianapolis, 1920," as the greatest and most successful General Convention yet held by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, we fully believe.

* * *

The Bonding of Financial Officers

The month of July has now passed and the records at the General Office show that many of our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils have failed to carry out the provisions of Section 15, Paragraph "K," of our General Constitution by making application for the bonds for their financial officers. If your organization has failed to comply, see that this is attended to at once.

The minimum premium of any single bond up to $500 is $2.50, and 50c for every additional $100, so that the minimum cost on bonds of Financial Secretaries and Treasurers would be $2.50 each or a total of $5.

Any organization desiring to bond its financial officers in a sum in excess of $1,000 should notify the General Treasurer, as the rules of the Surety Company call for an individual application in these cases and application will be forwarded forthwith.

Send all applications to General Treasurer Neale, together with check or money order covering the cost of premium, making check payable to General Secretary Frank Duffy.

The receipt of the premium paid on the bond is all that is necessary for your union to hold as a record of the transaction. A special bond is issued by the Surety Company which is registered and which we hold at this office and the individual bonds are covered thereby. If there should be any change in the office of the Financial Secretary or Treasurer during the year, kindly notify General Treasurer Neale and the bond will be transferred to cover the successor.

In filing claims against bonds, evidence must be furnished showing that shortage has occurred within the term of the bond covering the officers at fault; in other words, a union should be able to give dates and amounts of items handled by such officers, making up the total loss. In order to furnish same, every organization should know through its Auditing Committee the exact state of its accounts and books upon the execution of a bond or a renewal, in order that there will be no confusion upon this point to stand in the way of a settlement.

Unions seeing to it that their business is transacted so that these requirements can be fulfilled, will insure to themselves the fullest security against loss of funds and will facilitate the prompt settlement of any claims against their bonds.

Convention Call

The 36th Annual Session of
Trades and Labor Congress of Ca
will convene in the Armories Buil
City of Windsor, beginning at 1
o'clock Monday morning, September
1920, and will continue in session f
day to day, until the business of
Convention has been completed.

The basis of representation will b
follows:

International Local Trades Un
whose per capita tax is paid from He
quarters on their total Canadian m
bership in good standing, Trade Uni
and Federal Labor Unions shall be
lowed one delegate for each one hund
members or under, and one for each
ditional one hundred or majority fract
thereof; Trade Councils and Natio
Trades Unions, three delegates ea
Provincial Federation of Labor, one de
gate each; International organizati
affiliating their Canadian members
from Headquarters shall be entitled
one delegate, to be nominated from th
Canadian membership. Two or m
trade unions, whose aggregate memb
ship does not exceed 150, may unite a
send one delegate. No proxy represen
tion will be allowed.

* * *

Now that the Republican and Dem
cratic Conventions are a thing of t
past we can center our minds on t
one great Convention of ours that
coming next month.

* * *

The road traveled by the Unit
Brotherhood from Chicago in 1881 to I
dianapolis in 1920 has been a circuito
one, but it has got us somewhere.

* * *

Ambiguous Sections in our la
should be clarified so that their meanin
shall be made positively clear. In th
way only can we place them beyon
the power of civil tribunals to misin
terpret or misconstrue.

* * *

Notice

All carpenters going to Panama Cana
Zone must comply with Section 46, Par
agraph "C" of the General Laws, an
bring their Clearance Card with them
Financial Secretaries will please tak
notice and so inform their member
wishing to go there in order to save then
loss of time and trouble.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
HE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
ARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Session of the General Executive Board, May 20, 1920

During the interim between the second and third quarterly session of 1920, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence.

April 14, 1920.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 7, 1920. Official sanction granted.

April 16, 1920.

Jasper, Ind., L. U. 2345.—Request for financial assistance for relief of men locked out. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $300.00 for the relief of the men involved in the movement.

April 20, 1920.

Glen Falls, N. Y., L. U. 229.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 5, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

April 22, 1920.

Fox River Valley District Council, Aurora, Ill.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

St. Cloud, Minn., L. U. 930.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

St. James, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Pocatello, Idaho, L. U. 1258.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Monroe, Mich., L. U. 1464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective June 6, 1920. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Sheffield, Pa., L. U. 1871.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 26, 1920.

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. 140.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Miss., L. U. 896.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c, effective May 5, 1920. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Waxahachie, Tex., L. U. 332.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c per hour to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

April 27, 1920.

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Green River, Wyo., L. U. 1189.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Junction City, Kans., L. U. 1894.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 28, 1920.

Burgettstown, Pa., L. U. 2075.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

May 1, 1920.

Los Angeles, Cal., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 7, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Washburn, Wis., L. U. 381.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

May 4, 1920.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1846.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 10, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
May 20, 1920.

The General Executive Board was called in special session by the General President on above date, to consider and act upon a demand made by Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., to investigate the insinuations made by Harry L. Cook, a member of Local Union No. 415, Cincinnati, O., under date of March 26, 1920, in a circular letter sent by him to the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under the caption "Official Reports Compared and How the Local Unions Are Being Deceived."

After a careful consideration of the matter, the Board ordered that an investigation be made and results reported to the General Executive Board. The General President to a point a committee to proceed to Cincinnati, C and make the investigation.

The General President appointed as a committee:

T. M. Guerin, First District.
D. A. Post, Second District.
Jno. M. Potts, Third District.
Jas. P. Ogletree, Fourth District.
J. W. Williams, Fifth District.
Wm. A. Cole, Sixth District.
Arthur Martel, Seventh District.

The investigation to be held at Carpenter Headquarters on Monday, May 24, 1920.

May 21, 1920.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Request for lock out benefits. Referred to the General Secretar to secure latest information as to number o men involved.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Reques for aid by the District Council was considere by the General Executive Board and held i abeyance pending the arrival of later information.

An invitation was received by the Genera Executive Board from the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters to attend the 17th Annual Convention of that body, to be held i Atlantic City, N. J., June 18 and 19, 1920.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for a increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour effective September 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. 576.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to $1 per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are received at the General Office.

Thomasville, Ga., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 24, 1920. Offficial sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Olney, Ill., L. U. 840.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective August 4, 1920. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into by the Local Union be for the shorter work day.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Request for an appropriation for strike benefits. The General Executive Board denies request, as the Local Union failed to follow out the instructions of the Board.

Fort Worth, Tex., L. U. 208.—Communication received from Local relative to increase in wages was considered by the Board, and inasmuch as no official schedule had been received at the General Office, the General Executive Board cannot act on the matter.

Johnstown, Pa., L. U. 1419.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.10 per hour, effective August 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered ter, in such sums as the funds will warrant, reports are made to the General Office.

Vero, Fla., L. U. 1447.—Movement for an crease in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, efctive July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted ithout financial aid.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Report received om Local as to present status of trade moveent and after consideration, the General Exeitive Board appropriated $288 for the relief men on strike.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 670.—The Board apropriated $114 for the relief of men on strike.

May 22, 1920.

Bryan, Tex., L. U. 1855.—Movement for an crease in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, ffective July 1, 1920. Official sanction grantd without financial aid.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1038.—Movement or the eight-hour day. Official sanction grantd; financial aid to be considered later, in such ums as the funds will warrant, as reports are ade to the General Office.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—Request to ciriulate an appeal for financial assistance for reief of men involved in strike. Request denied or the reason that the General Executive Board is appropriating financial aid for all hose entitled to same who are now out.

Quincy, Mass., L. U. 1389.—Movement for an ncrease in wages from 80c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 2, 1920. Sanctioned without financial aid.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 2113.—Movement for the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Milton, Pa., L. U. 2198.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, and from 10 to 9 hours per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Report received containing the names of members on strike and who have answered roll call daily for two full weeks. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $20,000 for relief of men out two or more full weeks.

May 26, 1920.

Newkirk, Okla., L. U. 1333.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective June 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rocky Mount, N. C., L. U. 2078.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 95c per hour and 8-hour day, effective August 16, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Medford, Ont., Can., L. U. 2149.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

LaCrosse, Wis., L. U. 1143.—Request made on the General Executive Board for an appropriation for strike benefits. The request denied for the reason that the laws governing strikes and lockouts have not been complied with.

Jasper, Ind., L. U. 2345.—Full accounting made for the appropriation made during the month of April, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, L. U. 609.—Accounting received for appropriation made during the month of April, 1920, for the relief of men on strike. Received as full accounting and filed.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—Report received giving names of members on strike and answering roll call daily. The General Executive Board appropriated $7,308 for the relief of the men involved.

Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council.—Report received from the District Council relative to proposed trade movement, referred to the General President.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 2088.—Full accounting received and filed for appropriation made during month of April, 1920, for relief of men on strike.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1606.—Full accounting received for appropriation made during month of November, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the month of February and March, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 318.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the month of March, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1654.—Full accounting received for appropriation made during the month of March, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

Savannah, Ga., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of December, 1919, and January, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

Frontier, Ont., Can., District Council.—Full accounting made for appropriation of October 1, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of January, February, March and April, 1920, for relief of men on strike. Filed.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—The sum of $1,500 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

The report of the Sub-Committee of General Executive Board to try the charges preferred by Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., against Harry L. Cook was published in the June issue.

McAlister, Okla., L. U. 986.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective July 15, 1920. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Keansburg, N. J., L. U. 1549.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hattiesburg, Miss., L. U. 2037.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective July 28, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Exeter, N. H., L. U. 2085. Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective June 3, 1920. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary.

A quarter saved is a Thrift Stamp earned.

Local Unions Chartered In June

Milledgeville, Ga. (Col.)
Rochester, N. Y. (Furniture Men Engaged in Furniture Industry.)
Thief Rivers Falls, Minn.
South Pittsburgh, Tenn.
Lagrange, Ga.
Albany, N. Y.
Mannington, W. Va.
DeQuincy, La.
Port Royal, S. C.
Marshfield, Wis.
Durham, N. C. (Col.)
Osage, Wyo.
Newcastle, Wyo.
Sumter, S. C.
Massena, N. Y.
Lawton, Mich.
Guayanilla, P. R.
Chehalis, Wash.
Neustaat, Ont., Can.
Milledgeville, Ga.
Cleveland, Tex.

Total, 21 Local Unions.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE 40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers: The 40th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, Canada, at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920.

We were welcomed to Canada by the Mayor of the city, the Minister of Labor, the Secretary of the Province of Quebec, a representative of the Administrative Commission of the city of Montreal and by our own Tom Moore, a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The Convention was made up as follows:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
98	National and International	326	38,583
3	Departments	3	3
29	States	29	29
119	Central	119	119
91	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	89	154
4	Fraternal Organizations	5	3
344		571	38,891

FINANCES

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the financial condition of the American Federation of Labor to be as follows:

Balance on hand April 30, 1919	$ 192,490.16
Receipts for the year	929,255.95
Total receipts	$1,121,746.11
Expenses for the year	917,765.65
Balance on hand April 30, 1920	$ 203,980.46

MAKEUP AND MEMBERSHIP

The Federation consists of:

5 Departments
110 National and International Unions.
46 State Federations.
926 City Central Bodies.
682 Local Department Councils.
1,286 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.
36,741 Local Unions with a membership of 4,078,740.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT

The report of the Executive Council was a voluminous document dealing with many subjects, among which were the following:

Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

High Cost of Living.
Labor Legislation.
International Labor Relations.
Investigations of Educational Systems.
Health Insurance.
Co-Operative Plan.
The Coal Strike and the Lever Act.
The Steel Strike.
Jurisdictional Controversies.
The One Big Union in Canada.
Organization Work.
Labor Publications, Etc.

The following matters in the Executive Council's Report were of special interest to us:

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES

Delegates from several affiliated organizations protested to the 1919 Convention against the jurisdictional transgression on the part of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. The Convention directed that organization to discontinue its policy of encroaching upon the jurisdiction of other organizations.

The Executive Council was directed to see to it that the Brotherhood complied within a reasonable time or otherwise that the Brotherhood's Charter be suspended until such time as they should comply. Every effort was made to reach an adjustment but without avail, therefore on December 31, 1919, the Charter of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes was suspended. We recommend, however, that efforts be continued to have this organization adjust its differences with the organization making complaint so that the way be cleared for it again to become part of the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

JURISDICTIONAL CONTROVERSIES

In the effort to effect adjustment of jurisdictional disputes between various contending organizations there have been many conferences held in which representatives of the Executive Council participated and assisted in every possible way in reaching an understanding. A number of further conferences have been arranged to be held during the sessions of this Convention. The representatives of the Carpenters and the Longshoremen, the Coopers and the Longshoremen, the Teamsters and the Longshoremen, the Carmen and several contending organizations.

It is hoped favorable reports of these various conferences will be made to this Convention before adjournment.

In the case of the Machinists and Carpenters, the Machinists and Plumbers, the Stove Mounters and Sheet Metal Workers, we have endeavored to be of the best assistance possible in having these several organizations come to an amicable understanding. We recommend that efforts along these lines be continued during the coming year.

THE "ONE BIG UNION" IN CANADA

In our report to the last Convention we called attention to the work of advocates of the so-called "One Big Union" among the workers in Canada, setting forth at that time the facts connected with the movement and recording our conviction that because of its fundamental error in principle, it was doomed to failure. It is gratifying to report that in the Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in Hamilton, Ont., September, 1919, 950 Delegates disavowed and repudiated the so-called "One Big Union" movement, while only one Delegate recorded his vote in support of that movement. The vote came after a debate lasting two hours and after the Canadian trade unionists had had ample opportunity to consider the question from a practical as well as from a theoretical viewpoint. The repudiation of the "One Big Union" fallacy in Canada was a magnificent triumph for trade unionism, and a vindication of the purposes, policies and achievements of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution, approved by the Building Trades Department Convention, was also approved by the American Federation of Labor Convention:

Whereas, One of the greatest projects ever undertaken by the United States Government was the building of the Panama Canal, and now the Canal is in operation and its revenue equal or nearly so to its operating expense; and

Whereas, This project is a monument to the American skill and industry, and we cannot conceive of any reason why its Operating and Mechanical Departments should not be manned by American citizens. During the building and actual digging of the Canal emergencies may have existed to cause the employment of alien labor and provision was made for such emergencies in the Manual of Information concerning employment for Panama Canal Service "Form 151." We feel, however, that advantage is and will be taken of those emergency clauses by the further employment of alien labor in the Operating and Mechanical Departments; and

Whereas, "The Panama Canal Record" (the same being a report of the Governor), shows the working force in the Canal Zone to be 22,478, of which 4,247 are gold employes and 18,231 silver employes—aliens. This continued and increasing employment of alien labor, in our opinion, is a menace to the success of the operation of the Canal, especially so when alien labor is predominant in the Operating and Mechanical Departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council take up with the proper authorities the amending of the aforesaid Manual of Information in order to eliminate the emergency clauses that now permit the employment of alien labor in the Operating and Mechanical Departments, and further to take up with the Panama Canal Commission the proposition of employment of American citizens only in the Operating and Mechanical Departments.

The Building Trades Department introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes has attempted to establish jurisdiction over construction work in motion picture studios by either requiring members of the several unions of the building industry to affiliate with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes or requiring the members of that union to infringe upon the construction work that properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department; and

Whereas, An effort was made at the Atlantic City Convention to bring about an understanding between the representatives of the Building Trades and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes so as to avert contention and misunderstanding between the two organizations, to which the officials of the Theatrical Stage Employes agreed; and

Whereas, In attempting to work out the tentative agreement entered into at Atlantic City we find the officials of the Theatrical Stage Employes averse to an adjustment of any character, to the extent that the said tentative agreement has been wilfully ignored and repudiated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 40th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor direct the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes to cease further encroachment upon the jurisdiction claims of the Building Trades Department, cancel such agreements as may have been entered into with the Motion Picture Producers that affected employes of the building industry, and cause the members to be restored to their right organizations. For failure to carry out the spirit of this resolution within sixty days, the Charter of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes shall be suspended.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report and was referred by the Convention to the Executive Council to call a conference of all parties interested within ninety days from close of the Convention for the purpose of settling the dispute.

All the old officers were re-elected and Denver was chosen in which to hold the next Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
P. H. McCARTHY,
O. E. WOODBURY,
BOB WHITE,
J. A. ROSS,
E. W. VAN DUYN,
TOM MOORE.

ndment to the General Constitution

ocal Union No. 33 of Boston, Mass.,
mitted the following:
Vhereas, At the last Biennial Con-
tion of the United Brotherhood of
penters and Joiners of America an
ndment to the Constitution was
pted and sent to the several Local
ons for a referendum vote, said
ndment being a provision for the re-
of the older members, who, after
rs of membership, had become inca-
itated by age, of performing the same
ies as younger members and recom-
nding that all such older members as
l a certain num' r of years of con-
uous membersh in good standing
l had attained a ertain age, be placed
on a pension; and

Whereas, Such an amendment if
opted by a referendum vote of the
cal Unions would have imposed a
rdship on the membership in general
d was thereby defeated; therefore, be

Resolved, That the General Constitu-
n be amended to read: "Any member
ho has attained the age of sixty-five
d who has had twenty-five years con-
nuous membership shall be granted a
spensation and be relieved from the
yment of any further dues or assess-
ents and be entitled to continue his
embership and receive such death ben-
fits as provided by the United Brother-
ood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer-
a at time of death."

mendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 7919 Brooklyn, N. Y.,
ubmitted the following: Amend Section
18, Paragraph N., after the word "made"
n the sixth line to read "The names of
ll nominees shall be placed alphabeti-
ally on a single blanket official ballot."

By:

JOHN F. MORAN, Pres.
T. P. HAYES, R. S.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 605 of Portsmouth, Va., submitted the following:

Amend Section 25, Paragraph "G" so as to read: "In communities in close proximity to naval stations, arsenals and proving grounds, Local Unions composed exclusively of members working in such naval stations, arsenals, and proving grounds, for the United States Government shall be designated as naval stations, arsenals or proving ground Locals. Such Locals shall not be compelled to affiliate with the Carpenters' District Council or Building Trades Council in that district."

"Paragraph "H." Any member of naval station, arsenal, or proving ground Local upon severing his connection with the United States Government, shall immediately take out a Clearance Card and deposit same in some other Local."

By:

H. EPPERSON, R. S.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union 183 of Peoria, Ill., submitted the following: Amend by adding a section to be known as Section 57, Paragraph G. to read: "Any Local Union of the U. B. upon a two-thirds vote of their membership may affiliate with the National Labor Party of America or any subordinate branch of the National Labor Party and be it further

Resolved, that the General Constitution be amended by striking out the words "Political" and "Or" in Paragraph A, Section 57, and the words "For Partisan Politics" in Paragraph F., Section 57.

By:

W. K. BROWN, Pres.
CHAS. W. DAVIDSON, R. S.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 751 of Santa Rosa, Cal., submitted the following: Amend Section 44, Paragraph A., members sixty years of age or over shall be exempt from paying any assessments of any kind, except those that are levied by the U. B. Any member so exempt shall be eligible to hold any office in his respective local union.

G. W. GUALTNEY, R. S.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union 2372 of Haverstraw, N. Y., submitted the following: Amend Section 10 by adding a new paragraph to read: The General President by virtue of his office shall be one of the duly credentialed delegates to attend the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor as well as the Conventions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Amend Section 11, after the word "office" on sixth line to read: He shall also act by virtue of his office as one of the delegates to all Conventions of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Amend Section 13 by adding a new paragraph to read: The General Secretary by virtue of his office shall act as one of our delegates to attend the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof.

By:

WALTER STANHOPE, Pres.
HARRY BROOKS, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 41 of Nashville, Tenn., submitted the following: Section 9, Paragraph B., line 10, after the word "printed" insert the word "Alphabetically." Said paragraph to read; "The names of all nominees shall be printed alphabetically on official ballots."

Insert after the word "character" in Section 42, Paragraph L., line 1, "who has worked at the trade six months," said paragraph to read: "An apprentice of good moral character who has worked at the trade for six months," and leave out "between the age of seventeen and twenty-two years."

By:

F. A. ROBERTSON, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Cabinet Makers' Local Union No. 1523, Rockford, Ill., have submitted the following:

Amend the General Constitution so as to read: Whenever there are 1,000 members, either locked out by the contractors or manufacturers, or called out by the General Executive Board's authorized strike, a special assessment of 5c per week on all members of the United Brotherhood, then working, shall immediately and automatically go into effect. If 2,000 members are out an assessment of 10c per week, per member. If 3,000 members are out, 15c per week, per member, then working, and so on for each additional 1,000 members out, or on strike, an additional 5c per week, per member, then working, shall be levied until the total number of 40,000 members locked out or on strike, and the special strike assessment has reached the sum of $2 per week, per member, then
working. It shall be the duty o
General Secretary, as soon as ther
1,000 members either locked out
called out on strike, to officially n
the Financial Secretary of all L
Unions that 1,000 members are ou
that the 5c per capita strike assess
goes into effect. Whereupon the F
cial Secretary of each Local Union s
enter the same on the books agains
member and collect the same as o
regular dues. When the numbe
strike, or locked out, reaches 2,000
General Secretary shall again notify
Local Financial Secretaries that the
per capita strike assessment goes i
effect, and so on, until 40,000 memb
and $2 per capita assessment, per we
has been reached.

Out of this strike assessment
General Executive Board shall donat
strike benefit of $18 per week to
members locked out by the contract
or manufacturers or called out on a leg
ly sanctioned strike.

In vacating the special strike asse
ment the General Executive Board sh
proceed as follows: If 40,000 memb
are locked out, or on strike, it shall
considered to be 40,000 members o
until the number has fallen down
39,000, and it shall be considered to
39,000 members until the number h
fallen down to 38,000 and so on.

(SEAL)

L. EYDE, Pres.
FRANK ENGDAHL, Secy.
Local Union No. 1523, Rockford,

Amendment to the General Constituti

Carpenters' District Council, Worce
ter and vicinity have submitted the f
lowing:

Change Section 10, Paragraph "A
Strike out after the word "President"
the fifth line, and insert "shall appoi
Organizers from the membership of t
United Brotherhood (no two to serve
the same time from the same Distri
Council) such appointee must have r
ceived the endorsement of his Distri
Council. The General Executive Boar
shall endorse appointments by majorit
vote. Candidates failing of endorse
ment by the General Executive Boar
shall not be employed as Organizer
The salary of the Organizers shall be
per diem equal to the highest minimu
wage paid to journeymen in the juris
diction of the United Brotherhood.

nge Section 10, Paragraph "B."
after the word "Deputy" in the
ine, the words, "On request of the
al Executive Board member of the
ct where such action appears neces-

ange Section 10, Paragraph "F."
t after the word "and" where it ap-
in the second line, the words, "In
nction with the Vice-Presidents."
ange Section 10, Paragraph "K."
t after the word "shall" in the fifth
the words, "after securing the sanc-
of the General Executive Board."
ange Section 13, Paragraph "B."
t after the word "shall" in the first
"on Union Label water-marked
r."
ange Section 15, Paragraph "A."
t after the word "division" in the
h line, the words, "said members of
General Executive Board shall be
ed by the membership of the divi-
he is chosen from, and which he will
esent." Note: Change all preceding
ses in the Constitution which may
lict with this Section when amended.
e would respectfully recommend
the following be made a part of our
eral Constitution on Clearance Cards.
ase of strike or lockout which shall
e received the sanction of the General
ce, the members from affected dis-
ts, shall not be granted Clearance
ds by the district in which they may
ure employment, they shall pay dues,
s, and assessments into the Local
ere they hold membership.
Members securing work in other than
ir home localities shall immediately
ify the Financial Secretary of the
al of which he is a member, failure
do so will leave such member subject
a fine against him equal to the max-
um assessment in support of the local
vement.

EAL)

ALBERT J. GAGNON, L. U. No. 408.
OLIVER E. JONAH, L. U. No. 23.
WM. A. ROSSLEY, L. U. No. 23.
FRANCIS HARVEY, L. U. 23.
FRANK A. RISSO, L. U. No. 23.
D. S. CURTIS, L. U. 877.
MICHEAL MURPHY, L. U. No. 23.

nendment to the General Constitution

The Pennsylvania State Council re-
ectfully submits:

Amendment to Section 27 "A." To
rike out the word "obligatory" and in
rt the word "compulsory" in lieu thereof. Last two lines of said Section to read as follows: "It shall be compulsory on all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council.

Amend Section 46. If a member, who has been a member of a Local Union for one year or over, goes to work in any local district he shall present his Due Book and Working Card from the district of which he is a member, and if the Due Book and Working Card is correct, he shall, upon the payment of not less than 75c, be granted a Working Card of the district, providing there is no strike or lockout of the members. He shall be subject to all laws and assessments of the district where he works.

He shall not be required to sever his affiliations with his Local Union by taking out his Clearance Card.

Where a member has not been in good standing for one year, and going into another district to work, he shal lpay into the District Council, or Local Union, the difference, where the initiation fee is higher than the district where he joined, before he shall be granted a Working Card.

This amendment shall not debar a member who wishes to clear from one district to another, providing all dues and assessments are paid up within the meaning of the Constitution.

(SEAL)

VERNON FLETCHER, Secy.

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., submits the following:

Section 9, Paragraph "C." Strike out the word "four" (4) in lines nine and ten and insert in place thereof the word "two" (2.)

Section 16, Paragraph "A." Strike out the words "General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer."

Section 18, Paragraph "A." Strike out the entire paragraph and insert in place thereof the following: "The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention biennally on the third Monday in September, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Section 21, Paragraph "B," and Sections 22, 23, and 24, strike out the word "quadrennial" and insert the word "biennial."

Section 47, Paragraph "B." Strike out the words "Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) and insert in place thereof the words, "Fifty Dollars ($50.00.)

Add to Section 10 the following: "He may issue Charters to Auxiliary Unions composed of persons working as carpenter helpers on request of District Council or Local Union where District Council does not exist, when he believes it will advance the interest of the Brotherhood."

Add to Section 28 the following: "Members of the Helpers' Auxiliary Union may assist the carpenters by bringing material from the places where delivered on the job to the place where erected; moving scaffolding and other work not requiring mechanical skill or tools, under rules established by the District Council or Local Union where District Council not exist; and approved by the First General Vice-President."

Add to Section 42 the following: "Any member of a Carpenter Helpers' Auxiliary Unon, under thirty years of age who has been continuously a member in good standing three years and working as a carpenter helper, may, after examination and by permission of the District Council or Local Union where District Council does not exist, be admitted as a second year apprentice, and be it further

"Resolved, That a school of instruction be established by District Council where such exists and by Local Unions where there are no District Councils, to hold weekly meeting for the purpose of instructing members of the Carpenter Helpers in carpentry. Any member of the Carpenter Helpers' Auxiliary Union wishing to become a member of a Carpenter Union may do so by passing an examination, providing he has attended at least fifty-two meetings of the school of instruction."

Endorsed by Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., July 1, 1920.
(SEAL)

B. B. HAYNE, Pres.
J. C. JACKSON, Rec. Secy.

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., submits the following:

Amend Section 62 by striking out all words after the word "endorsed" line 1, page 58, and adding the following:

"At a called meeting for that purpose by twenty-five (25) unions in as many states approval of the General Executive Board shall not be required. But provided that no amendment to Constitution shall be sent out for a referendum vote eighteen (18) months prior t Convention."

By: LOCAL UNION NO. 58.
H. M. KEUTH, R. S.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitu

Local Union No. 106, Des Moines, I submits the following:

Amend Section 54, Paragraph "A by inserting after the word "funds" the sixth line, the following: Or a member who is known to be affiliat with, or advocates the principles of t organization knows as the Industr Workers of the World."

Amend Section 26, Paragraph "A by striking out the word "two" in t first line in Paragraph "A" and inser ing the word "three" in lieu thereof.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph "A" inserting after the word "out" in t seventh line, the following: "And t Seal of the Local Union affixed thereon

Amend Section 31, Paragraph "I" inserting after the word "June," in t last line, the following: "All membe shall be notified by mail to attend t meeting at which the officers are to elected."

Amend Section 31, Paragraph "A" b inserting after the word "Trustees" the third line, the following: "and Rea ing Clerk."

Approved June 29, 1920, by Loc Union No. 106.

HOMER KRENNER,
J. E. LILLEY,
C. M. MILLER.
Committee, Local Union No. 10
C. P. ST. JOHN,
Recording Secretary, Local Union N 106.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitutio

Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City Kans., submitted the following resolu tion:

"Whereas, An office be created of Third Vice-President, whose duties shal be to handle the millwrights' work o the United Brotherhood. Said Thir Vice-President to be a first-class mill wright."

JAMES T. ROBERTS, Pres.
EDWARD NORRIS, B. A.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 388, Richmond, Va., submits the following as an amendment to follow Paragraph "B," Section 52, of the General Constitution:

"Semi-beneficial members' donations shall be:

Two years' membership......	$ 25.00
Three years' membership.....	50.00
Four years' membership......	100.00
Five years' membership......	125.00
Six years' membership.......	150.00
Eight years' membership.....	200.00
Ten years' membership.......	300.00"

WM. A. MORAN,
Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 388, Richmond, Va.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 25, Toledo, O., submitted the following:

Inasmuch as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the second largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, pays its General Officers and representatives much smaller salaries than other organizations having a much smaller membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 25 go on record as requesting the General Convention to be held in Indianapolis on September 20, 1920, to take action to increase the salaries of the General Officers and representatives.

I hereby certify that the above resolution was passed by a unanimous vote at a meeting of L. U. No. 25, on July 7, 1920.

S. H. PATTON, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., submitted the following:

Amend the General Constitution, Section 10, Paragraph "A," after the words "shall be" on the tenth line, to read "Twelve Dollars per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "E," after the words "shall be" on the fourth line, to read "Twelve Dollars per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "L," after the words "shall receive" on the first line, to read "One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per week salary."

Amend Sention 11, Paragraph "D," after the words "shall receive" on the first line, to read "One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars per week salary."

Amend Sertion 12, Paragraph "C," after the words "shall receive" on the first line, to read "One Hundred Dollars per week salary."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H," to read "He shall receive One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars per week salary for his services."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph "B," to read "He shall receive One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars per week for his services."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M," after the words "a salary" on the second line, to read "One Hundred Dollars per week."

JOHN H. BROWN, R. S.
W. O. JONES, Pres.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 2237, Jersey City, N. J., submitted the following:

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "A," tenth and eleventh lines, to read "the compensation for Organizers shall be Ten Dollars ($10.00) per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "E," third and fourth lines, to read "compensation of all members of committees other than Convention Committee shall be Ten Dollars ($10.00) per diem."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph "L," to read "the General President shall receive Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph "D," to read "the First General Vice-President shall receive Six Thousand Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph "C," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph "B," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M," to read "the members of the General Executive Board from each division shall receive a salary of Sixty Dollars ($60.00) per week."

H. MULLER, Pres.
(SEAL) JAMES BLACK, Secy.

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 139, Jersey City, N. J., submitted the following:

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "A," tenth and eleventh lines, to read "the compensation for Organizers shall be Ten Dollars ($10.00) per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "E," third and fourth lines, to read "compensation of all members of committees other than Convention Committees shall be Ten Dollars ($10.00) per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "L," to read "the General President shall receive Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per year salary for his services and shall be paid weekly."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph "D," to read "the First General Vice-President shall receive Six Thousand Dollars per year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph "C," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars per year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars per year for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph "E," to read "he shall receive Six Thousand Dollars per year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M," to read "the members of the General Executive Board from each division shall receive a salary of Sixty Dollars ($60.00) per week."

ANDREW BAUMEL, Pres.
JOS. T. CAHILL, Secy.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 2090, New York, N. Y., submitted the following:

Amend the General Constitution by inserting a new paragraph to be known as Section 42, Paragraph "U," to read:

Section 42, Paragraph "U." No member shall furnish tools of any description for any employer by whom he may be employed, said tools to be furnished by the employer.

EDWARD KLING, R. S.
Local Union No. 2090.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Tri-County District Council of Michigan, submitted the following:

Amend Section 31, Paragraph "D." Change the words "United Brotherhood" to read "Local Union" so that it would read "and has been six months a member in good standing of the Local Union prior to nomination."

JOHN C. MILNE, Secretary.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Jefferson County District Council, Beaumont, Tex., submitted the following:

Amend Section 46, Paragraph "A," by adding thereto "No member shall be granted a Clearance Card, however, by a Local Union where a strike or lockout exists within the jurisdiction of said Local Union until 30 days after said strike or lockout has been settled. In such cases he may be given a Permit by the Secretary of the District Council or the Secretary of the Local Union where no District Council exists. Such Permit to be used in lieu of a clearance until such time as the strike or lockout is settled, when clearance shall be issued."

A. E. KITCH,
E. F. DeLATTA,
E. K. HOTTAL.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 2259, Richmond, Va., submitted the following:

Resolved, That the 20th Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America do establish and maintain a home in the central part of the United States, for the aged and infirm carpenter and his wife, and the wife and orphan dependent children of a deceased carpenter; and be it further

Resolved, That the funds necessary for the purchase of such home be derived by a special assessment on the entire membership of the Brotherhood, such assessment not to exceed Two Dollars ($2.00.)

The funds for the maintenance of such home to be derived by assessment of One Dollar ($1.00) per year on the entire membership of the Brotherhood, to be paid not later than February 1st of each year. After a few years such home will by proper management be in a position to help itself through the work done by orphan apprentices; and be it further

Resolved, That should the 20th General Convention of the Brotherhood act favorable on the above resolution, that the President shall appoint a committee or instruct the Executive Board to immediately begin formulating laws and regulations whereby such home or institution shall be located and operated.

All Locals concurring by referendum vote.

J. T. DONNELLY, V. P.
Local Union No. 2259.

The above amendment was approved at the third reading, June 15, 1920, by Local Union No. 2259.

ELE BARKER, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 2259, Richmond, Va., submitted the following:

Amend Section 47, Paragraph "A," to read as follows:

"A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the United Brotherhood by a resignation in writing, which shall lay on the table for two weeks for a full investigation by a committee appointed by the President. It shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept such resignattion or withdrawal.

"A member resigning shall pay Fifty Cents (50c) for a Resignation Card, which shall indicate an honorary resignation from the Brotherhood. Such member to be re-admitted as a new member.

"A member withdrawing to accept another position which in no way conflicts with the trade rules of any Local or our General Constitution shall, on the payment of all dues and One Dollar ($1.00) receive a Withdrawal Card. Such member to be re-admitted to his Local on presenting this Withdrawal Card and the current month's dues and assessments after having been fully investigated for two weeks and reported favorable by a committee appointed by the President of such Local for such investigation.

I. T. DONNALLY, V. P.
Local Union No. 2259.

The above amendment was approved by Local Union No. 2259, June 15, 1920, after the third reading.

ELE BARKER, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., submitted the following:

Amend General Constitution, Paragraph "G," Section 46. After the word "correct" in the fifth line insert the following: "The committee shall report favorably and the applicant shall be admitted." The Section to read as follows:

"On entering a Local Union a member with a Clearance Card shall present his Due Book to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three to examine the applicant and his Due Book and report at once. If Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, the committee shall report favorably and the applicant shall be admitted, except in case of strike or lockout, provided he is qualified in accordance with the District By-Laws."

G. M. IVY, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

District Council of Toledo, O., submitted the following:

This District Council in regular session herewith recommends and endorses that the General Constitution be amended for an increase in pay for all the General Officers and all General Representatives of United Brotherhood. And we further request that the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood be requested to submit through the proper channels to the next Convention of the United Brotherhood, the herein contained recommendations endorsed by the District Council of Toledo and vicinity.

H. R. KLINE, Secretary, D. C.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 63, Bloomington, Ill., submitted the following amendment to Section 57, Paragraph "F," of the General Laws:

Whereas, The Constitutional dues are 75c per month; and

Whereas, The General Office require us to pay 40c of that amount as per capita tax, leaving us only 35c per month to transact our Local business on, it then becomes necessary for the members of all Local Unions to raise dues still higher in order to have sufficient funds to handle their business. Aside from this, many Locals still further increase their dues, in order to create a Contingent Fund as provided for in Section 57, Paragraph "E." This fund, in accordance with all justice, belongs to the

Test Yourself

What things must a workman know to be able to read a blueprint properly?

What do "rise" and "run" mean in connection with stair building?

Show the procedure in estimating a residence.

What is the most important point to be considered in connection with the framing of walls and partitions?

Sketch the framing for a mansard roof.

What is the tangent system of hand-railing?

How is the mitre and length of the side of any polygon to be found with the steel square?

Sketch and explain the method used in bisecting a given angle.

What are the various styles of skylights?

What are the methods of testing cement?

Sketch the method of using brick filing as a fire stop.

What are some of the common defects to be noted in the inspection of cut stone?

What are the methods of laying a tile floor?

Give a sketch of the horizontal section through the jam of an interior door frame.

How may the piping in a hot water system be arranged so that no air valves will be required on the radiators?

When a house is to be unoccupied in cold weather, what should be done to prevent the traps from freezing?

Which do you prefer, a high or low tank to supply a water closet?

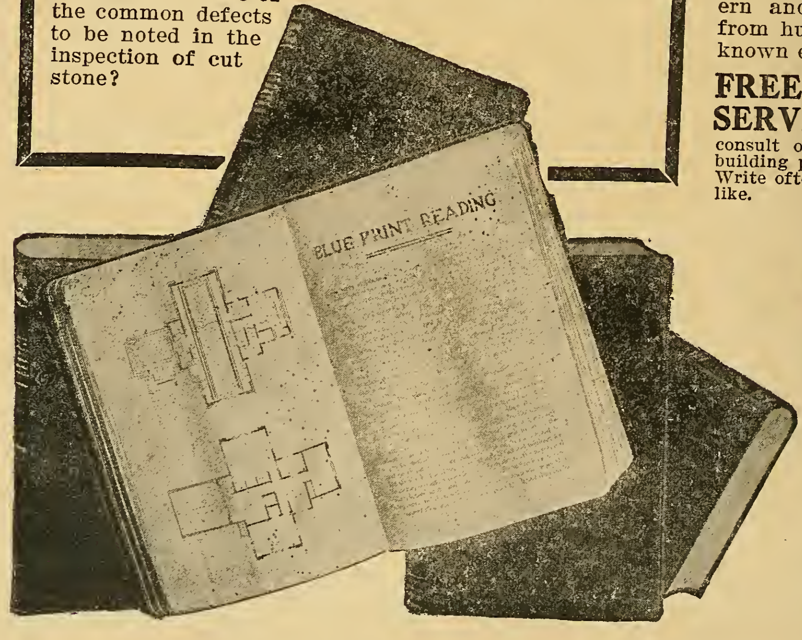
Show by a sketch how you would connect three heaters to one large boiler.

Give a short description of how to estimate stone work on buildings.

Give a description of the different kinds of roofing.

What are the principal plaster materials?

What are the dimensions of studding used in partition walls?



Can
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Your ability t
something better t
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You must *know* i
Expert advice that yo
in these great books.

New and Up-t

This is the library of C
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genuine American Moroc
pages and more than 10
plans, pictures and diag
the newest — most com
practical work of its ki
lished. It covers everyth
to know about carpentry
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Part of Contents

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Carpentry; Stair Building; Steel Square; Plastering and Painting; Mechanical Drawing; Blue Print Reading; Architectural Drawing; Sheet Metal Work; Building Superintendence; Underwriters' Requirements; Heating and Ventilating; Steam and Hot Water Fitting; Sanitary Appliances; Water Supply; Drainage and Venting; Domestic Hot Water Supply; Hardware; Estimating; Contracts and Specifications; Legal Relations; Building Code; Review Questions.

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members of the Local Union and they should have exclusive control over it the same as the rest of their private property.

Section 57, Paragraph "F" limits the manner in which the Local may expend the fund, which is wholly unjust and unfair to the members who provide the same; therefore, be it resolved,

That we amend Section 57, Paragraph "E," as follows, that we retain the first 21 words of Paragraph "F" and strike out the remainder, making Paragraph "F" read as follows: "This fund used for the relief of the aged member's organization or any other purpose the Local Union may decide."

P. M. GRIZZLE, Pres.
FRANK F. TATMAN, Secy.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 1690, Evansville, Ind., submitted the following:

Resolution adopted by Local Union No. 1690, Evansville, Ind.

Be it resolved by Local Union No. 1690 in regular session assembled that the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be amended as follows:

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "A."
Amend Section 10, Paragraph "L."
Amend Section 11, Paragraph "D."
Amend Section 12, Paragraph "C."
Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H."
Amend Section 14, Paragraph "B."
Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M."

We recommend that the weekly salaries mentioned in all such Sections and paragraphs be increased.

We feel that this is only just and right, that our representatives, not only in the General Office, but on the General Executive Board, as well as those continually on the road looking out for our interest, should be paid a sum commensurate with the work they are doing and at least somewhere near the wages paid Local representatives by District Councils and Local Unions.

We have felt keenly the shrinking purchasing power of the dollar and know full well that our representatives have also, hence we believe they are entitled and should receive the increases we mention above; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be instructed to amend the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, so as to permit non-beneficial and honorary members to receive strike benefits from General Treasury.

Resolution adopted July 9, by Local Union No. 1690.

Fraternally submitted by the Resolutions Committee.

DAVE GRIGGS,
E. P. CALLOWAY,
C. F. RUEHS,
A. L. HALEY,
A. H. YASER.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa, submitted the following:

Amend Section 42, Paragraph "L" of the General Constitution.

Whereas, Paragraph "L," of Section 42 states an Apprentice of good moral character may be admitted to membership between the ages of 17 years to 22 years; and,

Whereas, There seems to be a considerable shortage in mechanics through our Brotherhood in the reconstruction movement; and,

Whereas, A large number of our younger men at the age of 22 years have not decided on their future vocation of life; and

Whereas, The recent world war has deprived a large number of our younger men entering into the building line owing to their being in the service of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That in Paragraph "L," Section 42, where it states the ages of 17 years to 22 years be stricken out and that said paragraph be amended to read: "between the ages of 17 years to 25 years of age may be admitted to membership as a semi-beneficial member."

GEORGE B. ADAMS, Pres.
O. E. THOMAS, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 2236, New York City, N. Y., submitted the following.

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "A," tenth and eleventh lines to read "The compensation for Organizers shall be Ten Dollars ($10.00) per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "E," third and fourth lines to read "Compensation of all members of committees other than Convention Committees, shall be Ten ($10.00) Dollars per diem."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "L," to read: "The General President shall receive Seven Thousand Five Hundred ($7,500.00) Dollars per year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph "D," to read "The First General Vice-President shall receive Six Thousand ($6,000.00) Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph "6," to read "He shall receive Six Thousand ($6,000.00) Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H," to read "He shall receive Six Thousand ($6,000.00) Dollars a year salary for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph "B," to read "He shall receive Six Thousand ($6,000.00) Dollars a year for his services and paid weekly."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M," to read "The members of the General Executive Board from each division shall receive a salary of Sixty ($60.00) Dollars per week."

THOS. F. MURPHY, Secy.
D. LANG, Pres.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

The Rhode Island State Council submitted the following:

Amend Section 27, Paragraph "A," of the General Constitution by eliminating the word "obligatory" in the 14th line and insert in its place the word "compulsory" and the addition of it shall make it the duty of the General President to enforce the same."

PERRY B. DAWLEF, Pres.
A. M. ALDRICH, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 377, Alton, Ill., submitted the following:

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "L," to read "General President shall receive Seven Thausand Five Hundred Dollars ($7,500.00) per year."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph "D," to read "First General Vice-President shall receive Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) per year."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph "C," to read "Second General Vice-President shall receive Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) per year."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph "H," to read "General Secretary shall receive Five Thausand Dollars ($5,000.00) per year."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph "B," to read "General Treasurer shall receive Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) per year."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph "M," to read "General Executive Board members shall receive Seventy-five Dollars ($75.00) per week."

New Section. "The salaries of all General Officers and Organizers shall be paid weekly."

ROLAND ADAMS, Pres.
EDWARD S. FEENEY, Secy.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 755, Superior, Wis., submitted the following:

Amend Section 10, Paragraph "G," by adding "Where State Councils exist composed of 55 per cent of the membership in the state, he shall order all Local Unions in that state to affiliate therewith."

J. H. HABAN, R. S.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Porto Rican Local Unions submitted the following:

Be it resolved that a resolution be sent to the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood to be presented at the General Carpenters' Convention that will be held in September coming, at Indianapolis, Ind.; and be it

Resolved, That every two years, if the General Constitution have amendments, same will be translated in Spanish, charging the cost of the translation to the Brotherhood and to be sold to the members of our Locals at a reasonable price, charging the same price for them as the English copies; and, be it

Resolved, That owing to the ignorance of the English language, it causes us many sacrifices to understand all letters, circulars, books, receipts, journals and other documents, the Brotherhood to maintain a transatlantic office jointly with their Porto Rico District Council, to whom all work must be sent and from these offices to be addressed to all Locals, or vice-versa, as the case may be; and be it further

Resolved, That owing to the numerous reasons heretofore set forth, it is our duty to make a petition to the Brotherhood for the concession of two or three pages of the Journal, on which Spanish articles might be written relative to organization movements.

By order of the Convention.

EMILIO FARISO, Pres.
MANUEL MORENO, JR., Secy.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 385, New York, City, N. Y., sumbitted the following:

At a special called meeting of Local Union No. 385, held on July 12th, the following motion was carried:

"That this Local Union go on record urging the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to raise the salaries of our General Officers.

"Reason: The pay of our members have materially increased all over the country and the high cost of living is still soaring."

As our General Officers are devoting all their time to protect our interests, we believe their pay ought to be increased.

ALEX KELSO, Pres.
CHAS. FEISLER, Secy.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

The Porto Rican Local Unions submitted the following:

Be it Resolved, That the Brotherhood does by unanimous vote, enter hereby a resolution as follows: That on account of the distance from the Continent to Porto Rico, our Locals cannot receive rapidly all matters concerning them, such as the benefits they are entitled to as per our General Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That although the promptness of the Brotherhood in the remittance of benefits to Porto Rico, always come late, especially in cases of lockouts and strikes, and in view of this fact, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Board of our Brotherhood being the only one authorized by our General Constitution to select banks in which the Brotherhood's funds should be deposited, be instructed to set aside a sum for deposit in a bank of Porto Rico, as it will be easier to order by cable; and be it further

Resolved, That Porto Rican Locals assembled in regular Convention make a petition to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to order the General Treasurer to deposit a sum of not less than $5,000.00 in a Porto Rican Bank; and be it further

Resolved, That whenever the General Treasurer needs to make any payment to any Local of Porto Rico entitled to it he shall order by cable the amount of said benefit to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Council, who will be duly authorized to draw from the bank the sum equal to the amount of the payment of the claim or benefit; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Treasurer must equalize the drawing sum at any time, when such payments ordered by him have been paid and only when the remaining sum at the bank amounts to $2,000.00

By order of the Convention.

EMIBIO FARISON, Pres.
MANUEL MORENO, JR., Secy.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., submitted the following amendments to the General Constitution:

Amend Section 6, Paragraph "A," to read "The jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall include all branches of the carpenter and joiner trade in the United States, Canada, Mexico and their possessions. In it shall be vested the power to establish and charter Subordinate Locals and Auxiliary Unions, District State and Provincial Councils, in all branches of the trade and all other skilled employes working at the industry and its mandates must be observed and obeyed at all times."

Amend Section 35, Paragraph "C," to read "The Recording Secretary shall notify all members of the Local Union to present their Due Books to the Trustees during the first month of each quarter for the purpose of comparing them with the books of the Financial Secretary. A fine of not less than Twentyfive Cents (25c), shall be imposed on each member who fails to comply with this Section."

Amend Section 42, Paragraph "K," to read "Any candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, must be a citizen of one of the countries included in this jurisdiction, or must furnish proof of his intentions to become a

izen in the country where he makes
plication for membership."
Amend Section 46, Paragraph "A," to
id "A member who leaves the juris-
:tion of his Local Union to work in an-
ier jurisdiction must surrender his
orking Card and present his Due Book
the Financial Secretary, who will then
l out his Clearance Card. It is com-
lsory for the Local Union to issue said
rd, providing the member has no
arges pending against him and pays
l arrearages, together with the current
onth's dues. Said Clearance Card shall
pire one month from the date of issue.
Amend Section 46, Paragraph G," to
ad "On entering a Local Union a mem-
r with a Clearance Card shall present
s Due Book to the President, who shall
point a committee of three to examine
e application and his Due Book and
port at once. If Clearance Card and
ie Book are found correct, he shall be
mitted, except in case of strike or lock-
t, provided he qualifies in accordance
ith the District By-Laws."
Amend Section 47, Paragraph "A," to
ad "A member wishing to sever his
nnection with the United Brotherhood
all make application to his Local
iion for a Withdrawal Card in writing.
ie President shall appoint a committee
io shall have two weeks for investi-
tion. A vote shall be taken on com-
ittee's report and if two-thirds of the
te are favorable the member shall be
ven a Withdrawal Card, which shall
dicate an honorary withdrawal from
e United Brotherhood. A member who
ithdraws can be re-admitted only as a
w member. Such card shall be fur-
shed by the General Secretary on ap-
ication by the Local Union on payment
Fifty (50c) Cents for each card."
Amend Section 27, Paragraph "A," to
ad "State and Provincial Councils may
formed voluntarily by Local Unions
Ladies' Auxiliaries of this United
otherhood, which may have power to
opt, by a referendum vote, such laws
will assist in organizing and strength-
ing the Locals of their respective
ites and provinces. All laws of State
ouncils and Provincial Councils must
submitted to the First General Vice-
esident of this United Brotherhood for
proval. And all officers and members
such Councils shall be held responsible
r compliance with all laws governing
e United Brotherhood. Where State
ouncils or Provincial Councils are organized composed of as many as five (5) Local Unions of the state or province, representing 55 per cent of the membership, it shall be compulsory on all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council.

M. SUTHERLAND, Rec. Secy.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., submitted the following:

At our quarterly meeting, July 12, 1920, we adopted the following resolution as an addition to Section 36, of the Constitution and Laws:

Amend Article "G," to read "Financial Secretaries shall not be permitted to accept dues from members who are residing in districts where Local Unions or District Councils exist unless such dues come through Business Agent or Secretary of the Local Union or District Council where member resides."

WM. A. CRON, Rec. Secy.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 453, Auburn, N. Y., submitted the following:

We feel that at this time we should give some careful consideration to our old members who have passed their three score years, and in a great many cases have not saved any great amount for their after years, and who have been true and loyal members for 25 or more years. We feel that all such members should be helped to some extent in their declining years for the faithful manner in which they have stood loyal to the obligation and rules of our order; therefore be it

Resolved, That any member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who has reached his 60th year and has been a member in good standing for 25 years, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this Brotherhood upon payment each month of a sum equal to the amount of his per capita tax to the General Office.

H. B. KIND, Secretary.
(SEAL)

◆

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 26, of Syracuse, N. Y., submitted the following:

Whereas, At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 26, held on Tuesday, July 13, 1920, at Syracuse, N. Y., the matter of compensating our General Officers, representatives and committees was given due consideration; and

Whereas, Their compensation as now specified in our General Constitution is inadequate compared with what our members are receiving throughout the country; and,

Whereas, It was through the efforts of our General Officers and representatives that our membership received these increases from the employers in the past years, and owing to their salaries being fixed by our Constitution, are receiving less than what our members are getting in localities where our officers and representatives are working, and they being away from their homes and families the greater part of their time and having to spend a great deal more for clothes and other things so as to represent us properly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all Sections in our General Constitution relating to the General Officers, representatives and committees salaries be changed so that they will receive enough to properly take care of their families as well as our organization and not have to work for a less rate than that paid to our members in cities where they may be working, or what the Business Agents of said cities may be receiving; and be it further

Resolved, That our General Constitution be further amended so as to increase the salaries of our General Officers representatives and committees automatically as the wages of our members are being increased throughout our jurisdiction by our General Executive Board at any of their regular meetings after our members have received their increase, thereby eliminating the practice of compelling our General Officers or representatives to work for a lower scale than that which is being paid in the localities where they may be working in for our benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That the setting of the new scale for them be left to the Committee on Constitution or the Convention and also that said committee or the Convention draw up the plan for increasing said salaries automatically with the increases granted our members between Conventions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to General Secretary Frank Duffy as per our Constitution and published in our Journal, "The Carpenter" and then presented to the Convention f their consideration.

JACOB F. FRABETS, Pres.
W. A. DOUGLAS, Rec. Secy.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitutio

The Ontario Provincial Council submitted the following:

Amend Section 52, Paragraph "A," t read "That a semi-beneficial membe shall be entitled to a donation of $25.0 on the death of his wife, providing h has been a member in good standing fo five (5) years, and the sum of $50.0 after being in good standing for ten (10 years. In case of disability after fiv (5) years' membership he shall be entitled to $50.00 and after ten (10) years membership he shall be entitled to On Hundred ($100.00) Dollars.

The present funeral benefits shall b amended to read:

Two years' membership the sum of
"Two years' membership.....$ 35.00
Three years' membership...... 65.00
Five years' membership....... 100.00
Ten years' membership....... 175.00"

T. JACKSON, Secy.-Treas.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 199, Chicago, Ill., submitted the following:

Amend Section 47 to read "A member can withdraw from the United Brotherhood by presenting a request for a Withdrawal Card in writing and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting to grant a request for withdrawal.

"A request for Withdrawal Card shall be laid over two (2) weeks for investigation.

"A member withdrawing shall be given a Withdrawal Card, which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the United Brotherhood; such card shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application by Local Union, on payment of Fifty (50c) Cents for the card.

"A member who withdraws can be readmitted by depositing his Withdrawal Card in a Local Union and paying three months' dues in advance. It shall take a two-thirds vote of all members present to accept a Withdrawal Card, after a committee of three have reported favorably on the applicant.

"A Local Union shall not issue a Withdrawal Card to a member when it s known he wishes to withdraw to be left free to violate Trade Rules.

"When a member withdraws or is expelled for non-payment of fine, or a carpenter as covered by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed $25 over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members, as provided for in their By-Laws.

"No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be admitted or retained as a member. Any member engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors shall forfeit all rights and donations at the time of engaging in such occupation, without further notice from his Local Union."

J. C. GRANTHAM, Fin. Secy.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 56, Boston, Mass., submitted the following:

Amend Section 10, Article "H," by adding the words "He shall by virtue of his office be a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention and Building Trades Department Convention."

Amend Section 11, Article "B," by adding the words "He shall be a Delegate by virtue of his office to the Labor Trades Department Convention."

Amend Section 13, Article "E," by adding the words "He shall by virtue of his office be a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention and Building Trades Convention."

FRED FISHER, Rec. Secy.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 586, Sacramento, Cal., submitted the following:

Amend Section 18, Paragraph "I," to read "Whereas, The City of Indianapolis has been selected as the permanent Convention City and Conventions to be held every four years; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 18, Paragraph "I," be changed to read as follows: "All railroad fares of said Delegates to be paid by the General Office and all other expenses to be paid by the unions they respectively represent.

GEO. CLUFF, Rec. Secy.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Carpenters' District Council, Birmingham, Ala., submitted the following:

Amend Section 62, Paragraph "A," by inserting in fourth line, after the word "law" the following words: "And the General Secretary shall state the number and locations of the Locals that have endorsed same."

Insert in the line 10, between the words "form" and "and" the following words: "Containing a copy of amendment or amendments voted on," so that the Section as amended shall read: "Whenever a general vote of the members is taken a statement shall be submitted along with it by the parties sending it out, giving their reasons why such amendment should become a law and the General Secretary shall state the number and location of the Locals that have endorsed same. It shall require two-thirds of the numbers voting to decide, and said general vote, under Seal of the Local Union shall be returned to the General Secretary within six weeks from date of circular calling for the vote and the result pro and con, in each Local Union shall be published in pamphlet form, containing a copy of the amendment or amendments voted on, and distributed to all Local Unions in the same manner as the monthly financial statement. Any Local Union may submit an amendment to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. The proposed amendment must be sent to the General Secretary, who shall publish it in "The Carpenter" one month prior to the next regular meeting of the General Executive Board and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to general vote. If the amendment is endorsed by twenty-five (25) unions in as many states, approval of the General Executive Board shall not be required."

W. T. WILKINSON, Rec. Secy.

(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

We, the undersigned Local Unions and District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America respectfully ask and pray the following changes in the United Brotherhood National Constitution that Section 49, and Paragraph "C," be changed to read as follows:

"One year's membership......	$ 62.00
Two years' membership......	124.00
Three years' membership.....	186.00

Four years' membership	284.00
Five years' membership	372.00"

Wife benefits:

Section 50, Paragraph "D," be changed to read as follows:

"One year's membership	$ 33.33 1-2
Two years' membership	66.66 2-3
Three years' membership	100.00"

The resolution was endorsed by Local Union No. 1880, on June 28, 1920.

H. C. BORCAU, Pres.
(SEAL) V. C. SMITH, Rec. Secy.

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 83, Halifax, N. S., submitted the following:

Whereas, Today we feel it will be for the good of the order, and if finances will permit, that a more generous benefit scheme for members between the age of 50 and 60 years, be embodied in our Constitution and Laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a disability donation be established for semi-beneficial members, viz:

One year's membership	$ 35.00
Two years' membership	50.00
Three years' membership	100.00
Four years' membership	150.00
Five years' membership or more.	200.00

And be it further

Resolved, That an amendment be made to Section 52, Paragraphs "A" and "B," viz:

Semi beneficial members' donation to be:

One year's membership	$ 25.00
Two years' membership	35.00
Three years' membership	50.00
Four years' membership	75.00
Five years' membership	85.00
Ten years' membership or more.	125.00

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

RALPH EISNOR, Pres.
J.WALTON ROBSON, Vice-Pres.
WALKER BOTTOMLEY, R. S.
T. RAE MACLEOD, F. S.
IRA F. MASON, Treas.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., submitted the following:

Whereas, During the past two years the membership of our Brotherhood have obtained very substantial increases in their wage rates, in many cases as much as from 30% to 50%; and

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is paying our General Officers and General Organizers much smaller salaries than many of our members are now receiving; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 713, recommend to the General Convention to so amend the necessary Sections of our General Constitution so that our General Officers and General Organizers' salaries shall be increased 40% over that which is being paid now.

WILLIAM I. ALLEN, Pres.
F. S. Lane, Rec. Secy.
(SEAL)

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 89, Mobile, Ala., submitted the following:

Amend Section 18, Paragraph "J," of the General By-Laws to read: "A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the Delegates attending the Convention. Any Delegate who refuses to recognize and obey the sound of the gavel in the hands of the Presiding Officer, shall be fined the sum of Five ($5.00) Dollars, subject to appeal to the Convention. Any Delegate may be disbarred from further voice and vote during the session by a majority vote of the Convention.

R. D. HILL, Rec. Secy.
(SEAL)

A Man's Prayer

Teach me that 60 minutes make an hour, 16 ounces one pound and 100 cents one dollar. Help me so to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience without a gun under my pillow and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Deafen me to the jangle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that whenever I look into the faces of my friends I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age. And when the day comes of darkened shades and the smell of flowers, the tread of soft footsteps and the crunching of wheels in the yard—make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—"Here lies a man."

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH MAY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39552	Jacob Theisen	7	21	8	Asthma	$300.00
39553	John B. Cunningham	13	23	3	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
39554	Elizabeth Wood	13	14	0	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
39555	Jacob Schick	51	13	9	Heart trouble	300.00
39556	John C. Sheehan	146	18	4	Paralysis	300.00
39557	Victor Paskovick	182	3	2	Mastoiditis	150.00
39558	Magdalena E. Phillips	187	3	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39559	Oliver Morgan	269	1	4	Influenza	50.00
39560	Peter Smith	329	2	5	Appendicitis	25.00
39561	Clementine Hertsch	366	11	8	Carcinoma	75.00
39562	Lorenz Kocher (Dis.)	385	25	1	Fall	400.00
39563	L. B. Floan	483	3	4	Drowning	50.00
39564	Lillian M. Scholis	598	2	10	Influenza	50.00
39565	William H. Herbst	701	19	0	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
39566	Frances C. Gunter	701	8	11	Carcinoma	50.00
39567	James Hutchinson	716	18	11	Paralysis	125.00
39568	Harry Wald	1057	3	2	Tuberculosis	150.00
39569	Lizzie Kofsky	1073	3	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39570	Jacob Kohn	1073	3	0	Arterio sclerosis	150.00
39571	Joseph Guilbalt	1558	2	8	Tuberculosis	100.00
39572	Manuela Mendizabal Correa	1589	3	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
39573	George Schnell	2	14	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
39574	Conrad Rohr	2	29	7	Convulsions	300.00
39575	Peder B. Axness	7	18	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
39576	Branislaus Zalewski	142	6	10	Heart trouble	47.50
39577	Isabelle Foley	278	29	10	Myocarditis	75.00
39578	William T. Arnold	345	6	11	Dropped dead	75.00
39579	Alexander S. Muir	391	10	1	Accidental	300.00
39580	May Dawson	476	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00
39581	Daniel Keller	514	4	8	Uremic conia	50.00
39582	Robert M. McKay	625	1	4	Empyema	50.00
39583	Elizabebth L. Cole	922	6	7	Typhoid fever	75.00
39584	Gertrude Riley	1499	4	0	Apoplexy	75.00
39585	Lydia Pratt	1668	4	8	Nephritis	75.00
39586	Lewis Williams	1681	3	11	Bronchitis	150.00
39587	Delia Desrosiers Bonin	1744	13	5	La Grippe	75.00
39588	Trena Dahl	1832	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39589	Lee Otis Hammer	10	17	1	Influenza	300.00
39590	James Carlton	10	28	10	Carcinoma	300.00
39591	Cornia Brewer	15	1	3	Peritonitis	25.00
39592	Thomas McNulty	15	4	5	Accidental	50.00
39593	Harry Blackmore	73	34	2	Phenol poisoning	300.00
39594	Elsie Dasey	101	13	10	Mitral stenosis	75.00
39595	Reason C. Gordan	131	3	10	Apoplexy	50.00
39596	John C. Morrison	131	11	7	Endocarditis	125.00
39597	Ella P. Wells	132	9	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
39598	S. P. Reamer	169	19	10	Arterio-sclerosis	125.00
39599	Ethel R. Brackman	302	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
39600	Burton H. Phelps	331	8	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39601	Laura Suttner	346	8	8	Heart trouble	75.00
39602	Timothy Callaghan	366	13	11	Endocarditis	300.00
39603	Goldie Baygary	366	8	9	Endocarditis	75.00
39604	William Wainwright	366	2	7	Myocarditis	25.00
39605	Gustaf W. Johnson	429	1	1	Influenza	50.00
39606	Hannah E. Olsen	493	9	10	Myocarditis	50.00
39607	William P. Moffatt	515	31	1	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
39608	Elsie Nelson	787	13	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
39609	Ludwig Orth	808	14	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
39610	Joseph Caikoski	952	2	5	Carcinoma	25.00
39611	Charles E. Bowdoin	1082	17	9	Heart disease	300.00
39612	Margaret Macaluso	1157	2	4	Cardiac failure	50.00
39613	Rose A. Vanier	1506	4	3	Acute toxemia	75.00
39614	Hunter F. Moore	1665	1	11	Carcinoma	50.00
39615	Ellure Mitchell Frank	1767	2	3	Influenza	50.00
39616	Nellie M Davidson	1879	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
39617	Lillian Rye Wheeler	2291	2	11	Blood poison	50.00
39618	Aurelia Marie Graham	8	14	0	Fistula	75.00
39619	John Davidson	27	8	4	Cancer	300.00
39620	Michael Szejnrok	56	7	9	Carcinoma	300.00
39621	Marie T. Erickson	62	19	1	Acute insanity	75.00
39622	William J. D. Flood	79	15	10	Pneumonia	300.00
39623	Joseph P. McGee	101	3	1	Influenza	150.00
39624	Theodore Christensen	115	20	5	Pneumonia	300.00
39625	Carrie Mayer Humiston	125	9	6	Cancer	75.00
39626	C. E. Wood	128	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
39627	Anna Marie Fisher	211	14	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
39628	Dove Parsons	253	2	8	Neuritis	50.00
39629	Sarah M. Synder	492	18	7	Apoplexy	75.00
39630	James Elliott	528	2	11	Cancer	25.00
39631	Edward L. Allen	546	4	8	Pneumonia	50.00
39632	Louise Matilda Stewart	665	5	11	Salpingitis	75.00
39633	Isaac Earl Lylis	724	2	10	Abscess of liver	100.00
39634	Adolphus C. Anderson	731	19	11	Pelagra	300.00
39635	Agnes Marthy Crandall	887	18	5	Bright's disease	75.00
39636	Hilda Mary Peterson	901	23	0	Endocarditis	75.00
39637	Frank De Ruschi	1050	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
39638	Arthur J. Gutsche	1051	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
39639	George Walker McCaw	1224	8	2	Tumor	300.00
39640	Jean G. Brooks	1372	4	4	Duodenal ulcer	75.00
39641	Samuel Fore	1629	2	4	Heart disease	100.00
39642	Elvera de P. Villarreal	1666	10	3	Pneumonia	75.00
39643	Matthew F. Benson	1846	13	4	Small pox	300.00
39644	James A. Hindman	1895	11	8	Apoplexy	300.00
39645	Albert R. McLellan	1953	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
39646	Mary L. Bertrand	2085	2	5	Pneumonia	50.00
39647	Emily S. Wunsch	10	23	6	Diabetes	75.00
39648	W. C. Wagner	11	1	8	Apoplexy	50.00
39649	John Buckley	15	15	11	Heart disease	300.00
39650	Richard G. Fisher	15	9	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
39651	John Edward Killilea	22	32	2	Myocarditis	300.00
39652	C. H. Craft	41	10	6	Accidental	300.00
39653	Allie J. Hitt	41	3	5	Uremia	75.00
39654	Abraham Gold	117	6	5	Fractured skull	300.00
39655	Katherine Nessman	120	23	10	Cancer	75.00
39656	Mary Jane Bowen	200	15	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
39657	Susan Staines	202	2	10	Peritonitis	50.00
39658	Eva Peterson	226	9	8	Cancer	75.00
39659	Mary Cullaton	264	7	5	Pneumonia	75.00
39660	Kathrine H. Shuart	265	22	5	Cancer	75.00
39661	Sarah M. Lynch	284	18	0	Carcinoma	75.00
39662	Alvin S. Waring	301	32	9	Blood poisoning	300.00
39663	Julietta Laird	306	12	8	Pneumonia	75.00
39664	Meta Elsie Albers	314	3	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39665	Laura V. Fosler	318	4	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
39666	George Caldwell	345	18	1	Tuberculosis	145.00
39667	Flavel F. Slade	429	19	9	Myocarditis	125.00
39668	Julius Schlicting	486	20	11	La Grippe	300.00
39669	Walter Romine	637	16	8	Heart trouble	300.00
39670	W. E. Stanley	771	4	9	Cancer	200.00
39671	Harry L. Taylor	776	12	11	Abscess of lungs	300.00
39672	Jacob Fliedner	787	14	6	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
39673	Ridgway C. Lobb	845	15	11	Accidental	300.00
39674	Jemima Perry	919	7	5	Paralysis	75.00
39675	Rose Anna Schellinger	930	12	10	Peritonitis	75.00
39676	Florence Kysar	943	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39677	John A. Davis	943	2	6	Accidental	100.00
39678	Hannah Carlson	952	9	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
39679	Edward Iverson	1074	17	11	Cancer	300.00
39680	Samuel Klein	1164	7	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
39681	Henry Arbeiter	1367	12	7	Cancer	300.00
39682	Gustav L. Johnson	1367	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
39683	Lawrence A. Hug	1367	7	6	Accidental	300.00
39684	J. J. Abernathy	1423	2	3	Ulcer	25.00
39685	Fred Sheets	1987	2	9	Cerebral abscess	100.00
39686	John Alfred Nelson	13	14	7	Pericorditis	300.00
39687	John Lynge	13	4	0	Pneumonia	200.00
39688	Earnest J. Beaudet	33	4	8	Hemorrhage	200.00
39689	Sarah Jane Fuminger	38	17	11	Apoplexy	75.00
39690	Charles Edward Brown	52	13	5	Bronchitis	300.00
39691	Agnes Klepsa	54	11	9	Peritonitis	75.00
39692	John Norlin	62	16	11	Cancer	300.00
39693	Henry A. Schmidt (Dis.)	72	17	0	Accidental	400.00
39694	Martin Hiller	80	18	8	Heart disease	300.00
39695	George McCasland	146	13	10	Typhoid fever	300.00
39696	Naomi Braddon	203	17	10	Cancer	75.00
39697	John Guggolz	257	28	7	Cancer	300.00
39698	Mary A. Gibbons	273	20	11	Sarcoma	75.00
39699	Mary M. Sullivan	314	6	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39700	Blanche Holland	413	2	6	Endocarditis	50.00
39701	Minnie Pearl Lawrence	420	2	7	Carcinoma	50.00
39702	Amanda J. G. Bryant	426	1	2	Endocarditis	25.00
39703	Edward W. Collins	825	14	7	Abdominal hemorrhage	125.00
39704	John A. G. Weigel	882	18	1	LaGrippe	125.00
39705	Delia Helen Jorgeusen	1146	3	10	Exhaustion	50.00
39706	Hattie E. Wyvel	1148	1	10	Influenza	25.00
39707	Paul Gibala	1180	5	1	Pneumonia	300.00
39708	Edward Levy	1184	2	1	Blood poisoning	100.00
39709	James Newton	1297	17	6	Myocarditis	125.00
39710	Frank Land	1367	8	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
39711	Peter Anderson	1367	10	3	Pneumonia	125.00
39712	Maria A. Rivera Perez	1589	9	8	Enteritis Aguda	75.00
39713	Amy W. Ongersoll	1704	10	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
39714	Florence Sowden	1704	13	8	Erysipelis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
39715	Alice Iona Ragless	1805	2	4	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
39716	Elizabeth Archbold	8	19	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
39717	James T. Coulter (Dis.)	67	10	11	Accidental	400.00
39718	Frances Smith	101	6	0	Cardiac failure	75.00
39719	Mary Hammill	106	2	6	Shock	50.00
39720	David Koebrick	106	7	11	Uremia	300.00
39721	Thos. Kubina	216	4	2	Killed in action, U. S. Service.	50.00
39722	William Schuttler	325	18	5	Suicide	300.00
39723	Celia Hughes Christman	401	16	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
39724	Dan. A. Campbell	894	5	11	Influenza	300.00
39725	Laura Graves Ingalls	1042	6	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39726	John Raymond Burton (Dis.)	1211	9	8	Blood poisoning	400.00
39727	George F. Wagner	1279	1	0	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
39728	John R. McEwen	1441	7	6	Prylitis	300.00
39729	Annie Gross	1750	6	5	Influenza	75.00
39730	Anna Kozen	1750	9	7	Pneumonia	75.00
39731	Mary Evelyn Lossing	1751	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39732	Valentine Mattes (Dis.)	1784	10	10	Blood poisoning	400.00
39733	Ethyl May Price	1953	1	9	Encephalitic lethargica	25.00
39734	Charles K. Woerner	15	1	9	Uremia	50.00
39735	Edwin French	15	10	6	Influenza	300.00
39736	Ross J. Davis (Dis.)	26	9	4	Paralysis	400.00
39737	Harry Swem	31	13	0	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
39738	John Scholl (Dis.)	47	14	1	Paralysis	400.00
39739	William H. Phillips	104	9	1	Diabetis	75.00
39740	Joseph D. Ewan	142	9	1	Influenza	300.00
39741	Wm. W. Settlemoir	185	9	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
39742	A. E. J. Reist	211	21	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
39743	Minnie E. Leathers	253	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
39744	William B. Jones	268	3	9	Septic meningitis	150.00
39745	Thomas Fletcher	325	9	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
39746	James A. Smith	345	16	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
39747	Conrad Baier	385	25	6	Paralysis	300.00
39748	Elizabeth J. Jones	483	25	0	Apoplexy	75.00
39749	Baley Mendkovitz	504	12	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
39750	Marie L. C. Sweeney	730	5	4	Liver disease	75.00
39751	Louis Leonardy	864	18	5	Myocarditis	300.00
39752	W. R. Cain	961	15	1	Cancer	125.00
39753	Anna Hitzler	1108	5	7	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
39754	James A. McDonald	1326	2	1	Appendicitis	25.00
39755	Ethel Szurka	1377	3	7	Bright's disease	75.00
39756	David Teagarden	1567	15	11	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
39757	Teresa Warren	1678	1	6	Eclampsia	25.00
39758	Henrietta Koliver	1784	18	5	Cancer	75.00
39759	Basilice Chauvette	2098	1	4	Tuberculosis	25.00
39760	Joiana D. Williams	2331	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
39761	Ellen Nelson	36	2	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
39762	Henry Hauschildt	87	11	8	Fractured skull	300.00
39763	Carl T. Gierman	105	9	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
39764	William L. Funk	132	20	2	Endocarditis	300.00
39765	Lewis W. Myers	289	20	11	Shock	300.00
39766	Robert L. Johnson	331	4	11	Bright's disease	200.00
39767	Nellie Traftin	452	3	1	Influenza	75.00
39768	Maria C. Lyter	458	18	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39769	Brooks B. Wilson	507	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
39770	Walter J. Johnson	626	4	11	Meningitis	200.00
39771	Walter C. Pringle	684	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
39772	Martin Simon	710	2	7	Aortic anevrism	25.00
39773	Nellie Marie Hurley	750	2	7	Suicide	50.00
39774	Matilda MacInnis	759	33	1	Apoplexy	75.00
39775	Joseph Dunbar	759	21	1	Myocarditis	300.00
39776	Andrew Kangas	791	33	9	Hypertrophied prostate	300.00
39777	Perry A. Bates	824	8	6	Paralysis	75.00
39778	Elkuny Acks	1057	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
39779	Frida Swanson	1120	1	6	Influenza	25.00
39780	August Steffen	1365	17	0	Myocarditis	300.00
39781	Clara Brucker	1443	6	10	Eclampsia	75.00
39782	Cornelius Britt	1456	19	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
39783	William A. Thornton	1469	13	7	Pneumonia	300.00
39784	Vaclar Kubale	1786	13	5	Carcinoma	300.00
39785	Marie Bartneck	1992	2	0	Peritonitis	50.00
39786	Lena Tabel	2090	25	2	Diabetes	75.00
39787	Fred Brodie	1	21	4	Pneumonia	300.00
39788	August Sorge	20	20	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39789	Catherine McGuire	26	13	8	Endocarditis	75.00
39790	Elizabeth May Landon	81	6	4	Eclampsia	75.00
39791	Josephine Guill Remy	178	12	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39792	Mary Jane Hulick	211	26	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39793	Sarah Maud Thompson	218	17	6	Carcinoma	75.00
39794	Mary I. Sargent	218	5	7	Septicaemia	75.00
39795	Ella Viola McFadden	261	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
39796	Martha A. Keach	416	20	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39797	Frances Essenmacher	416	13	10	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
39798	Elizabeth Murphy	416	7	2	Endocarditis	75.00
39799	Abraham Block	488	7	11	Carcinoma	300.00
39800	Knut Torgensen	585	22	7	Pneumonia	300.00
39801	Cora B. Doty	673	8	6	Epilepsy	75.00
39802	Elva Bell (Dis.)	881	6	0	Accidental	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39803	Clara A. Backen	1564	3	8	Influenza	75.00
39804	Joseph Drapeau	1699	18	4	Hypuphophy prostate	125.00
39805	Leona Cospolich	2009	1	11	Influenza	25.00
39806	Thomas P. Sarsfield	1456	21	0	Heart disease	300.00
39807	Daniel Mickle	40	7	11	Heart disease	75.00
39808	Geo. Wm. Dove	132	3	2	Tuberculosis	150.00
39809	John Schaffer	163	7	7	Heart trouble	300.00
39810	B. C. Lewis	208	8	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39811	Otis E. Fisher)Dis.)	215	14	0	Accidental	400.00
39812	Mary Greening	452	2	10	Influenza	50.00
39813	David Epstein	504	3	10	Skull fracture	150.00
39814	Lillian E. Galley	636	3	2	Suiside	75.00
39815	Goldie Ethel Staner	832	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
39816	Anna Liza Klencke	1181	17	9	Anaemia	75.00
39817	Mary B. Stokes	1297	17	4	Myocarditis	75.00
39818	Agnes E. Bauer	1367	8	1	Cancer	75.00
39819	Robert Ehrlich	1367	8	1	Arterio sclerosis	210.00
39820	Joseph Ivansek	1367	2	1	Accidental	25.00
39821	John Burge	1373	3	5	Apoplexy	50.00
39822	Dick Wallis	1690	1	0	Nephritis	50.00
39823	Edouard Boulay	1699	14	5	Influenza	300.00
39824	Jacob Warner (Dis.)	10	17	0	Accidental	400.00
39825	Arthur C. Walley	80	27	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39826	Adelaide Elizabeth Lenny	132	2	9	Endocarditis	50.00
39827	Albert M. Boop	186	2	6	Hemorrhage	25.00
39828	Laura Bell White	208	5	6	Influenza	75.00
39829	Guy C. Sturdivant	308	14	9	Sarcoma	300.00
39830	M. J. Rourke (Dis.)	877	18	1	Accidental	400.00
39831	Charles E. Lubac	974	4	4	Pneumonia	50.00
39832	Jesse K. Du Bose	1299	3	4	Accidental	50.00
39833	William F. Whipple	1465	3	10	Carcinoma	150.00
39834	August Mantel	1560	2	5	Nephritis	25.00
39835	Josephine Dyer	1879	3	1	Myocarditis	75.00
39836	James H. O'Brien	1879	2	11	Pneumonia	25.00
39837	Edward J. DeLas	2483	1	7	Drowned	50.00
					Total	$43,027.50

119	Full beneficial claims	$28,077.50
37	Semi-beneficial claims	2,650.00
119	Wife's claims	7,900.00
11	Disability claims	4,400.00
286		$43,027.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3932	Abraham W. Fitzwater	1207	15	6	Three months in arrears	$125.00
3933	Georgia Butler	28	17	5	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3934	Valentin Figueroa	1589	0	6	Not one year a member	50.00
3935	Frank N. White	160	8	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3936	Samuel Holden	43	11	10	Six months in arrears	300.00
3937	Thomas Kelly (Dis.)	1914	6	5	Three months in arrears	400.00
3938	Edwin H. Wheeler	151	2	0	Six months in arrears	25.00
3939	Frank Wenzel (Dis.)	158	26	2	Not injured working at trade	400.00
3940	Joseph F. Peterson	1748	1	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
3941	Catherine Schramm	440	18	3	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3942	Mary Frances White	549	1	7	Semi-beneficial member	25.00
3943	William John Baglow	1194	1	11	Three months in arrears	50.00
3944	Evelyn Lillian Kershner	1207	2	2	Six months in arrears	50.00
3945	Carrie Hadley	1947	2	6	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3946	Mary C. Bryant	388	1	5	Three months in arrears	25.00
3947	Fannie Belle Peck	665	3	8	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3948	Thomas G. S. Malkin	787	26	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3949	Frank E. Barnett	469	10	0	Three months in arrears	300.00
3950	Betty Koch	157	11	3	Three months in arrears	75.00

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39838	Frank H. Rush	16	2	2	Endocarditis	$100.00
39839	Agnes Campbell	33	7	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
39840	George W. Woodard	44	4	7	Accidental	50.00
39841	William Dolphin	78	19	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
39842	Elizabeth Zeidler	122	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
39843	Emma Kinszky	148	4	4	Influenza	75.00
39844	Carroll Billings	184	1	11	Peritonitis	50.00
39845	Lena Temberg	267	1	10	Tuberculosis	25.00
39846	Leander Moyer	268	3	11	Myocarditis	150.00
39847	B. L. Lampkin	287	1	11	Diabetes	41.28
39848	Hugh Nelson Bowyer	331	11	9	Mastoiditis	300.00
39849	Leroy T. Wells (Dis.)	353	7	7	Bullet wound in U. S. Service	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
9850	Johnson LeFever	453	18	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
9851	Edward J. Williamson	453	28	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
9852	Wm. P. O'Brien	483	2	11	Paresis	100.00
9853	Nettie N. Comstock	568	7	2	Liver trouble	75.00
9854	Ira E. Parmenter	624	19	8	Senility	125.00
9855	Mabel Tucker Annis	624	18	11	Cancer	75.00
39856	Harry Glazer	746	4	11	Pleurisy	200.00
39857	Charles D. Locke	921	3	6	Heart trouble	150.00
39858	Solon Baker	943	4	6	Peritonitis	200.00
39859	Hulda Elizabeth Fisher	1280	16	10	Pneumonia	75.00
39860	Peter Corcoran	1456	20	0	Myocarditis	236.00
39861	Tecla F. Farmar	1560	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
39862	O. W. Metcalf	1578	2	11	Tuberculosis	100.00
39863	Mary J. Foreman	1693	15	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
39864	Alfred Petit	1784	8	2	Diabetes	300.00
39865	Wilson Pelegrin	1846	1	7	Cerebral odema	50.00
39866	Anna Carlson	7	6	11	Cancer	75.00
39867	August Pearson	10	21	5	Myocarditis	300.00
39868	Peter J. Kirsch	13	23	3	Carcinoma	300.00
39869	John J. McIsaac	33	31	11	Fracture of skull	300.00
39870	W. H. Jenkins	42	18	8	Cancer	300.00
39871	Michael J. Livingston	43	30	6	Pneumonia	300.00
39872	Elizabeth Tucker	83	1	0	Gall stones	25.00
39873	William F. Loehring	73	3	7	Phthisis	50.00
39874	Mary T. Ward	89	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
39875	Wm. J. Ryan	125	2	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
39876	Mary L. King	127	18	11	Apoplexy	75.00
39877	Erariste Desmeules	134	3	5	Pneumonia	50.00
39878	Victor Peterson	171	7	10	Paralysis	300.00
39879	John Dasch	199	14	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39880	E. J. West	211	1	3	Apoplexy	50.00
39881	W. H. McCann	259	21	7	Sclerosis	300.00
39882	Sadie E. Brown	266	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
39883	J. T. Lindsay (Dis.)	276	7	2	Crushed leg	400.00
39884	Roland S. Barr	318	20	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
39885	John L. Durkin	322	8	11	Necrosis	300.00
39886	Klemens Henriksin	329	2	8	Mitral reguritation	100.00
39887	Bertha Thompson	338	3	11	Insanity	75.00
39888	J. R. Davis	345	14	1	Heart failure	300.00
39889	Leila Wright	345	1	6	Eclampsia	25.00
39890	John E. Tuck, Jr	388	2	5	Tuberculosis	100.00
39891	John D. Miller	456	17	3	Heart disease	125.00
39892	Hershel Elmer Martin	470	9	2	Heart disease	300.00
39893	Ellsworth L. Ireland	542	15	10	Cancer	300.00
39894	David Sanders	561	13	11	Accidental	125.00
39895	John Brink	564	2	5	Heart disease	100.00
39896	Cornelia Di Filippo	632	2	1	Nephritis	50.00
39897	Francois Labris	801	11	0	Carcinoma	125.00
39898	John F. Rhodes	985	18	11	Heart trouble	300.00
39899	Geo. Warren	871	3	8	Peritonitis	150.00
39900	Otto P. Frantz	881	10	1	Electrocution	300.00
39901	George Beck	916	15	0	Apoplexy	125.00
39902	Alice J. MacKay	924	17	7	Cancer	75.00
39903	Mary E. Symonds	924	15	10	Heart disease	75.00
39904	Emma Jane Bailey	969	3	8	Influenza	75.00
39905	John Plochl	1051	6	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
39906	James M. Eubanks (Dis.)	1214	11	11	Fall	400.00
39907	Nicholas M. Stone (Dis.)	1324	12	9	Injury to shoulder	400.00
39908	Otto Hill	1456	2	5	Tuberculosis	100.00
39909	George Paquin	1610	20	0	Myocarditis	125.00
39910	Wm. B. Abercrombie (Dis.)	1747	1	11	Hand injury	50.00
39911	Florence Young	1846	1	11	Cancer	25.00
39912	Harry Wood	1856	5	5	Nephritis	75.00
39913	John P. McGarry	30	13	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
39914	William J. Wisdom (Dis.)	47	11	6	Accidental	400.00
39915	Karen Johnson	58	19	2	Myocarditis	75.00
39916	Mary Peter	58	17	3	Heart trouble	75.00
39917	Hugh V. Pace (Dis.)	87	2	10	Accidental	100.00
39918	Ruby Powell	139	2	6	Myocarditis	50.00
39919	Margaret Garner	200	11	11	Asthma	75.00
39920	Paul Ruffing	264	16	9	Insanity	125.00
39921	Jessie Vile	277	10	4	Diabetes	75.00
39922	Bertha Messier	342	4	9	Eclampsia	75.00
39923	Ellen Louise Reid	349	14	10	Suicide	75.00
39924	Guy Ostrom	619	8	0	Heart trouble	300.00
39925	Patrick J. McDermott	632	18	1	Nephritis	300.00
39926	Karl H. Schuler	723	18	0	Carcinoma	300.00
39927	Charley Lucinda Rodgers	986	17	5	Carcinoma	75.00
39928	Irene Eldora Spinney	1061	2	11	Influenza	50.00
39929	Minnie A. Ingraham	1427	17	3	Goitre	75.00
39930	Maggie White	1707	1	9	Carcinoma	25.00
39931	Antonia Grunt	1713	1	4	Carcinoma	25.00
39932	Joseph Weinberger	1786	13	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
39933	Mary Johnson	1897	5	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39934	Ingeborg T. Levine	51	5	9	Myocarditis	75.00
39935	Burrell Cooper	69	20	9	Paralysis	300.00
39936	Martha M. Burns	75	2	10	Caesarian operation	50.00
39937	Edward Rene	96	10	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
39938	William R. Jenkins	101	21	0	Appendicitis	300.00
39939	Hyman S. Serebofsky	101	3	11	Abscess	150.00
39940	John H. Heckman	218	5	0	Carcinoma	75.00
39941	Alfred Keinanen	257	3	11	Tuberculosis	150.00
39942	Edwin Winfield Morse	371	5	4	Apoplexy	75.00
39943	Rose Ada Tibbitts	374	19	4	Carcinoma	75.00
39944	Peter Wick	385	25	6	Suicide	300.00
39945	Jdan St. Hilaire	407	8	9	Accidental	300.00
39946	William Scherrer	493	6	10	Tumor	300.00
39947	Grace Russo	493	2	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
39948	Cecelia Gorman	608	18	11	Endocarditis	75.00
39949	George H. Burns	608	15	0	Bacilus infection	300.00
39950	Anna Reagan	740	10	3	Pneumonia	75.00
39951	Thomas F. Connor	759	18	6	Carcinoma	300.00
39952	Emma Affeldt	1143	16	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39953	Charles J. Melin	1523	6	2	Hypertrophied prostate	75.00
39954	Leno M. Monroe	1665	2	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
39955	John Foster Parry	1767	1	8	Peritonitis	50.00
39956	Ella May	1879	1	2	Peritonitis	25.00
39957	Howard D. Webster	67	18	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
39958	Louis N. Boisclair	108	7	1	Addison's disease	75.00
39959	Bertha Elizabeth Dixon	184	3	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
39960	N. E. Milfred	198	21	11	Anaemia	300.00
39961	William H. Moxley	198	24	9	Pneumonia	300.00
39962	Tassie Ball	298	4	0	Septicaemia	75.00
39963	Albert Lenoir	299	5	7	Cerebral embolism	300.00
39964	Mary E. Banner	306	21	9	Nephritis	75.00
39965	Flarence Williams	322	19	8	Apoplexy	300.00
39966	William R. Turner	350	30	0	Asthma	300.00
39967	Emma Robinson	361	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
39968	Emma Amanda Stime	783	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39969	Frederick R. Speer	961	18	3	Edomyocarditis	300.00
39970	Blanche B. McClelland	1010	7	9	Heart trouble	75.00
39971	John F. Smith	1582	17	0	Accidental	300.00
39972	Louis Harth	1693	11	2	Nephritis	300.00
39973	Antonio N. Sylvia	1733	14	11	Pneumonia	300.00
39974	Frederica Ollivierre	1805	1	10	Heart trouble	25.00
39975	Anna Kemp	2014	1	1	Influenza	25.00
39976	Thomas V. Salisbury	3	32	2	Pneumonia	300.00
39977	Thomas F. Peel	10	15	1	Paralysis	300.00
39978	John Fanjoy	10	26	1	Leucamia	300.00
39979	Mary E. Collins	22	20	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
39980	Francis F. Rudisill	37	14	6	Edema of lungs	300.00
39981	Jessie B. Norton	49	1	5	Phegmasia	25.00
39982	James Sekyra (Dis.)	54	3	9	Left leg amputated	200.00
39983	Gregory C. Doyle	56	8	0	Heart disease	75.00
39984	William F. Wilde	100	14	11	Abscess	300.00
39985	Peter Fitchett	203	7	9	Gangrene	75.00
39986	Lemley M. Perkins	212	8	0	Erysipelas	300.00
39987	Ernest Schiller	272	15	3	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
39988	Solomea Budacki	341	11	4	Pneumonia	75.00
39989	Vilina Guindon	342	18	0	Heart disease	75.00
39990	John A. Sanders	592	7	9	Blood poisoning	75.00
39991	Lucy G. Danielson	623	7	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
39992	Elsie K. Nelson	701	2	0	Uremia	50.00
39993	Belle D. Harlan	734	3	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
39994	Loretta M. Cramer	853	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
39995	W. A. Edman	985	19	10	Small pox	155.60
39996	J. C. McClanahan	1048	16	8	Heart disease	300.00
39997	Abraham Eckhaus	1164	9	10	Tumor	300.00
39998	Frank Molvaney	1370	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
39999	Herman Lindross	1456	2	2	Carbuncle	25.00
40000	Frank L. Dickinson	1537	2	2	Carcinoma	25.00
40001	Mrs. Anthony Lally	1670	16	11	Cancer	75.00
40002	Perry Goodsell	1835	2	4	Cancer	100.00
40003	S. L. Hubbard	1972	1	2	Peritonitis	50.00
40004	Samuel G. Greer	22	17	11	Carcinoma	300.00
40005	America Thornburg	34	12	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
40006	Herbert Longerbeam	106	3	2	Wounded in U. S. Service	150.00
40007	Alma Forrest	253	2	1	Salpingitis	50.00
40008	George A. Gibbs	322	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
40009	Samuel Seidman	376	14	3	Cancer	300.00
40010	E. M. O'Neil	426	4	2	Angina pectoris	50.00
40011	Harriet E. Swift	546	6	0	Endocarditis	75.00
40012	Lena P. Nelsen	643	18	5	Nephritis	75.00
40013	Anton Herting	678	2	11	Cancer	25.00
40014	Joseph T. Wood	904	17	2	Pneumonia	300.00
40015	Philip St. Denis	1245	2	5	Tenanus	100.00
40016	W. E. Wooldridge	1396	17	4	Endocarditis	300.00
40017	Charles A. Welch	1541	8	10	Found dead in bed	300.00
40018	A. W. Johnson	1654	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
40019	John E. Stanton	1754	13	10	Myocarditis	300.00
40020	Wm. Cantu	1756	1	2	Toxaemia	50.00
40021	Henry Stempnievsky	1	26	1	Heart disease	300.00
40022	Ellzabeth Carney	61	5	9	Cancer	75.00
40023	Sylvester Cohane	79	18	11	Pneumonia	125.00
40024	Emma LeBlanc	82	9	2	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
40025	Emma L. Barber	137	9	11	Apoplexy	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40026	John G. Neyman	165	21	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40027	Henry Mensing	325	8	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40028	Julie Desbiens	551	9	11	Cancer	75.00
40029	John Edmond Wittman	808	15	1	Carcinoma	125.00
40030	Frank D. Smith	1089	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
40031	Malgloire Rivard (Dis.)	1125	3	8	Broken leg	200.00
40032	Bernadine Marquis	1125	7	8	Oedema of lungs	75.00
40033	John T. Green	1187	16	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
40034	Andrew Jacobs	1586	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
40035	John K. Houser	1714	13	8	Gangrene	125.00
40036	Otto Behrend (Dis.)	8	15	10	Injury by derrick to left leg	400.00
40037	Richard D. Harry	9	32	7	Accidental	300.00
40038	Margaret Smith Coyne	11	15	4	Pneumonia	75.00
40039	Amy Bartlett	26	14	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
40040	John K. Peterson	36	17	1	Peritonitis	300.00
40041	Geo. W. Woodard	44	4	7	Accidental	150.00
40042	Frank J. Kasro	62	6	5	Appendicitis	300.00
40043	P. J. Olson	80	9	1	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
40044	Mary McKinnon	102	15	1	Cancer	75.00
40045	William P. Scott	122	1	6	Uremia	50.00
40046	Margaret G. Mulvihill	125	3	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40047	Henry B. Sheeley	177	10	10	Heart failure	300.00
40048	Edna Elizabeth Blessing	208	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
40049	Edward Leo Hagan	208	7	9	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
40050	Margaret Heath	226	3	2	Cholecystitis	75.00
40051	Thomas F. Meeks	246	13	1	Colitis	300.00
40052	Robert E. Wilson	318	2	2	Pneumonia	25.00
40053	Adam Gongala	341	10	7	Edema	300.00
40054	Eva M. Neupert	374	11	6	Pneumonia	75.00
40055	Julius Baarsch	585	26	8	Uraemia	300.00
40056	Josephine Czerwinski	585	4	3	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40057	Luella Fox	610	4	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
40058	Eliza Carolina Sunman	623	6	9	Septicaemia	75.00
40059	Sophia Fors	780	9	8	Accidental	75.00
40060	Mary Luffborough	1805	1	1	Internal hemorrhage	25.00
40061	Aagot Lisby	787	4	8	Pueperal sepesis	75.00
40062	Patricia Ruppert	948	13	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40063	Hubert J. Waite	977	3	6	Pneumonia	50.00
40064	Florence Law	1308	3	4	Apoplexy	75.00
40065	Emma J. Mitchell	1327	5	5	Gall stones	75.00
40066	Fred Kemp	1748	1	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
40067	Michael Leahan	8	16	1	Nephritis	300.00
40068	Cornelius B. Koop (Dis.)	13	18	7	Caught left hand in rip saw	400.00
40069	Elizabeth H. Thomson	31	7	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
40070	John Keenan	56	16	5	Apoplexy	300.00
40071	Malisa Isabelle Childress	73	3	1	Carcinoma	75.00
40072	Charles H. Wright	87	18	0	Biliary calculi	125.00
40073	Karin Elsie M. Westin	87	4	8	Eclampeia	75.00
40074	John McPhillips	87	12	11	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
40075	C. A. L. Hervieux (Dis.)	96	22	5	Loss of right leg	400.00
40076	Arthur C. Walters	101	2	3	Broken neck	100.00
40077	Lewis J. West (Dis.)	121	25	1	Injured knee	400.00
40078	Froderick Haeffner	160	13	3	Carcinoma	300.00
40079	M. C. Bell	213	14	9	Operation	125.00
40080	Frank Metzger	231	6	11	Endocarditis	75.00
40081	Louise R. Felt	232	8	1	Biliary calculi	75.00
40082	Ruby R. Williams	261	2	3	Puerperal sepsis	50.00
40083	Gertrude M. Jones	273	2	11	Ostea myelitis	50.00
40084	George Baas	298	25	1	Nephritis	300.00
40085	Verna A. Zerwas	377	8	7	Toxemia	75.00
40086	Henry Fresch	422	17	11	Hernia	300.00
40087	Charles Walden	488	23	3	Carcinoma	300.00
40088	Smith C. Fuller	502	6	9	Nephritis	75.00
40089	Wesley T. Hawks	601	6	4	Pneumonia	300.00
40090	Elzear Morel	730	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
40091	Dod Walker	795	2	1	Sepsis	100.00
40092	Charles J. Wilson	993	17	11	General paralysis	300.00
40093	Gustave W. Plett	1074	3	0	Accidental	150.00
40094	Emma Hannah Loomis	1099	17	9	Pneumonia	75.00
40095	Amanda Beernsten	1146	4	10	Diptheria	75.00
40096	Mary May	1157	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
40097	John H. Leary	1253	7	6	Suicide	300.00
40098	Alice E. Whalen	1354	12	7	Coletis	75.00
40099	Anna May McQueen	1462	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
40100	Clemens J. Frank	1283	1	3	Scepticaemia	50.00
					Total	**$41,532.88**

120	Full beneficial claims	$28,132.88
35	Semi-beneficial claims	3,525.00
94	Wife claims	6,075.00
13	Disability claims	3,800.00
262		$41,532.88

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3951	John N. Hausen	181	13	1	Three months in arrears	125.00
3952	Benj. Abramson	1073	3	0	Financial record falsified	150.00
3953	John D. Miller	1980	1	10	Sick when admitted	50.00
3954	Isaac Zamel	1191	3	11	Three months in arrears	150.00
3955	Ida B. Soles	318	2	4	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
3956	Paulina Perkins	36	3	11	Sick when husband was admitted	75.00
3957	Arthur M. Bomberger (Dis.)	318	2	2	Semi-beneficial member	100.00
3958	Wm. F. Peltier	674	17	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3959	Susanna Boros	1489	1	11	Six months in arrears	25.00
3960	Albert Cecil Warren	871	2	7	Three months in arrears	100.00
3961	Thesie C. Jordan	1665	1	11	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3962	Caroline Werres	907	3	10	Six months in arrears	75.00
3963	John F. Williams	146	2	5	Withdrawn	100.00
3964	Jose Ramos Carrillo	1542	2	1	Three months in arrears	100.00
3965	Lydia M. Meierarend	61	17	1	Attempted abortion	75.00
3966	Gus Mosimann (Dis.)	1411	5	7	Honorary member	400.00
3967	Gunhilda Marie Nelsen	780	0	10	Not one year a member	25.00
3968	August Thompson	780	1	7	Honorary member	25.00
3969	Joseph P. Kerrigan	250	19	3	Six months in arrears	300.00
3970	Domino M. Castro	1050	1	4	Improper conduct	50.00

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Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

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You get your money back if the Expert's Choice does not prove to be the most economical file you have ever used. DELTA SAW FILES are made for fine or coarse teeth—also for that extra hard saw. Buy your tools of the dealer who sells Delta Files. He is the quality man.

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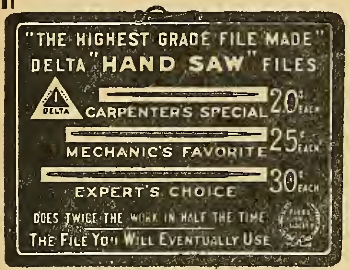
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DELTA "HAND SAW" FILES
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DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
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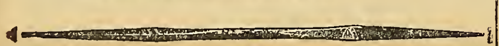
DELTA FILE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store



The best Auger Bit File made — We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

Casual Comments

Will the Indianapolis Convention be more productive of results in constructive work than the Fort Worth gathering of four years ago? We are of that opinion, and here's hoping it will be.

* * *

The child who demands the Union Label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the Union Label.

* * *

During the two months preceding the Convention the Headquarters Office has been a busy hive of industry with the General Officers, apart from their usual duties, compiling their Convention reports, and the clerks preparing the records.

* * *

The Union Label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

* * *

The growing power and influence of our organization and its steady unwavering progress is forcibly brought home to the delegate who is in a position to attend successive United Brotherhood Conventions.

* * *

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She can not go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the Union Label.

* * *

At the present time, when the drains upon the Treasury of our organization are heavy, the utmost caution should be exercised to see that we do not take upon ourselves obligations which might overtax our resources.

* * *

The Unon Label stands for morality, cleanliness, honesty, chivalry toward woman and protection of the young.

* * *

The revision of the United Brotherhood Constitution so that it will be made as explicit as possible and freed from the danger of conflicting Sections is one of the most important matters with which the Convention will have to deal.

* * *

The Union Label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual lfe.

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.12½ per hour. Elmer Slough, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1098, Marshfield, Ore.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8.00 per day. Hugh B. Snedden, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 95c an hour. John H. Brown, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2291, Wagner, Akla.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. H. L. Brandon, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1813, Blytheville, Ark.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. A. E. Harper, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1718, Ennis, Tex.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. H. E. Kimery, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. L. N. Alberts, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1060, Norman, Okla.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Ed. Force, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1425, Daytona, Fla.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. G. Somers, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1945, Westport, Conn.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. Everett Wetmore, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $7 a day. Arthur Respelle, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 872, Ottawa, Kas.—Our move- for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 70 cents an hour. Geo. T. Walton, R. S.

Dont Send a Penny

Here's a wonderfully attractive Jap silk waist at a wonderfully attractive bargain price. And best of all—we will ship this extremely handsome garment without a cent in advance! So sure are we that it will sell itself at sight that all we require is merely the coupon. Send no money. We take all risk that you will be so delighted with style, material, fit and finish of this beautiful waist that you will gladly pay our amazingly low bargain price to keep it.

Pure Jap Silk

Extraordinary Silk Waist Offering

Sizes: 32 to 46-in. bust. Colors: White, flesh or black.

"Extraordinary" is the word that exactly sums up this very unusual opportunity. You **must act promptly** to secure one of these waists, as our low bargain price will quickly exhaust the supply. Remember, we send it on approval.

This exquisitely dainty waist of genuine **Jap silk** is a design of great beauty—a model of smartest style. Front is handsomely embroidered with pure silk in contrasting colors. Cut full, perfect fitting; popular "V" shaped neck and sailor collar. Front closes with pearl buttons. A waist every woman falls in love with at first sight.

Dont Wait Send coupon at once to avoid possible disappointment. **Send no money.** Pay only **$2.75** for waist on arrival. Examine every feature carefully—the pure Jap silk fabric—smart, snappy style—beautiful finish—try it on and see the perfect fit. Then if **for any reason** you are not delighted with the extraordinary value, return waist to us and we will refund your money. **Order White by No. BX757; Flesh by No. BX758; Black by No. BX759. Mark X in ☐ in coupon to show color wanted.** Be sure to give size wanted also. **Send today!**

LEONARD-MORTON & CO. Dept. 6735 Chicago

Send me Silk Waist marked X in ☐ below. I will pay $2.75 for waist on arrival and examine it carefully. If not satisfied, will return it and you will refund my money.

☐ **No. BX757 White** ☐ **No. BX758 Flesh** ☐ **No. BX759 Black**

Name.................................... Size Bust..........

Address ....

Send no money. Just ask us to send you either of these wonderful, dazzling, genuine Tifnite Gem rings to wear for 10 days. If you can tell it from
diamond, send it back. Tifnite gems stand every diamond test.

No. 1. Solid gold mounting. Eight-claw design flat wide band. Almost a carat, guaranteed Tifnite gem.

No. 2. Solid gold Ladies' newest mounting. Has a guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost a carat.

No. 3. Solid gold six-prong tooth mounting. Guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost
carat in size.

In sending, send strip of paper fitting around second joint of finger. I
satisfied upon arrival send $4.50—then $3 monthly until the price, $16.50,
paid for either one. Otherwise return the ring within ten days and we wil
refund any payment made. This offer is limited. Send while it holds good

The Tifnite Gem Co., Dept. 892 Chicag

Fox River Valley District Council, Aurora, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1.25 an hour. A. J. Heimbach, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.—Through an oversight in the June issue, we gave the scale of the mill men only, the scale for outside carpenters is now 80c an hour. E. J. Borders, R. S.

* * *

Lower Anthracite Regions District Council, Ashland, Pa.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. J. R. Vollmer, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 1894, Junction City, Kas.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½ cents an hour. R. T. Hubbard, R. S.

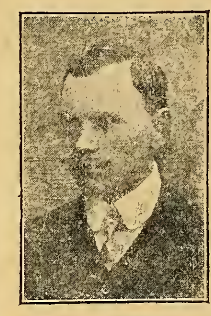
* * *

L. U. 1766, Fostoria, O.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80 cents an hour. Ralph Lish, R. S.

L. U. 2156, Bowling Green, Ky.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75 cents tn hour.

Information Wanted

Emil Pliquet, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness, last heard from in Philadelphia, Pa.



Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Henry Gripp, R. S. Local 1051, 6013 Greenway Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Portable Wood Worker

With attachments for molding, mortising, matching, boring, sandpapering, tool grinding, sawing irregular shapes and tongue and groove work.

Note that "Z" Engine

It's not under the table but out where you can get at it quickly. Has Bosch magneto, uses kerosene, will save its cost over and over again. Write for Bulletin G 7051.

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The Best Carpenter
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As Our Agent

Get into business for yourself selling Allmetal Weatherstrip. A splendid chance for a wide-awake man to earn big money.

Every home owner in your town is a prospect. People like to patronize the local man.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

is easy to sell. Our book of instructions makes it easy to install.

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WRITE TODAY.

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COMPANY

125 W. Kinzie St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Craft Problems

A Criticism Answered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to thank Brother C. S. Stones for his friendly criticism, and I want to assure the younger readers especially, that every bit of his information is valuable and reliable, tried and proven in years of use, it was a grand article, I enjoyed it very much, hope all got as much pleasure out of it, for really about all there is in life worth living for is the enjoyment we get out of it.

But life is too short, carpenters' wages too great, lumber too expensive, time too valuable to waste it making triangle pitch board when Brother Phares Guides, which can be purchased from the Beacon Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O., is placed on the square, gives it instantly and accurately. With them you would have your whole stair laid out long before you could get your pitch board made, even if you were mechanic enough to make it.

I want to call attention once again to what I have often said before, that about all I learned in school was figuring, and I learned to figure the length of stairs, rafters, etc., long before I left the country school. With figures you can measure to the thousandth of an inch, which is more accurate than you can see "on the square," yet even one that can figure is liable to mistakes, much more liable to make mistakes with the pencil than with the square or compasses. Old methods are good. Figures won't lie though you may not get them right. There is a limit to the use of the square and the vision of the human eye, yet my old square has served me well for 40 years, my eyes are getting dim, but I can still see enough to get the square to serve me in my daily work.

Yours on the square,
D. L. STODDARD.

An Inquiry Answered

As your jack rafters are spaced 12 in. centers, your lengths would be the diagonal of what your rise per foot is of run. Take 8 in. rise per foot of run; 8-12 equals 1442 of rafter to each foot of run. Your first jack spaced 12 in. centers would be 1442, length of first jack.

The Compasses and How I Use Them

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

A few years after I wrote my book on the "square" a firm in Mexico and a manufacturer of squares in Iowa wrote me they had had several inquies for information on the compasses they wanted to know if I had or knew of a book on the subject, now these constant requests (I just read a letter from a brother carpenter), have forced me to write something on the subject, hoping it will be the means of bringing out many better articles from the experts, as there are many of our boys who are real experts with them.

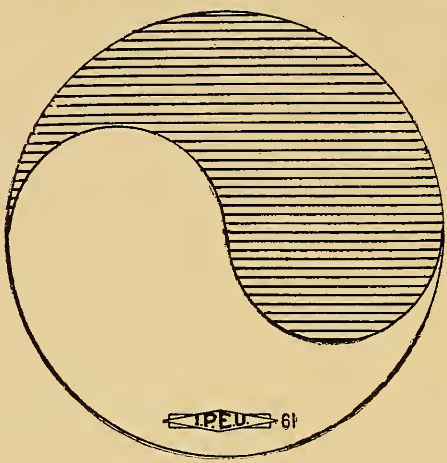
Some hardware dealers will tell you it is not compasses, but dividers, while the dictionary will tell you either is correct, dividers is the name commonly used when used for dividing or measuring, spacing, etc., either name is right, but for all purposes I like compasses the best, the only trouble with it one might get mixed up with the marine compasses that guide the ship on its way, but I don't think many of us carpenters will travel far, yet we may need the compasses to guide us on our way.

But before I take up this most wonderful little tool in the carpenters' kit I am going to say especially to the younger boys, get a drawing board and pen, E square and compasses and you will find all through life these little tools more valuable and interesting than those you have in your tool box.

I want to again call the attention of the readers that I am writing this, hoping to get those better informed on the subject to write their methods in a way that will be of interest to us all. I am only writing hoping for better articles from others to follow,I am only writing in my weak way to give information so much asked for, that no one else seems willing to tell about.

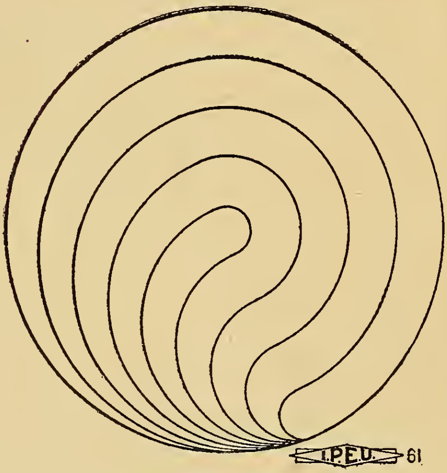
Many writers use the compasses in connection with their articles and illustration, and mention what a most wonderful instrument it is, but I have never been able to find any one that has tried to show its wonderful accomplishments, and I hope my start will bring results.

Fig. 1. You will find one of the very



best designs to practice and learn to use your compasses and drawing pen.

Fig. 2. You will find excellent prac-



tice, but many carpenters may say: "What have these designs got to do with carpenter work?" To all them I will say: "Practice them some in your odd times and answer the question yourself a few years later.

Fig. 3, as well as many other designs

S C M A
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Your Customer likes to have YOU posted on LUMBER VALUES. So it is worth while for you to be able tell him that FOR ALL Out Door uses (and much Interior work also) YOU RECOMMEND TRADE-MARKED TIDEWATER CYPRESS which you can always identify by this Trade-Mark STAMPED in the end of every Cypress Board and Timber and on every Bundle of Cypress Shingles and other small items. Don't dare recommend any Cypress that Does Not Bear This Mark. And of course you tell him that he should by all means INSIST on "ALL-HEART" Grade for uses susceptible to Rot. (Only Members of the SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION can legally apply the Trade-Mark. They are responsible. You are safe in telling your customers this)

"Full Length Roof Framer"

The most wonderful roof framer in existence. What does it mean to those who have never framed a roof, and what does it mean to those who are experts, to be able to instantly know the length and cuts for any and all HIP, VALLEYS, JACKS, PURLINS AND COMMON rafters and also cornice moulds, for positively any pitched or sized roof.

And there is absolutely no figuring to be done. Impossible you say. No, there are 230,400 different roofs in this book, which is every size and pitch possible to build and every one is worked out complete, with the FULL LENGTH of every rafter and their cuts.

We have advertised in this magazine for three years and have never had a single complaint.

Price of pocket size book $1.25. Money refunded at any time if not satisfied.

A. Riechers, Publisher
Palo Alto, California

THE WOOD WORKER'S FRIEND

Wood stock and lumber is high. With our Jointer Heads you can buy rough lumber of any kind and dress it to suit your job. Saves time, money and lumber. Would this be any object to you? If so, get circulars and prices. Sold on 30 days' trial. Manufactured by

Whisler Mfg. Co. Gibson, Iowa

The Union Label guarantees full return on the outlay in the form of increased business and employment.

you may see from time to time, you will find at your advantage to study.

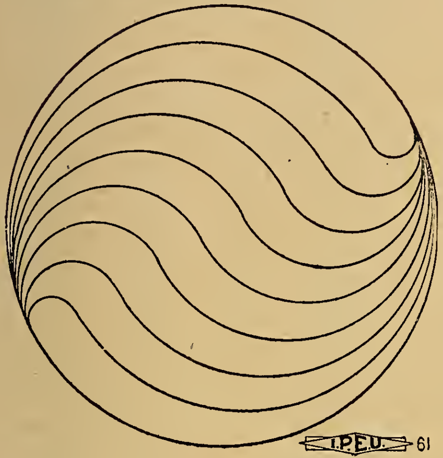


Fig. 4 shows how your compasses and drawing pen help you to design if you should happen to want a strong, big, iron gate or little brass one, as the case might be.

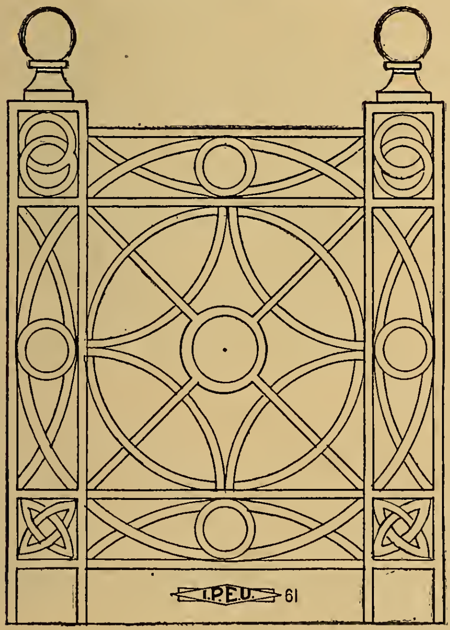


Fig. 5 shows another good practice and shows how a spiral can be made with the compasses by having different centers, which is perhaps so perfect it cannot hardly be detected with the human eye, yet I am free to admit it is not absolutely perfect, as no part of a real spiral is a true circle, therefore the little compasses, great as they are, cannot accomplish everything.

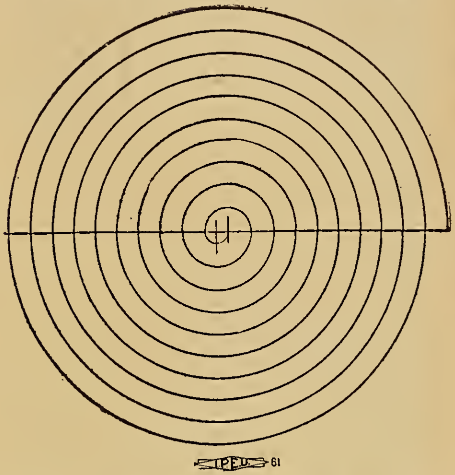
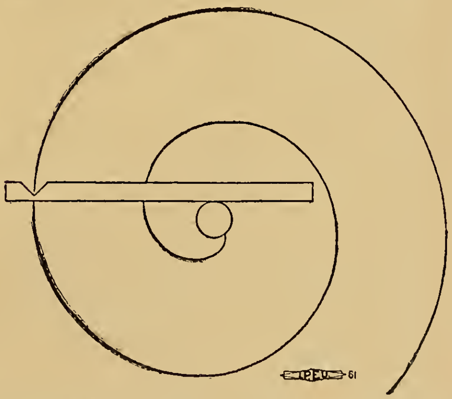


Fig. 6 shows a complete circle made with the compasses and that used as a spindle to unwind a string, wire or better yet, stick, as illustrated and with the aid of a pencil you can make a perfect spiral.



I wish every one of the younger carpenters would take this article seriously, get all you possibly can out of it, and then in a year or so let us know if it was any benefit to you in your daily work.

◆

The Union Label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

A 12 Size Jeweled Radiolite, $6.25

A WATERBURY Radiolite is the 12-*Size Jeweled* Ingersoll that tells time in the dark. It is a stylish small-sized watch and it is more accurate because it is jeweled.

Though the refined design of the Waterbury suits it to dress wear, its solid, sturdy construction makes it a reliable time piece for all around service. Call at an Ingersoll dealer's today and see this watch. Look for the store with the Ingersoll display.

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Tires $5.50
Reliner FREE With Tire

Fourteen plies of fabric make these tires practically puncture proof and built to run **6000** miles or more. Give splendid service on city or country roads. **Tubes are guaranteed new stock.**

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$5.50	$1.60
30x3½	6.50	1.75
32x3½	7.50	2.00
31x4	8.50	2.25
32x4	8.75	2.40
33x4	9.00	2.50
34x4	9.25	2.60
34x4½	10.75	2.85
35x4½	11.00	3.00
36x4½	11.50	3.10
35x5	12.25	3.20
37x5	12.75	3.35

Send $2 deposit for each tire; **$1** on tube; balance C.O.D. privilege of examination. Specify straight side, clincher, plain or non-skid. Deduct 5% for all cash with order. Reliner free with each rebuilt tire.

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For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old but makes many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.

GEORGE FROST CO., *Makers,* BOSTON

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Simplified plans of Period model phonograph 25c. Solid mahogany cabinets Finished or in the white. Precision motors, tone arms and all cabinet hardware supplied at lowest prices. Lists free. We save you money. Complete phonographs also supplied.

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Asbestos Shingles
are *not*
Asphalt Shingles

THEY have nothing in common, except the fact that both names begin with the same two letters of the alphabet.

Asbestos shingles contain nothing that is used in asphalt shingles. Asbestos shingles are composed solely of asbestos fibre and Portland cement, (both mineral) united under great hydraulic pressure. There is nothing in them to rot, burn, or disintegrate, they never curl and there is no reason why they shouldn't last as long, or longer, than the building they cover. You know and everybody knows that good concrete gets harder and harder with age. The asbestos shingle is virtually concrete with the distinction that it contains asbestos fibre, which gives it added strength.

The asbestos shingle cannot burn, because it contains no organic material whatsoever, but is all mineral just as is a solid slab of concrete.

Owing to the fact that there has been some confusion in the public mind regarding asphalt and asbestos shingles we print this plain, straightforward statement. We do not want anyone to buy or specify asphalt shingles under the impression that they are asbestos. Secure samples of both and make your own comparisons.

We believe Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles to be the best, most durable, and in the long run, most economical roofing material obtainable today.

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10 Factories—Branches in 64 Large Cities
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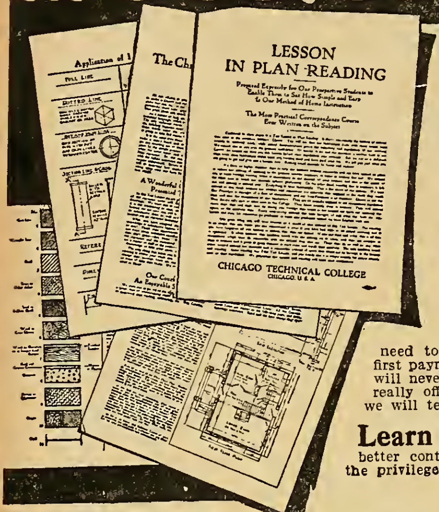

Send now for this FREE lesson which we will send to prove how quickly you can learn Plan Reading by our new easy method. Not a penny to pay for this lesson. Without a good knowledge of plans your opportunities are limited. The man at work doesn't get the chance to study blue prints or to have their meaning explained. We make the chance for you. We place in your hands plans used in actual building work by contractors in Chicago and other cities, and you get lessons by men in charge of building work who will help you at every step and make you an expert plan reader.

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Our Builders' Course gets right down to the things you need to know. And you can get it on easy payments. A small first payment when you enroll—then payments monthly—so small you will never feel the cost. At least send and find out what this course really offers and how you can make more money by learning what we will teach you in a short time.

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AN READING for every kind f building—houses, stores, factories, schools, office buildings, varehouses, etc.
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NUXATED IRON

A DRIVING FORCE

BEHIND KEEN SUCCESSFUL MEN AND WOMEN

When you think of the successful men and women you now—people who are doing things worth while—you vill find that they possess orce, vim and energy — the ind that simply brim over when he blood is filled with iron. Nuxated Iron by enriching the blood and creating new red blood cells, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the weakened tissues and helps to instill renewed force and energy into the whole system. Three million people use it annually as a tonic, strength and blood-builder.

MAKE THIS TEST

See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired; next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have most astonishingly increased their strength and endurance simply by taking iron in the proper form.

110-Piece Dinner Set

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12 fruit saucers, 5 1-2 inches; 12 cups; 12 saucers;
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dish, (2 pieces); 1 oval open vegetable dish, 9 1-
round vegetable dish, 8 1-2 inches, 1 gravy bo
boat stand; 1 bowl, 1 pint; 1 sugar bowl and cover,
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This set is one that will add tone and beauty to
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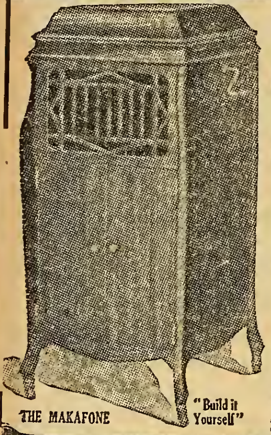
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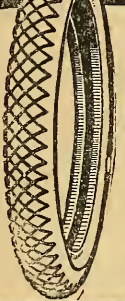

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31x3½	7.25	2.10	34x4	9.25	2.85	36x5	13.25	3.70
32x3½	7.50	2.25	34x4½	10.50	3.00	37x5	13.50	3.75
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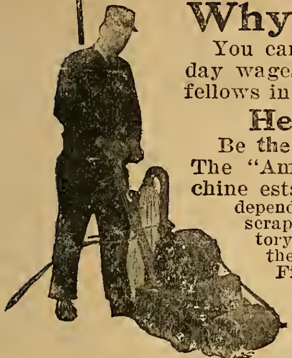

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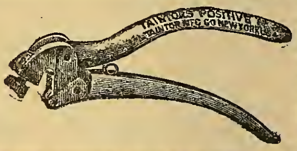
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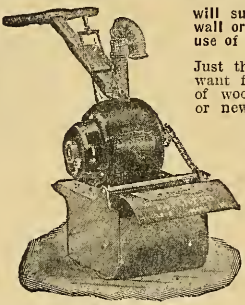

will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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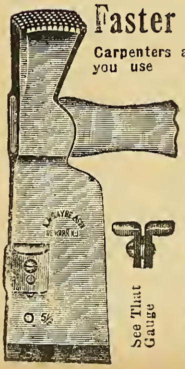

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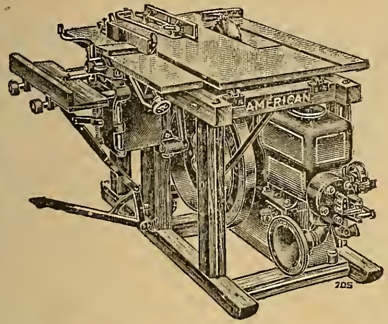

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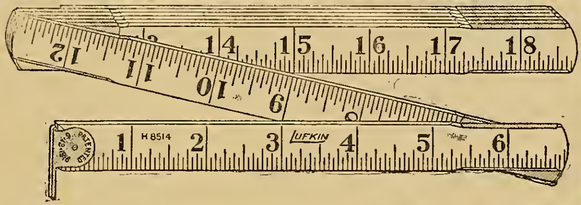

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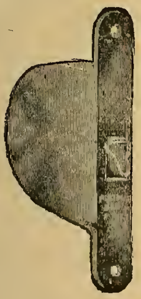

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ACCO

PATENT APPLIED FOR

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2170	" " "	100	" " " "	10,000	" "	44 3-5	" "
5424	" " "	250	" " " "	25,000	" "	109 3-8	" "
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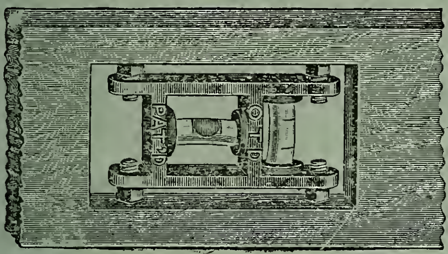

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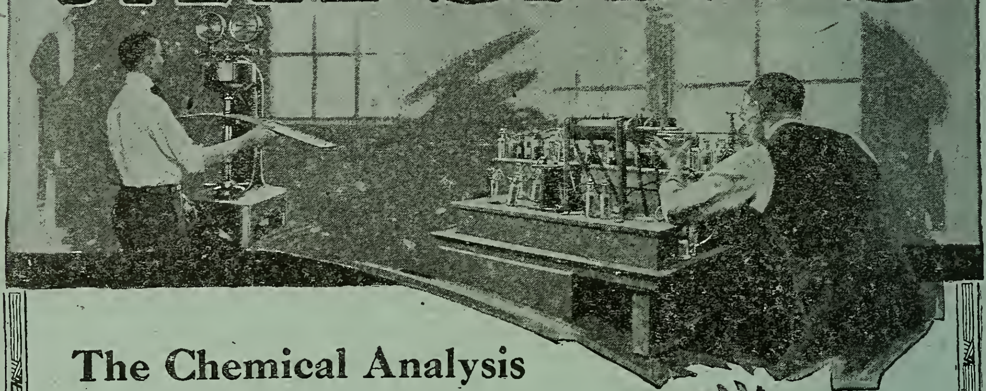

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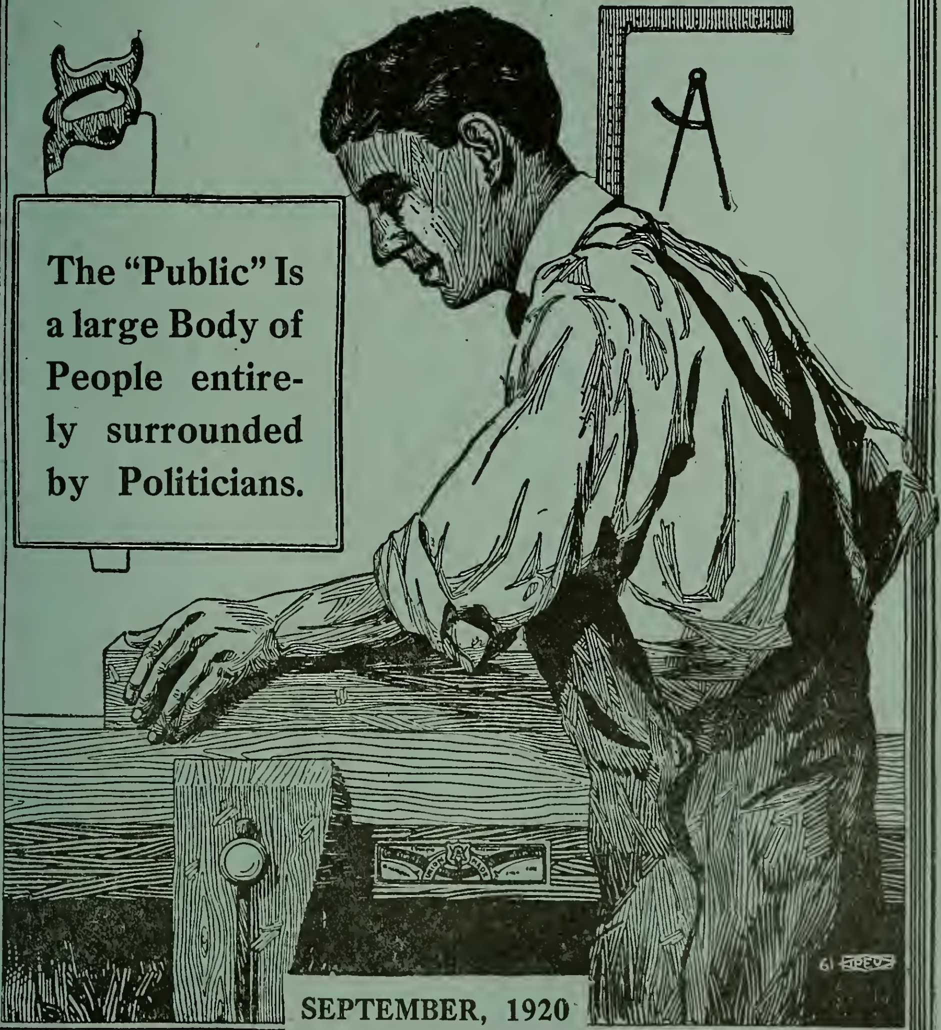

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SEPTEMBER, 1920

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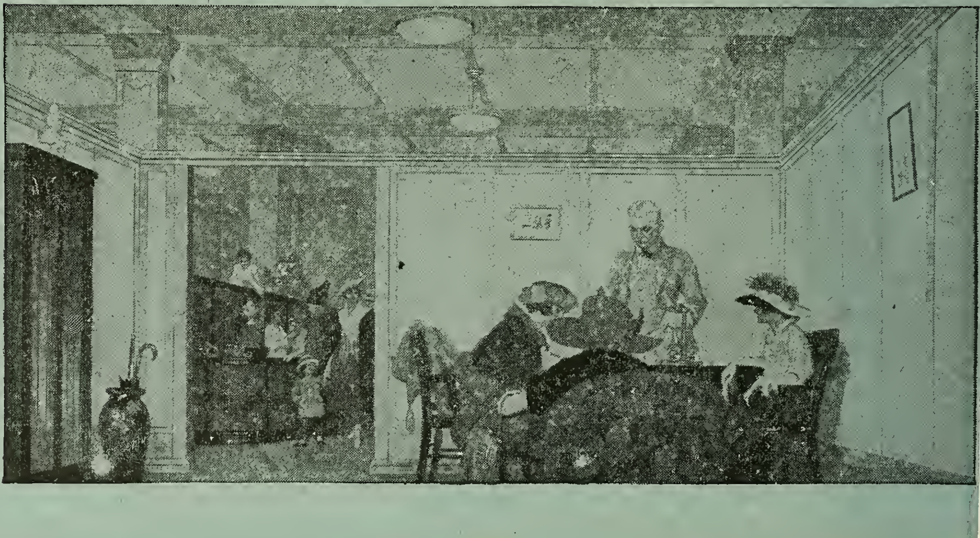

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Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1920

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INDIANAPOLIS, 1920

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***I**n brotherly interest everywhere.*
***A**ssembly broadens heart and mind*
***N**ow that we meet once more*
***A**ll together we'll strive to find*
***P**eace and prosperity's door.*
***O**ut in the wayside lanes of life*
***L**et unity and strength be unfurled*
***I**f farmers too join in the strife*
***S**ome changes would confront the world.*

***1** little move changes one sided laws*
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***2** a practical end. Come on attend*
***O** but loss is to hesitate.*

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Everlastic Roofings are made in both shingles and roll form — two styles of each. And three of the four styles are surfaced with real crushed slate, in permanent, natural art-tones of red or green.

This means that you can use Everlastic on *any* steep-roofed building and so *be sure* of a moderate priced roof that will please the owner and be a mighty good advertisement for you.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings are carried by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles come in strips of four, saving time, labor and nails. They are beautifully surfaced with real crushed slate in soft, natural art-shades of red or green and make a fitting roof for the finest residence.

Everlastic Single Shingles are individual shingles (8 x 12¾ inches) made of the same materials as the crushed slate surface.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing is an unusually artistic and durable roll-roofing, surfaced with crushed slate in red or green. For roofing the better class of buildings, and also for use in valleys, on flat-roofed dormers, etc., where Everlastic Shingles are used for the main roof. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing — the most popular roofing of this type, now in use on thousands of buildings in all parts of the world. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. The greatest value in "Rubber" roofing. Rolls 36 inches wide. Nails and cement in each roll.

Read the brief descriptions in the right column and then send for illustrated booklets giving full information about the styles of Everlastic you are interested in.

The Barrett Company

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Cincinnati
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THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited:
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"Strong for Work"

TRADE MARK
UNION MADE
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Month after month of work-day wear and strain prove out the extra-endurance and extra-comfort of Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats. It proves how Blue Buckles' generously roomy cut saves wear at strain points; how the sturdy double-stitching holds firm against every tug and pull!

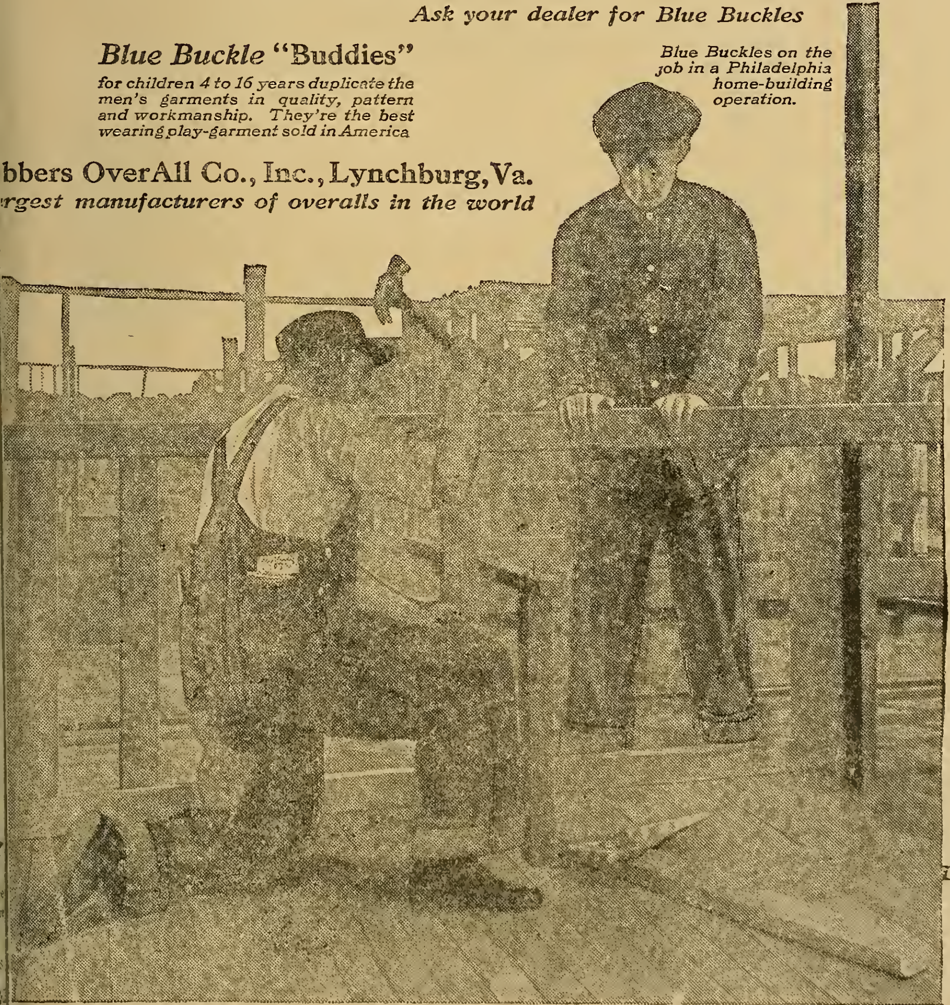
Better workmanship was never put into a work-rig than our skilled Union workers put into Blue Buckles in their 44-hour week.

Blue Buckles mean the best in overalls! You'll prove that every work day.

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

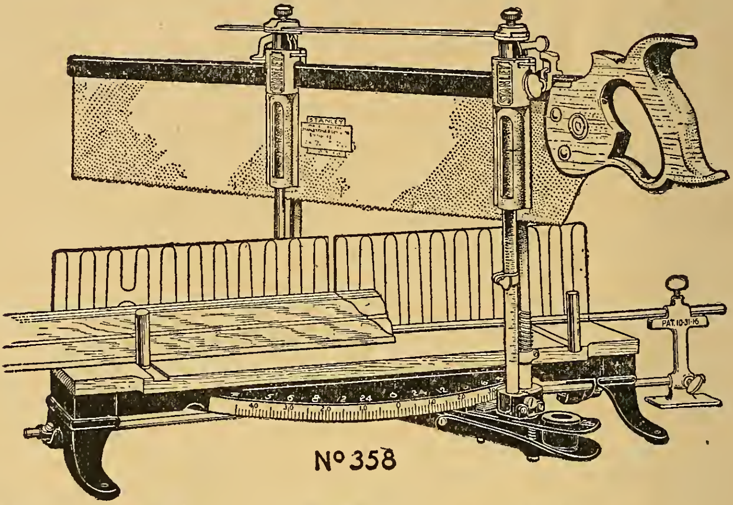
Blue Buckle "Buddies"
for children 4 to 16 years duplicate the men's garments in quality, pattern and workmanship. They're the best wearing play-garment sold in America

bbers OverAll Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va.
rgest manufacturers of overalls in the world



Blue Buckles on the job in a Philadelphia home-building operation.

Stanley Tools



N° 358

Stanley Mitre Boxes

STRONG—DURABLE—ACCURATE

A Few Striking Features:

Saw is held above work when not in use.
Swivel is automatically locked at any angle.
Two sockets in swivel for use of long or short saw.
Narrow opening in back of frame, especially adapted for small work.
Steel rod uprights for saw guides.
Uprights adjustable for saws of varying thickness and for those that run out of true.
Stock guides for holding work in place.
Extra wide range of work—will saw at angle of 30 degrees.
One-piece frame with detachable Malleable iron legs.
Construction thoroughly mechanical; all parts interchangeable and readily replaced if lost.
Quickly and easily put together or taken apart for carrying.
Note the patented "Length Gauge" a new and particularly useful device.

A specially made back saw furnished with each box

Manufactured by

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SHEETROCK

Rigid . . .
Tough . . .
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Bends Without Breaking

When nailed to the studs or joists, Sheetrock—rigid, tough and durable—retains its original shape and condition year after year.

Made of pure gypsum rock, encased in a heavy protective covering, Sheetrock cannot warp, shrink or buckle. It resists heat, cold and sound. It is fireproof.

Sheetrock is reinforced with the Patented U. S. G. Reinforcement for protection in handling, for extra nailing strength and for a tight, flush joint. It is clean, dry and uniformly surfaced; it takes any decorative treatment—paper, paint, panels.

And Sheetrock is easily handled; it is quickly put up; it can be sawed and nailed the same as lumber; it insures economical and profitable jobs and more of them.

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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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The skilled workman finds in Keen Kutter tools a product worthy of his art.

Fifty years of experience in building fine tools for the man who makes his living by using them, has brought a perfection of quality and workmanship to Keen Kutter products, which can be gained in no other way.

Keen Kutter chisels, for instance, are made of the finest steel. They have solid, one-piece blades, which cannot possibly split.

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Countless people, many carpenters and builders among them, order Ru-ber-oid, knowing that the name stands for what they want in prepared roofing. In the course of a year, thousands of them do not get Ru-ber-oid *although they think they do.*

These people fail to get what they ask for because they do not know that the name Ru-ber-oid can be rightly applied to but *one* prepared roofing — that bearing the Ru-ber-oid Man on the outside of the roll.

Ru-ber-oid is the peer of any roofing made. It has a proud record of service, covering more than a quarter of a century. On many a roof the limit of its endurance has not been found after more than twenty years of duty. Inborn quality, from the surface to the center, is what gives Ru-ber-oid its character.

When you recommend Ru-ber-oid for a job be sure that the genuine Ru-ber-oid goes on the roof. Then that roof will give nothing but satisfaction. If your customer does the buying himself tell him to *look for the name Ru-ber-oid on the label.* That's your protection, and his.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

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RU-BER-OID
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There is but one Ru-ber-oid—look for the Man on the Label.

Flannel Shirts That Wear and Wear

If you want warm, protecting shirts that wear well and wash well, try Sweet-Orr Flannel Shirts.

Made from carefully selected, tested materials. Made *full size* —no skimping; plenty of comfort around the neck—full-length sleeves —big armholes that give freedom to arm-movements.

Every Sweet-Orr Flannel Shirt receives the same careful workmanship, all stitching is double—with strongest thread; all button-holes re-enforced — all buttons securely sewed on. Single or double-breasted styles, with collars attached and convenient pockets.

Like everything else Sweet-Orr makes—Sweet-Orr Overalls, Khakis, Corduroys, Work Shirts, Work Pants and Suits—Sweet-Orr Flannel Shirts are backed by the famous half-century-old Sweet-Orr guarantee: Absolute satisfaction or your money back.

Ask for Sweet-Orr Flannel Shirts at the store where you usually deal. If you can't get them there, write us. We'll tell you where you can get them.

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CLOTHES TO WORK IN

6,000 MILES
Guaranteed
Less than Half Price
SEND NO MONEY

Here is the **absolute limit** in tire offers—never before such **wonderful values!** Pay only when **convinced.** Used standard makes rebuilt by our **own experts** to give **6,000 miles—or more.** No comparison with double tread tires which are sewed.

Lowest Prices
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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$ 6.45	$1.60	34x4	$12.95	$2.55
30x3	7.25	1.65	33x4½	13.45	2.75
30x3½	7.95	1.70	34x4½	13.95	2.95
32x3½	8.85	1.95	35x4½	14.50	3.10
31x4	10.25	2.20	36x4½	15.25	3.25
32x4	10.95	2.35	35x5	15.45	3.45
33x4	11.85	2.45	37x5	16.25	3.65

Quick! Send your order today while we have big stock on hand and can ship same day order is received. Send no money with order, just your name and address and size tire desired, whether clincher or straight side.

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Send no money. Just ask us to send you either of these wonderful, dazzling, genuine Tifnite Gem rings to wear for 10 days. If you can tell it from a diamond, send it back. Tifnite gems stand every diamond test.

No. 1. Solid gold mounting. Eight-claw design flat wide band. Almost a carat, guaranteed Tifnite gem.

No. 2. Solid gold Ladies' newest mounting. Has a guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost a carat.

No. 3. Solid gold six-prong tooth mounting. Guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost a carat in size.

In sending, send strip of paper fitting around second joint of finger. If satisfied upon arrival send $4.50—then $3 monthly until the price, $16.50, is paid for either one. Otherwise return the ring within ten days and we will refund any payment made. This offer is limited. Send while it holds good.

The Tifnite Gem Co., Dept. 921 Chicago

FREE Puncture Proof Tube 20,000 Miles, Record of this Tube.

A puncture-proof tube FREE with every Transco Tire ordered. Trans-continental Tires are reconstructed and guaranteed on 6,000 mile basis.

Price Includes Tubes and Tires

28x3	$ 6.75	34x4	$11.25
30x3	7.15	34x4½	12.90
30x3½	8.25	35x4½	13.15
32x3½	8.85	36x4½	13.65
31x4	10.10	35x5	14.40
32x4	10.45	36x5	14.65
33x4	10.90	37x5	14.80

In ordering state whether SS or CL is desired. Send $2.00 deposit for each tire. Bal. C. O. D. subject to examination. 5 per cent special discount if full amount sent with order.

We send you our guarantee bond with order. This is your protection

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FOR RED BLOOD STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

OVER 3,000,000 PEOPLE USE IT ANNUALLY

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 252C State Street, Marshall, Michigan

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Cut out big profits. Anyone handy with tools can make a cabinet according to our drawings and simple instructions. We furnish mechanical parts at small cost. Drawings, blue prints, parts, price list, etc., free on request. Write today.

Associated Phonograph Company
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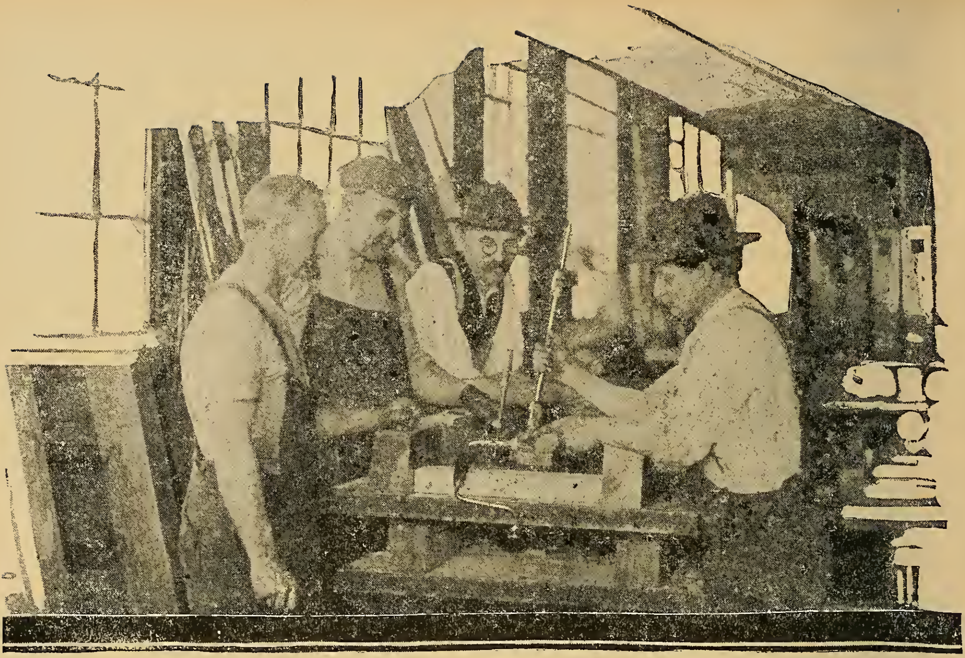


The Verdict of Experts

Men who earn their living with tools are keen, critical judges of the fine points of a brace. This group of men—good workmen all, are comparing experiences from a lifetime of the use of good tools. They agree that for accurate balance, smooth running and fine finish *Millers Falls Tools* are their favorites.

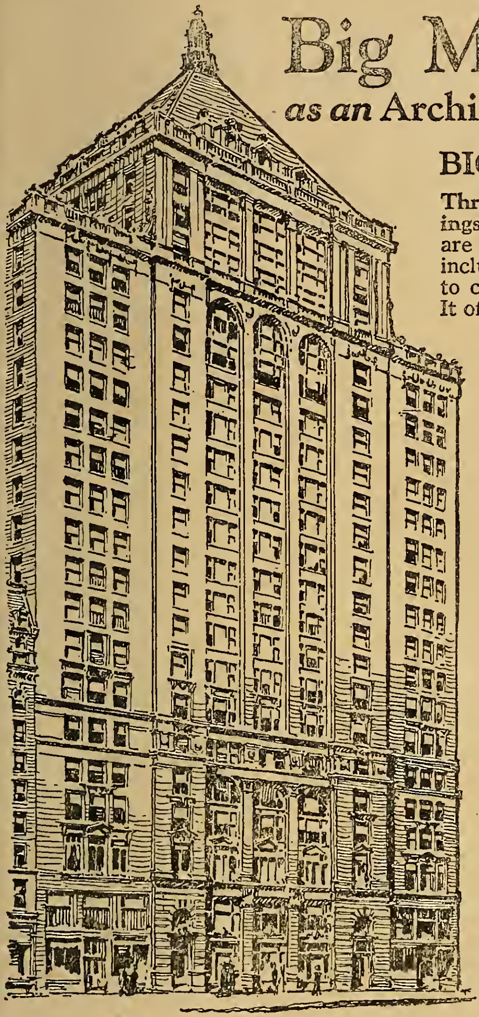
You, too, can point with pride to many points of excellence in your tools if they come from Millers Falls. In that quiet valley in the Massachusetts hills are workmen who take pride in making fine tools for other workmen. That is why bits, braces, hand and breast drills, hack-saws, and many other tools bearing the "Millers Falls" trademark are known for merit the world over.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY,
Millers Falls, Massachusetts

MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS

Big Money for You!

as an Architect, Contractor *or* Draftsman



BIG SHORTAGE OF BUILDINGS

Three million homes and thousands of other buildings will be needed in the next 5 years. 430,000 homes are needed each year. We are short 759,000 now, not including other kinds of buildings. It will take years to catch up. **Building is the biggest single industry.** It offers you more big-pay jobs than any other. There is an increasing demand for big-pay men, such as Architectural Designers, Superintendents of Construction; as Heating, Plumbing, Electrical and Structural Engineers, Draftsmen and Estimators.

The way to success is short and direct. The building industry offers you an attractive field with plenty of opportunities to advance—to earn big pay and to get into business for yourself. No other lines offer as good opportunities.

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DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS
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American School of Correspondence,
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Gentlemen:—The same day I received my diploma, I was notified that I had successfully passed the examination for Deputy Commissioner of Buildings of the City of Chicago.

Eight applicants were examined besides myself, all men well known to the architectural and engineering profession, seven failed to pass.

Inasmuch as I previously failed to pass this same examination, my present success is mainly due to the knowledge gained through your School.

Yours very truly, ROBERT KNIGHT.

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Be an Architect, Contractor or Draftsman and get in on this big money—**get your share.** Architects get big fees. Certain states require architects to be examined and licensed. You can easily meet their requirements with our help. Sign and mail this coupon today and we will tell you how.

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Can You Do These?

1. Figure the strength of girders and columns in steel and reinforced concrete?
2. Design and plan a house, factory or store?
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5. Build a building, act as superintendent or foreman of construction?
6. Write a thorough specification?

If so, then you earn big money. If not, then why not get your share by preparing for this field? There is an increasing demand for experts—big pay men—in these lines.

Just check position that you are interested in and mail the coupon today. There is no obligation on your part.

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Explain how I can qualify for positions checked.

......Architect.	$5,000 to $15,000
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......Civil Engineer.	$5,000 to $15,000
......Structural Engineer.	$4,000 to $10,000
......Business Manager.	$5,000 to $15,000
......Certified Public Accountant	$7,000 to $15,000
......Accountant and Auditor.	$2,500 to $7,000
......Draftsman and Designer.	$2,500 to $4,000
......Electrical Engineer.	$4,000 to $10,000
......General Education.	In one year.
......Lawyer.	$5,000 to $15,000
......Mechanical Engineer.	$4,000 to $10,000
......Shop Superintendent.	$3,000 to $7,000
......Employment Manager.	$4,000 to $10,000
......Steam Engineer.	$2,000 to $4,000
......Foreman's Course,	$2,000 to $4,000
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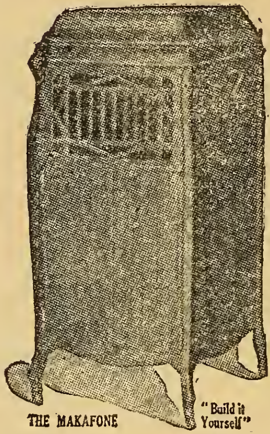
Name.. Address......................................

You Can Build this Phonograph *Easily*



TREMENDOUS SAVING IN COST

A few hours pleasant work — some simple tools found in any man's home — and

OUR SIMPLIFIED PLANS

It's an easy and interesting job to build this fine, sweet toned cabinet instrument by our system. We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motors, tone arms and all other metal parts together with knockdown cabinet and ready built horn all complete. You do the assembling and finishing at a saving of more than one-half the retail cost. You can't go wrong if you follow our instructions. There's a model and price for every taste and purse. Your choice of four beautiful models.

Everybody who has built a Makafone has found it much easier than he first thought. You will find it so too.

READ WHAT SATISFIED BUILDERS SAY —

" I have built my phonograph that I purchased from you and it is a dandy. I have a neighbor in to look at it. I think that he will buy one."—Crawford, East Peoria, Ill. " I received everything OK and I have already built and enjoyed it for two weeks and I am very much pleased with it."—Bieschke, Chicago, Ill. "I have the model No. 1 set up and in fine running condition and would not sell it unless I could get another like it. It is equal to any. All that have seen it say that there is not a finer machine in town." — Corbin, Vancouver, Wash. "Have just finished the cabinet and believe me she sure does look swell. I can guarantee you more orders very soon." — Armhein, Milwaukee, Wis. "I am well pleased with the MAKAFONE I ordered from you. Am now placing another order for a No. 4 machine." — Hysong, Covington, Ky. "I received my MAKAFONE and have built it. Find it a dandy. Will order a No. 3 machine in the very near future."—Bank, Sanatobia, Miss.

Get Into the Phonograph Business for Yourself

No experience is necessary under our plan. Hundreds have gone into the business of building Makafones which they sell to their neighbors and friends at a clear profit of not less than $50.00.

"I received the outfit in good shape. Am perfectly satisfied that the machine plays well. It was sold right away. Please send more price lists and order blanks, as I want to order a No 5. outfit right away."--Schettling, Kansas City, Mo. Gentlemen: I have the phonograph finished, ordered from you some time ago. The music reproduced on this instrument is better than any I have ever heard. This machine is now sold and I soon will be able to take advantage of your discount for ordering six outfits at a time.--J. A. Devenny

Many of these people have come from clerical or other non-mechanical vocations. *And they are all making good.* Why not you. We shall be glad to give you full particulars so send in this coupon today.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY Co.
315 Springer Bldg., 313 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

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315 Springer Bldg., 313 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send full details of your "Build Your Own Phonograph" proposition, without obligation to me.

Name..............................

Address.........................

ONE CARPENTER SAYS
"I use"

"Because my customers are so pleased with the results that they refer all their friends to me."

The other reasons why he uses

BAYONNE.

Because

It is waterproof.
It is easy to lay.
It does not require a white lead bedding.
It lays flat and stays flat.

For the roofs of decks of piazzas, sleeping porches, sun parlors, conservatories, etc.

Write the manufacturers for sample book "T."

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CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS

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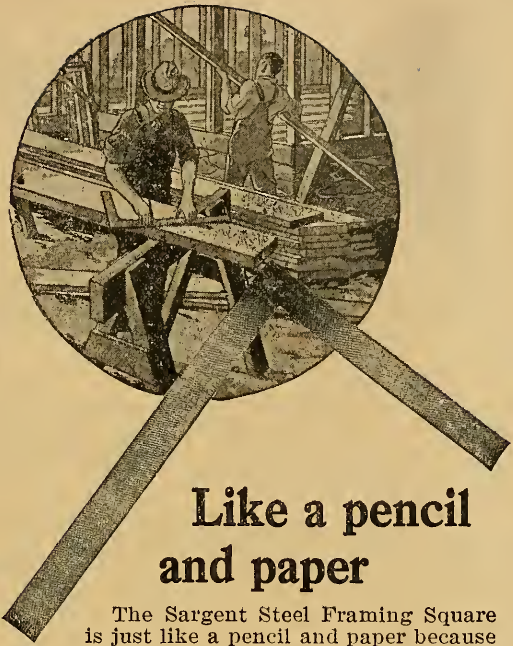


Like a pencil and paper

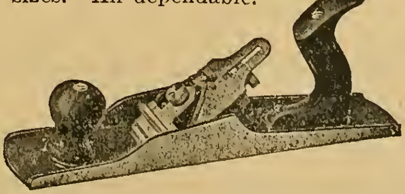
The Sargent Steel Framing Square is just like a pencil and paper because it calculates as you measure. It will get length and cuts of Hip, Valley, Jack or Common rafters without any figuring on the part of the carpenter. It does it quickly and accurately.

Sargent Steel Squares are made of the finest tool steel and are carefully tested for accuracy of marking. Five dependable finishes.

Their great variety of markings make them available for almost any purpose. Send for booklet showing these markings and their use.

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane cuts true, cuts fast. The beauty of it is you can take the blade out, sharpen it, and replace in exactly the same position for the same depth cut, without readustment. Made in six sizes. All dependable.



SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
55 Water St. New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE

You want a saw that you don't have to resharpen continually, a saw which does clean work and does it quickly. You are looking for a saw that does its part and does not make your back and arm muscles do all the work.

Hundreds of thousands of carpenters have found Disston to give entire satisfaction. The toughness of the steel, the hang and balance of the blade, the perfect set, the handle that really fits your hand—these things give you a saw that cuts evenly and quickly—a saw that stands up to the work.

Write for our Hand Saw booklet.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS INC.

GENERAL OFFICES: PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

DISSTON

SAWS AND TOOLS

OUR TWENTIETH GENERAL CONVENTION

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

THE First General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in 1881. It was no doubt looked upon at that time as an insignificant affair, but now the holding of a General Convention is a matter of great importance.

Those who attended our first Convention built wisely and well. They laid the foundation upon which the structure of our present great and powerful organization was later built. Much credit is due them and must be given to them.

It is with pride we point to the work of succeeding General Conventions, General Officers, Board Members, Organizers, Representatives and Agents. They have furnished pages of history that will live when we are no more. How the years have flown. As we travel on we recall to mind persons we have known, and often comes the hope, the desire and the wish to meet them again. We cannot separate ourselves from fond recollections and while it will be an added joy to meet old friends again, it will also be a pleasure and a happiness to become acquainted with new members and class them as friends.

Our General Conventions in the past were held in:

City.	Year.
Chicago, Ill.	1881
Philadelphia, Pa.	1882
Cincinnati, O.	1884
Buffalo, N. Y.	1886
Detroit, Mich.	1888
Chicago, Ill.	1890
St. Louis, Mo.	1892
Indianapolis, Ind.	1894
Cleveland, O.	1896
New York, N. Y.	1898
Scranton, Pa.	1900
Atlanta, Ga.	1902
Milwaukee, Wis.	1904
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1906
Salt Lake City Utah	1908
Des Moines, Ia.	1910
Washington, D. C.	1912
Indianapolis, Ind.	1914
Ft. Worth, Tex.	1916

We have, therefore, enjoyed the cool breezes of the North, the sunshine of the South, the affluence of the East, the scenery of the West and hospitality everywhere.

We are now to meet for the third time in Indianapolis, the capital of the Hoosier State and the home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is with pride we invite the Delegates and their friends to visit our General Headquarters and see for themselves how business is transacted.

And now a word about our Twentieth General Convention. Since we last met in the city of Fort Worth, Tex., four years ago, much good has been accomplished and great strides and advances have been made as the reports of the General Officers will show. We have gained in power, prestige, standing and membership in every part of the country. Wages have been increased and working hours reduced. Obstacles have been overcome and difficulties removed and everywhere the work of organization has gone on with gratifying results.

All this is very pleasant to reflect upon, on the eve of our General Convention, yet much remains to be done before the United Brotherhood shall have fully accomplished its mission and embraced within its ranks every member of the woodworking industry on the North American Continent. It is also gratifying to note the interest shown by our membership at large in the coming Convention and the efforts made by our Local Unions to be represented. This interest is further reflected to a great degree in the large number of proposed constitutional amendments, changes and suggestions submitted recently to the General Office and published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." Matters of great importance affecting the future welfare of our organization will come before the Indianapolis Convention from which we expect great results. The history of the past should be our guide to greater and better things in the future. We expect the work of the Convention will be of a highly constructive character and will redound to the credit of all who take part in it. Let us hope that our expectations will be fully realized.

THE PUBLIC

(By J. M. Baker.)

WHO is the public? What portion of the people of the United States comprise it? Every time labor becomes involved in a strike for betterment of conditions, especially where labor's output is of such importance that the cessation of that output to any large extent is sure to work a hardship on the people, we are continually admonished by the press and the Government that the public must be protected.

Now, since the recent coal strike, we can safely assume that no Organized Labor, according to the press and the Government belong to this public, since all Organized Labor was in sympathy with the coal miners. If they were in sympathy and are still a part of the public, it could not have been Organized Labor that the press and the Government were concerned about.

Organized Labor, under the American Federation and the Brotherhood of Railway and Locomotive Engineers, only represent a small portion of the people of the United States, only about 6,000,000, and with their wives and children, who are naturally in sympathy with them, as the Government must assume, since by an injunction proceeding it would not let the miners provide money to feed and clothe them while away from work, the total number of people of the United States who come within the rank and file of Organized Labor, without the farmers, must be somewhere in round numbers, about 18,000,000, who do not belong to the public.

The public, then, must be the remaining portion of the people, about 100,000,000 of them, who are made up of a large number of workers, very common laborers largely, who either have not had the opportunity of becoming organized for the betterment of their condition or else have no concern about themselves or their trade, if they have any; of many foreigners who have not yet become Americanized and have little idea of the principles of our Government, and if workers are satisfied with their working conditions, as bad as they may be, because they are better than they had in the old country. Thousands of other foreigners who came here with a very little money and set up as venders of fruits or vegetables, etc., line the streets of our cities, organize and boost the prices to what they desire, some of their number as wholesalers, who stand in; many thousand wholesalers and tradesmen who take the products of labor and the farmer at the least possible cost of production and place them on the market at the highest possible price to this dear public and labor as well. This dear public and labor continue to buy and buy, the higher the price, the more they buy. The balance of the public are the financiers of all this, the capitalists. The Government under which the system is conducted and the side products of the whole operation, the teachers, artists, clerks, amusement operators, etc.

Now, the thing that staggers me is this: How can 18,000,000 organized workers, including wives and children, produce all the commodities necessary for the economic affairs of 120,000,000 of the people who are continually crying "more production" when they can not pay a living wage for what is produced? Does it require 100,000,000 of the dear public to dispose of, transport, sell and conduct the commerce with foreign countries of the output of 18,000,000 organized workers? (I say organized because there is no recognition of labor unless organized.) I would like to know how the dear public is going to have more production when they allow the middlemen, a portion of whom are necessary, to usurp all the profits and allow labor, which is the prime factor in the whole economic affair, none, and barely a meager existence?

If the public wants more production let some of them go to work and quit sucking the blood of the public and labor. Let them produce something. When they get so they can do so, they will find they never knew a happier day in their lives. When they realise they are actually doing something to better conditions by producing something of worth they will not have their minds constantly occupied with scheming to get advantage of the other fellow, which shortens life and is the trouble with the whole world today.

I have no patience with that useless portion of the dear public who are blood suckers.

Is there any wonder that the products of labor must sell at 100% to 600% over costs of production when such an army of non-producers must live somehow, either extravagantly or indiferently than that production?

Heretofore when this country has been short of labor it has crossed the waters and rounded up the poor dupes of Europe because they could be had cheaper. There are thousands and millions of the dear public in this country who probably would labor for their living if the Government would get busy and enact laws whereby it would not be so easy to live extravagantly off the distribution of the products of labor and provide that labor should reap more benefit from its labors.

It is the tendency of all mankind to get just as far away from that curse placed on Adam and his progeny as possible. When the world gets to that stage of the game where, in one nation alone one-sixth of the population must do all the sweating that the other five-sixths can live in great extravagance while they can only get a bare existence and besides have the five-sixths set up a howl "more production," when the economic and social affairs are not running as smoothly as before because the one-sixth is getting tired of the yoke and strike, then it seems to me it is high time that our Government, instead of having injunctions issued through the courts to compel labor, they should enact some laws that will change these unjust conditions and shift some of the responsibility for more production onto the shoulders of the dear public.

It was "work or fight" during the war and I think it is just as much "work or fight" now. Then we worked and fought for a principle that we don't seem to have realised and we are admonished to keep on working and fighting until we do realise it.

WHY LABOR UNIONS DO NOT INCORPORATE

(By William H. Holly.)

IT has been asked why unions do not, or should not incorporate and become responsible for violation of contracts or damages done by their members.

That the unions should incorporate, and that the funds of the corporation should be available to compensate employers who had suffered from acts of misconduct committed by members of the union or their failure to live up to the terms of the contracts made with the union, appears, upon its face, to be a fair proposition. A little consideration, however, will, we believe, demonstrate quite clearly that the organization should not be held responsible for the acts of the individuals composing it, and that no benefit or advantage would accrue to the employer from the incorporation of the unions.

Business corporations are organized not for the purpose of assuming but to escape liability for the acts of the individual members. No corporation is, or could afford to be, responsible for the acts of its members, except in so far as the member had been authorized to and acted as its agent. Should a stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation become incensed at some action of Organized Labor and assault members of the union, or injure their property, damages could not be recovered of the company. Likewise, suit could not be maintained against an incorporated labor union for misconduct of its members, unless it could be proven that the union as an organization has authorized such misconduct. No recognized labor union has ever, we believe, countenanced such acts, and if one did it would be quite careful to have no funds which could be reached. Moneys used for strike benefits and other like purposes would be collected and handled by some other organization.

Now, as to the responsibility of the union for the violation of contracts made with employers. In entering into such agreements the union does not contract for itself. It acts simply as the representative of the individual employes. It is their agent. It bargains not for itself, but for them. It stands in much the same position as does a firm of brokers which negotiate contracts for its clients. Such a firm never assumes responsibilty for the performance of contracts which it negotiates.

The employers understand in making wage agreements that the union is not binding itself. It does not agree to furnish a certain number of men to the employer, at an agreed wage. Neither does the employer agree to hire any number of men or any men at all. He contracts only that in so far as he needs men he will employ union men at the wage agreed upon. But he may close his plant the next day, if he chooses, without being guilty of a breach of his contract, and not employ a single man. Similarly the members of the union may refuse to work for him.

It may be urged, however, that if the employer continues his business he is bound, under his contract, to employ only union men and pay them the stipulated wages; that if he does not, he has broken his contract and may be sued and damages recovered against him; therefore, the union should be made to respond in damages to him, if its members refuse to enter or remain in his employ.

But it is not true that if the employer breaks his contract he can be held responsible. He is as free as are the men to refuse to comply with the terms of the agreement. Should he refuse to live up to the terms of the agreement, the contract would be exceedingly one-sided — binding the union but not the employer.

The incorporation of labor organizations would not, therefore, be of any value to the employer. He would be in no better position, so far as the collection of damages for misconduct is concerned, or the enforcement of contract, than he is now.

And his position would be worse with respect to securing voluntary compliance with the terms of the agreements made by the unions. Many labor leaders oppose the incorporation of their organizations, because they fear that in such event the members will not feel the moral obligation to live up to the union contracts that they now feel. It is a matter of common knowledge that men and women of the strictest integrity in their private dealings unquestioningly receive dividends from corporations whose business transactions are corrupt to an extreme degree. The corporation being a separate entity, the individual stockholders seem to feel no responsibility for its acts. And the labor leaders fear that, with the unions incorporated, their members will come to consider that they are in no wise responsible for the acts of the organization.

As it is now, each member of the organization considers the act of the union his act. The contract made by it is his contract. The responsibility is upon him to fulfill the provisions of the agreement. And in a very large proportion of the cases he lives up faithfully to the terms of the contract.

For the unions are not contract breakers. It is true that occasionally a strike is called in violation of a contract, but such instances are rare. And do not business men break contracts? Let anyone go through a few volumes of the reports of the courts, noting the number of cases brought to recover damages because of the breach of their contracts by business men, and then make an investigation to ascertain the number of cases wherein labor unions have violated their agreements. Whoever does so will be forced to the conclusion that labor organizations have a high sense of their duty to keep their agreements, and that their conduct in this regard compares most favorably with that of the business men of the country.

Protect Your Tools From Rust

Nearly every man owns at least a few tools, such as chisels, hammers, augers, saws, wrenches, files, etc.

These tools as a rule are infrequently used. They are often kept in places where they are exposed to moisture and consequently rust. Almost all tools with the possible exception of hammers, are rendered less efficient by rust.

When it is so easily prevented, it seems strange that steps are not taken to do it. It is well worth while to save the tools as everyone knows that has had occasion to buy any new ones lately.

Probably the best tool protector and carrying cases for a small kit may be made in the shape of a roll from a piece of pyroxylin coated frabric having a napped or fleecy back. This material is thoroughly waterproof and if care is taken in wrapping the tools in it after use, it will prevent moisture from reaching them and no damage from rust can occur.

The material is durable and will last a long time. It is obtainable at many department and general stores where it is sold under the general name of leather substitute. There are many leather substitutes on the market sold under various manufacturers' trade names. Practically any of them will answer very nicely for the use specified.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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Reciprocity

It is gratifying to note amongst the amendments submitted to the General Constitution many recommending an increase in the salaries of the General Officers and the General Executive Board.

No fair-minded man with the interest of the United Brotherhood at heart can say, when he considers the duties and obligations assumed by our General Officers, that their present salaries are adequate to meet with the conditions prevailing. One is more likely to express the opinion that the salaries paid are far below the point of just compensation, and the present increase asked in the amendments, is but tardy justice.

When we consider the increase in membership of our organization since the last General Convention held in Fort Worth, in 1916, we must realize the necessary increases in the correspondence and other duties placed upon our General Officers, and yet with all this increase in the tasks they are called upon to perform, the fact remains that our Business Agents are paid more in some localities than any of our General Officers and one cannot help but feel that the time has come to remedy such conditions.

Throughout the country, from every nook and corner of the building world, comes word of carpenters receiving higher rates. One has but to glance over our Journal for the past twelve months, to note the increase in the wages of the United Brotherhood, and all this has been made possible by the unflagging energy and untiring efforts of our General Officers.

The justice of the step is more clearly seen when a comparison is made with the salaries paid the General Officers of other trade union organizations, even some of far less magnitude, numerically and financially. It will be seen that they treat their General Officers with far greater consideration in the matter of salaries than has been the case with the United Brotherhood. Take, for instance, the salaries paid the officers of the United Mine Workers, the Typographical Union, the Molders, the Bricklayers, the Teamsters, the Barbers, not to mention others. It seemingly looks as if all but the members of our organization had long ago realized that the position of trade union executives carries with it obligations and duties that render an adequate salary imperative.

It is time to discontinue the flight of imagination that have appeared in antagonistic communities and to run true to form. Let us endorse any worthwhile means of increasing our present officers' salaries to an amount that will more nearly compensate them for the valuable services which they are rendering during the trying times that are just beginning to slip into the beyond.

The United Brotherhood is one of the greatest labor organizations in America today, and we should give our Executive Officials salaries commensurate to the honerous duties they are called upon to perform.

* * *

Trade Unionism

In this commercial age of organization and capital and mad rush for the acquirement of vast fortunes, the organization of the working class is an absolute necessity for self-preservation, and is the only means and hope for the laboring class and the securing for the members of labor unions the fruits of their labor, thus enabling them to maintain themselves, families and homes properly.

The effect of Organized Labor upon legitimate capital doing business upon normal conservative and sound basis is wholesome and beneficial. Organized labor in a laboring community is the life and vitality of the community. When Organized Labor prospers the business interests thrive; when Organized Labor suffers reverses and becomes disorganized, business generally does likewise.

Trade unionism is the philosophy of human justice in the world of industry, its creed is the golden rule, and its doctrine finds millions of adherents because it begins with elementary principles by pointing the way to a material solution of differences.

The philosophy of trade unionism is desseminated most effectively through the educational campaign so untiringly waged through the labor press, and its march is onward and forward by the irresistible of enlightened conscience.

This noble philosophy has, through its unswerving purpose, permanently established its boundaries, and it cannot and will not, be appropriated to any party or platform. The doctrines that have given a newer and brighter outlook of life to the millions of toilers will not be distorted by ambitious seekers of self-glorification.

The men of labor will assert their might at the polls just as soon as they realize that the responsibility for honest, efficient administration rests not with parties, but on men. Then they will elect men who will recognize their responsibility to their conscience and to society.

Without Organized Labor and with capital organized as it is, the condition of the workers would soon degenerate into industrial slavery. It would have become inevitable consequence of competition. Industrial slavery means a debasement of the people and national decline. Let labor be thoroughly organized, then let wages and conditions of labor be fixed by collective bargaining between representatives of the two interests, in the same manner as business between two governments is adjusted by their diplomatic agents.

Capital organizes, and labor for its own protection must also organize. Every man has a right to the result of his own labor, and this right must be defended by all that is sound in industrial economy. The labor issue involves the whole scheme of competition, which in turn includes self-interest and selfishness. The combination of labor is an expedient pending the time when the whole industrial system will be established along the lines of the Golden Rule.

In the realm of labor three parties are involved: the man who belongs to the union, the man who does not for reasons of his own, and the scab. For the scab no one has respect. For the non-union man there is hope, that by reasoning with him he may be convinced he should for his own good belong to the union.

* * *

Millers Falls Company Adds Hack Saws to Its Large Line of Tools

The Millers Falls Company has purchased the plant of the West Haven Manufacturing Company at West Haven, Conn., which for twenty-five years has been engaged in the manufacture of Universal and other brands of hack saws, band saws and small tools.

The acquisition of this fully equipped plant furnishes a firm foundation upon which Millers Falls may build. It enables the Millers Falls Company to underwrite the quality, design and policies of distribution of this factory's full output. It meets the company's desire to add hack saws to its line, having been the originators of hack saw frames and power hack saw machines. It affords an opportunity for enlarging its capacity—a need that has been urgently increasing in the steady development and growth of the company's business.

Not only will the Millers Falls Company continue the manufacture of Universal saws, but it will also make at its West Haven plant a complete line of both hand and power hack saws under the Millers Falls brand. Both Universal and Millers Falls blades will go to our many friends in the trade with the assurance they will meet the most exacting requirements.

The Millers Falls Company will be operated hereafter through its plants at Millers Falls, its plant at Brattleboro, Vt., and its new plant at West Haven, Conn.

* * *

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the Union Label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1920

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings:

I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the second quarter which ended June 30, 1920.

This is the period of the year in which a large number of trade movements of our membership take place. You have been kept informed from time to time as to the progress made and while all the trade movements were not a complete success, taking them as a whole, substantial increases were received by our membership. In several places we were unable to reach an understanding with the contractors and our members were forced to cease work and we have some few places where our members are still on strike.

Since our last meeting the Board of Jurisdictional Awards met in Washington, D. C., and had up for consideration various subjects, some of which affected our Brotherhood, the action of which is here appended to this report for your consideration and in connection therewith I also submit for your consideration a communication received from our Chicago District Council in reference to one of the findings made by the Board of Jurisdictional Awards and I believe that due to the communication we should give serious thought to future matters that will be liable to come before the Board of Jurisdictional Awards in which our organization will be interested. Inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary, if the Board of Jurisdictional Awards is to continue to function in a manner that will be beneficial to the building industry that the various trades of the Building Trades Department lend every assistance in carrying out and observing the findings as made by that Board and unless we can get our membership to do so, it would be best for us to at once notify the Building Trades Department and the Board of Jurisdictional Awards as to what our future action and attitude is to be.

During the period, which this report covers, I attended the Conventions of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor as a delegate representing our Brotherhood.

At the Building Trades Department Convention there came up for consideration the matter of the Theatrical Stage Employes' Organization infringing upon the jurisdiction of the various building trades, and a resolution was introduced in the American Federation of Labor Convention in reference to this matter, demanding that they refrain from infringing upon the jurisdiction of the various building crafts, otherwise, their cards would stand suspended.

Several conferences were held in reference to this matter with the object in view of reaching an amicable understanding, but the representatives of the building crafts were unable to reach a mutual agreement with the representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employes, but they agreed to the following:

That the Theatrical Stage Employes' Organization be given an opportunity for their newly elected President, Mr. Lemke, to familarize himself with the subject matter in question, and it was agreed by the representatives of the various organizations interested that a conference be called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within ninety days, at which time the matter will be taken up for adjustment, and Mr. Lemke stated that it was his desire to go along and straighten out the entire proposition, and that there was no intention on the part of the Theatrical Stage Employes now, if there had been in the past, to infringe upon any trade, and this was accepted by the Convention.

I also attended several conferences with other representatives of the building crafts in reference to the Maintenance of Ways Employes in an effort to arrive at an understanding in reference to the jurisdictional claims of their organization so that an understanding might be reached whereby they, the Maintenance of Ways Employes' Organization might be readmitted to the American Federation of Labor. Nothing came of the conference, however, due to the attitude of the Maintenance of Ways Employes in contending that they should be permitted to perform and do all carpenter work that might be done by the railway companies under the supervision of the Maintenance of Ways Department. Other matters in reference to the Convention will be contained in the report of the delegates to the Convention representing our Brotherhood, and it will not be necessary for me to go into details in reference thereto at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1920

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my second quarterly report as First General Vice-President, covering the months of April, May and June, 1920.

During the early part of April I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., and conferred with the officials of the Hamilton, Kenton and Campbell Counties District Council relative to an increased wage scale they were then endeavoring to put in effect in that district, and later accompanied the officers and a committee representing the above named Council to confer with the representatives of the Contractors' Association, and at this conference a proposition was offered by the contractors looking towards a settlement and carrying with it an increased wage scale. The proposition of the Contractors' Association was referred to the membership of the district for consideration, and was rejected. Later on, however, this movement was adjusted by the contractors agreeing to pay $1 per hour.

While in Cincinnati I also gave attention to another matter of interest to our organization and reported to you more fully thereon upon my return to the General Office.

On April 26th I accompanied you to Washington, D. C., and assisted in defending the jurisdictional claims of our organization before a meeting of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards.

From Washington I accompanied you to Philadelphia, Pa., where we attended a meeting composed of the representatives of the Philadelphia District Council and the officials of the Employers' Association. At this meeting an offer of increased wages to our members was made by the Employers' Association. The proposition made by the employers was submitted to the District Council for consideration at their regular meeting, which happened to be the same evening. However, due to the fact that the offer made by the employers did not contain all the demands contended for by the District Council, it was temporarily rejected, and this resulted in a suspension of work for a period of ten days, when a settlement was arrived at, carrying with it an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.12½c per hour for our members, except those employed in the mills and shipyards.

While in Philadelphia I conferred with representatives of the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders' Association relative to an increased wage scale for our members employed in the yards of the above named association. Our request in this matter was not complied with, with the result that a suspension of work took place on May 1st and up to the time of compiling this report, the strike is still on.

From Philadelphia I proceeded to Elizabeth, N. J., and conferred with Mr. Warren of the firm of Warren & Moore relative to work they had in the Philadelphia district. However, due to the short duration of the strike in Philadelphia, it was not necessary to remove our members from the work of this company in the State of New Jersey.

On May 10th I left the General Office for Washington, D. C., and appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of complaining to that body against the infringement upon our craft by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the International Association of Long Shoremen. After hearing our complaints against these two organizations the Executive Council of the Federation decided that arrangements should be made whereby representatives of our Brotherhood could meet with representatives of the Carmen and the Long Shoremen at Montreal while attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and endeavor to adjudicate the complaints we had made against these two organizations.

From Washington I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., where I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 329 and explained to those present the obstacles we were confronted with in bringing about an increased wage scale for our members employed in the ship yards on the Atlantic Coast, as well as further explaining the policies our General Office was following out relative to same.

My next visit was to Norfolk, Va., where I investigated a trade movement that was then under way in that city, as well as complaints made to you by Secretary Shepherd of the Tide Water District Council. Prior to leaving Norfolk I wired Representative Crosby to meet me in that city for the purpose of taking charge of the situation, and upon his arrival I explained to him the existing conditions, as well as advising as to the proper course he was to follow out in connection with this matter. Upon my return to the General Office I made a detailed report to you in writing, covering my investigation.

On Monday, May 31st., I proceeded to Montreal, Que., Can., for the purpose of attending the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and in conjunction with my colleagues to this Convention, have prepared a detailed report for submission to the General Executive Board, covering the actions of this Convention.

My next visit was to Atlantic City, N. J., where I conferred with Business Agent Sheideman relative to matters of interest to our organization, which he had previously corresponded with you on. While at Atlantic City I had the pleasure of attending the Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, which was then in session in that city. This Convention was largely attended by delegates from our Local Unions in New Jersey and the result of its deliberations will no doubt be very beneficial to our membership affiliated therewith.

From Atlantic City I returned to the General Office and gave attention to correspondence that had accumulated during my absence.

On June 27th I proceeded to Bay City, Mich., where I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 116 on the 28th. A misunderstanding had arisen over the interpretation of our General Laws as they apply to the election of Local Officers and I explained to them the laws governing this matter, after which they were very willing to follow them out.

In addition to the foregoing, I have during the past three months passed upon 406 sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, 259 of which were from our Local Unions, 43 from District Councils, 2 from State Councils, 1 from a Provincial Council and 1 from a Ladies Auxiliary Union.

I have also issued 4,400 transfer labels, 79 rubber mill stamps and 6 brass dies of the United Brotherhood Label since making my last report. Thirty-three firms were granted the use of our Label, who previously had not used same on their products. These firms were deprived of the use of the Label for failure to continue to observe local conditions, and one firm that used the Label on its products suspended business.

Trusting this report will merit your approval, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1920

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the second quarter, which includes the months of April, May and June, 1920.

Immediately upon my return from the Panama Canal Zone I took up the several matters dealing with the conditions affecting our members there and am glad to report splendid progress has been made.

I then took up routine matters here at the General Office and early in April I accepted the invitation of Local Union No. 377 of Alton, Ill., where a welcome home coming celebration and banquet was held in honor of the members who had been in the service. A very enjoyable program was rendered followed by a dinner that was more than a banquet. Thanks to the Ladies Auxiliary for the splendid co-operation with the Local. Altogether the meeting was a great success and credit is due the committee on arrangements. The boys who were in the service may well feel proud of the reception tendered them upon their return. I found trade conditions at Alton, practically every member employed and a demand for more with splendid prospects for the future. Returning to the General Office I immediately took up the many matters referred to me, particularly the many trade movements then in active process of adjustment.

Pursuant to your instructions early in May I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., where the millmen were on strike for $1.10 per hour. I went to the office of the District Council, where I met President Brims of the Chicago District Council. A meeting was then arranged with the employers, where a full committee representing the employers, and President Brims and our Millmen's Committee went into session. I stated to the Joint Committee that I had been sent there for the purpose of getting the committee together and advising with them in an effort to bring about an adjudication of their differences. I found a large majority of our Chicago millmen were already receiving the increase asked ($1.10 per hour), and working in shops that had signed up. The Association Employers made a proposition that was not acceptable to our committee, and the conference came to naught. A few days later the employers, as an association, decided to sign up the agreement at $1.10 per hour and all mills opened up. I feel that the meeting held during my stay in Chicago went a long way in impressing upon the employers the firm determination of the men and for this reason hastened the settlement.

I then took up the situation at Shelbyville, Ind., where our members employed in furniture factories were on strike. I attended the meeting and advised the members how to best conduct themselves in my judgment. I counseled with the officers and Strike Committee, as I realized the furniture manufacturers had organized to resist to the limit the demands of the men, and in my opinion the demands were very reasonable. I advised the men to go to other localities where better wages and working conditions could be obtained, and many of them accepted the advice. Those remaining have stood loyally by the organization and put up a determined front, realizing that to surrender meant almost slavery for them in years to come.

I have given considerable time and attention to the Shelbyville situation, knowing its important bearing on the Evansville situation, where the furniture workers are on strike, and meeting with the same organized opposition on the part of the employers.

I next accepted the invitation of the Ontario Provincial Council to attend their Convention held at Peterboro, Ont., and will say that many matters of merit and importance came up and I feel that the deliberations will redound to the credit of the organization.

I was pleased with the splendid progress made and being made by the Canadian membership. Trade conditions are good—few, if any, idle men. I must say for the membership at Peterboro, they did themselves proud in arranging entertainment for the delegates and I wish to take this opportunity to thank them and the Mayor for the courtesies extended to myself and the delegates.

Returning to the General Office I took up the routine matters as well as dealing with special subjects on which I have reported to you in detail, and in conclusion am pleased to report most wonderful progress has been made with the many trade movements, and say that undivided attention is being given to those few remaining unsettled.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and the entire membership for the hearty co-operation extended to me in my endeavors, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the second and third quarterly session, 1920, the following matters were acted upon by the Board:

June 11, 1920.

Layayette, Ind., L. U. 215.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 7, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portland, Ore., L. U. 1120.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c, to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

June 17, 1920.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 2283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

June 24, 1920.

The injunction and damage suit at Philadelphia, Pa., against the Millmen was considered and the General President was authorized to have Lawyer Charles M. Beattie of New York City and other lawyers defend the case.

The General Executive Board appropriated $4,098 for the relief of the ship carpenters and $3,768 for the relief of the millmen on strike in the Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.

June 28, 1920.

Silverton, Colo., L. U. 1257.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective July 17. 1920. Official sanction granted.

July 20, 1920.

The third quarterly session, 1920, of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date.

The report of General President Hutcheson for the second quarter ending July 1, 1920, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for the second quarter, 1920, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication.

The report of Second General Vice-President Lakey was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication.

The report of the delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Appeal of Local Union No. 368, Allentown, Pa., from the decision as rendered by First General Vice-President Cosgrove in disapproving Section 26 of their Local By-Laws. The decision of the First General Vice-President is concurred in, as the Board has already ruled in similar cases, that all dues paying members must pay more than 75c per month.

Consideration was given report received from the Philadelphia, Pa., District Council relative to millmen's strike for week ending July 13th and appropriated the sum of $2,586 for the men involved.

Salt Lake County District Council, Salt Lake City, City, Utah.—The General Executive Board decided to allow full strike pay for men locked out after considering report of the District Council.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $801 for relief of men on strike.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $476 for the relief of cabinet shop men on strike.

The claim of P. E. Gilmore vs. Local Union No. 1774 of Taft, Cal., was considered and from the papers before the General Executive Board, there was nothing on which the Board could act and the case was therefore dismissed.

Cornwall, Ont., Can., L. U. 2307.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and referred to the General President for investigation.

Long Branch, N. J., L. U. 151.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $300 for organizing work, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Montgomery, Ala., District Council.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing. The General Executive Board denied the request and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Litigation cases were referred to the General President to be paid.

The request of Local Union No. 83 of Halifax, N. S., Can., for financial aid was denied inasmuch as the Local did not comply with the law and notify the General Office, as provided for in Section 58 of the General Laws.

The General Executive Board considered the synopsis of proceedings of meeting of Canadian representatives of organizations affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada after which the entire matter was referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to appropriate the sum required by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Watertown, Wis., L. U. 2281.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied, as the Constitution will not allow any appropriations being made until a Local Union is organized one year.

Jefferson County, Tex., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $10,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Trois Rivieres, Que., Can.—Request for an appropriation of $500 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1960.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—An appropriation of $1,000 was made for the relief of men on strike.

July 21, 1920.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—Nine hundred and sixty-six dollars was appropriated for the relief of 161 men on strike for the week ending July 17, 1920.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. 646.—An appropriation of $3,933 was made for two weeks' benefits for members on strike and who have answered roll call daily.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., Frontier District Council.—An appropriation of $264 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Correspondence received from the St. Louis District Council relative to cabinet makers on strike and injunction proceedings after being considered by the Board was referred to the General President and the member of the General Executive Board of the Fifth District for investigation.

Appeal of Chas. Harber et al vs. the Frontier District Council, Humberston, Ont., Can., from the decision of the General President. The General Executive Board sustained the decision as rendered by the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., from the decision of the General President in the case of Jack Thurman vs. Local Union No. 1089. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of F. M. Goodell from the decision of the General President in the case of F. M. Goodell vs. Local Union No. 1693, Chicago, Ill. The decision of the General President was sustained by the General Executive Board on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 2544, Providence, R. I., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 2544 vs. Local Union No. 342, Pawtucket, R. I. The decision as rendered by the General President, was sustained by the General Executive Board for the reason that Locals of the amalgamated section do not pay per capita tax for monetary benefits and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of C. H. Kessler from the decision of the General President in the case of C. H. Kessler vs. Local Union No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John Hunt et al from the decision of the General President in the case of John Hunt et al vs. Local Union No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Movement for increase in wages to become effective July 10, 1920. Since date of movement has passed the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72½c to 80c per hour, effective July 31, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—(Boxmakers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 80c per hour, effective September 2, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective October 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Greenville, Tex., L. U. 856.—Movement for 44-hour week, effective August 24, 1920. Sanction granted.

Clearwater, Fla., L. U. 1275.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460.—Request for authority to postpone date of trade movement previously sanctioned to become effective June 15, 1920, to August 15, 1920. The General Executive Board grants sanction to change date as per request.

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective September 15, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Gulfport, Miss., L. U. 1518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective August 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560 (Wagon Shop.)—Movement for union shop conditions. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560 (Furniture Workers.)—Movement for union conditions. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

East Harwich, Mass., L. U. 1641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective August 2, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Weatherford, Tex., L. U. 1728.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective September 2, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Chanute, Kans., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 3, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Houston, Tex., L. U. 2052.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective July 30, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Napa, Cal., L. U. 2114.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective August 18, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Va., L. U. 2187.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62c per hour and 9-hour day, effective August 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Wagoner, Okla., L. U. 2291.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective September 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. 2031.—The correspondence relative to the consolidation with Local Union No. 1893 was considered by the General Executive Board after which it was referred to the General President to carry out the plan of consolidation.

Detroit Federation of Labor request to circularize Local Unions of the United Brotherhood for financial aid. Request denied.

Building Trades Council, Bloomington, Ill.—Request for financial assistance referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Appeal of Local Union No. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim on account of the death of Mary L. Huff. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 43, Hartford, Conn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim on account of the death of Samuel Holden. The Board in compliance with the request of Local Union No. 43, laid the case over until the next meeeting of the General Executive Board in order that representatives of that Local may appear before the Board.

July 22, 1920.

L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $684 for relief of men on strike.

Appeal of Local Union No. 593, Chester, Pa., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Allen T. Webb. The General Executive Board referred all the papers back to the General Treasurer with instructions to pay the claim.

The General Executive Board ruled, when the funds will warrant, men on strike answering roll call daily two full weeks or more shall be entitled to, and receive $1 per day for each day they answer roll call after the first week.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. 1285.—Protest against the condition under which settlement of trade movement was made by the Lehigh Valley District Council. The Board ruled that inasmuch as District Councils have the authority to enter into and enforce working conditions and trade agreements in accordance with the General Constitution and the laws of the District Councils, therefore the General Executive Board in this case has no authority to interfere in the settlement made.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 639.—Protest to consolidation with Local Union No. 627 was referred to the General President to supply the Local Union with the information desired.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Movement for an increase in wages. Inasmuch as information received at the General Office shows that the $8 per day has been established and that all men are now working at that rate, and besides that the fight inaugurated by employers throughout Texas for the open shop should be seriously considered. Under these conditions the Boaard feels that it would not be advisable to inaugurate another movement at this time.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated the Manchester, N. H., District Council during April and May, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated the New Haven, Conn., District Council during April and May, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated Local Union No. 112, Butte, Mont., during March and April, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated the Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal., during January and April, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated Local Union No. 201, Wichita, Kans., during April, May and June, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated Local Union No. 660, Springfield, O., during the month of May, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed for money appropriated the Montgomery Ala., District Council during April, 1920.

A full accounting was received and filed from Local Union No. 670, Evansville, Ind., for money appropriated during the month of May, 1920.

July 23, 1920.

Brother Johnson, representing Local Union No. 1690, Evansville, Ind. (Furniture Workers) appeared before the Board relative to the progress of the strike now under way, and after a careful consideration of the entire matter, the Board appropriated $1,000 for the relief of those on strike and instructed the General Officers to continue relief, as reports are made to the General Office.

The balance of the day was occupied by the General Executive Board in drafting the report of the General Executive Board to the Twentieth General Convention.

July 24, 1920.

The entire morning was occupied in drafting report to the Twentieth General Convention.

July 26, 1920.

Aurora, Ind., L. U. 2445.—The strike situation, after being considered by the General Executive Board, was referred to General President Hutcheson for investigation.

Appeal of Local Union No. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., from the decision of the General President in awarding territory to Wheeling, W. Va. The Board sustained the action of the General President.

Appeal of the North Shore District Council, Salem, Mass., from the decision of the General President in the case of Geo. Hammond et al. vs. the North Shore District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—The General Executive Board considered the report received relative to the strike situation, together with list containing the names of 886 men involved and appropriated the sum of $5,196 for the relief of men in question.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Communication received advising that trade movement of Local had been deferred. Action of Local was concurred in by the Board.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—An appropriation was made for the relief of 58 shipwrights on strike amounting to $348 and $2,088 for the relief of 348 millmen.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 2103.—Movement for an increase in wages from 25c and 70c to 37½c to $1.25 per hour, effective January 21, 1921. Paragraph "H," of Section 58 of our General Laws not having been complied with, the matter is referred back for another vote and detailed information.

Delaware County District Council, Chester, Pa.—An appropriation of $768 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council.—An appropriation of $1,766 was made for the relief of men on strike.

July 27, 1920.

St. Louis, Mo., Carpenters' District Council. —An appropriation of $396 was made for the relief of the 89 cabinet makers on strike and answering roll call daily.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—An appropriation of $822 was made for the relief of 137 men on strike in the furniture factories.

Susquehanna Valley, New York District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective August 1, 1920. The necessary 60 days' notice was not given. Movement sanctioned to take effect September 6, 1920, under the usual terms and conditions.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

July 28, 1920.

The audit of the books and accounts was continued.

L. U. 1690, Evansville, Ind.—An appropriation of $4,974 was made for the relief of those members on strike and who have answered roll call daily.

The Board authorized the General Officers to purchase the necessary office furniture fixtures and equipment for the extension to Headquarters.

Following is report of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board:

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the Board with General Treasurer Neale, on July 28th, made an examination of all Government Bonds and United States Certificates of Indebtedness in the vault of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., and find the following:

50 Bonds, 2nd Liberty Loan, 4%, $1,000 each	$50,000.00
35 Bonds, 3rd Liberty Loan, 4¼%, $1,000 each	3,000.00
9 Bonds, 3rd Liberty Loan, 4¼%, $500 each	4,500.00
15 Bonds, 3rd Liberty Loan, 4¼%, $5,000 each	75,000.00
15 Bonds, 4th Liberty Loan, 4¼%, $100 each	1,500.00
10 Bonds, 4th Liberty Loan, 4¼%, $10,000 each	100,000.00
25 Bonds, Canadian Victory Loan, 5½%, $1,000 each	25,000.00
5 Bonds, Canadian Victory Loan, 5½%, $5,000 each	25,000.00
Total	$284.500.00
United States Certificate, No. A941, due March 15, 1921	300,000.00
United States Certificate, No. A1060, due June 21, 1921	50,000.00
Total	$350,000.00

ARTHUR MARTEL,
T. M. GUERIN,
J. W. WILLIAMS.
Sub-Committee."

There being no further business, the General Executive Board adjourned to meet again September 16, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

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Report of Delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greeting:

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor opened its sessions Thursday morning, June 3rd, at the Windsor Hall, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, by President Hays calling the Convention to order and requesting Chairman Gillespie of the Credentials Committee to make a report for that committee.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed that ninety-one delegates representing thirty International Unions were present.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning showed that the total income of the Department during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1920, was $26,334.04, while the total expenses for the same period was $23,996.72, leaving a balance of $2,337.32 in the checking account. In addition to the amount in the checking account the Department has the sum of $6,996.44 in a savings account, making the total available funds of the Label Trades Department $9,333.76.

The average membership of each affiliated International Organization on which they paid per capita tax during the past year is as follows:

American Federation of Labor..	1,587
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	27,451
Journeymen Barbers' International Union	44,187
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	20,701
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	46,725
International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America	33,333
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union	1,066
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America..	24,175
Cigar Makers' International Union of America..........	39,199
Coopers' International Union of North America	4,325
United Garment Workers of America	45,880
International Glove Workers' Union of America	917
United Hatters of North America	10,500
Laundry Workers' International Union	6,733
United Leather Workers' International Union	5,000
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	65,590
International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.....	5,901
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	35,000
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America	5,886
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance....	5,627
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railwaymen of America............	19,646
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes of America	19,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	15,218
International Typographical Union	70,502
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association	375

In addition to the above the following organizations paid on the same membership each month:

Allied Wall Paper Trades......	880
International Association of Machinists	1,000
International Moulders' Union of North America	1,000
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1,000
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,300
International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America	1,360
Metal Polishers' International Union	2,000
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.	6,400
United Textile Workers of America	8,000
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America	10,000
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	10,000
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.	20,000
American Federation of Musicians	70,000

The Union Label Trades Department has in affiliation thirty-eight (38) National and International Unions, paying per capita tax on 725,716 members, which is a gain of 148,993 members for the year. During the past year the American Federation of Musicians and the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union reaffiliated with the Department with memberships of 70,000 and 1,400 respectively. There are also in affiliation with the Department eighty-nine (89) Local Label Leagues. The following Label Leagues were instituted during the past year:

Ashtabula, O.
Canton, O.
Casper, Wyo.
Concord, N. H.
Elmira, N. Y.
Flint, Mich.
Franklin, N. H.
Fort Collins, Colo.
Grafton, W. Va.
Greenville, S. C.

Hagerstown, Md.
Henderson, Ky.
Hutchinson, Kans.
Joplin, Mo.
Kern County (Bakersfield, Cal.),
Knoxville, Tenn.
Laramie, Wyo.
Mankato, Minn.
Montgomery, Ala.
Neenah and Menasha, Wis.
Norfolk, Va.
Parsons, Kans.
Pensacola, Fla.
Plattsburg, N. Y.
Portland, Ore.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, O.
Sandusky, O.
Tri-City (Sheffield, Florence, Tuscumbia, Ala.).
York, Neb.

The report of President John W. Hays was quite lengthy, but very interesting, and treated on many points that directly concerned craft Union Labels and the promotion of the use of material bearing such labels. From the president's report we desire to quote the following, which appeared therein under the caption:

"VALUE OF THE UNION LABEL."

"As has been previously stated, the value of the Union Label is its ability to indicate to the purchaser that all the labor performed upon the making of any goods or the manufacture of any article which he is purchasing was done entirely by members of organized labor, who were working under sanitary conditions and at a fairly good remuneration that would provide for the proper raising and educating of the family, proper housing conditions and the laying by of a competency to make provisions for old age. This should be a sufficient inducement to every member of labor organizations to lend his time and full assistance in securing patronage for Union Label articles.

"I found in the American Labor World of a recent date something that struck me as very good regarding the use of the Union Label, and I quote it herewith as follows:

" 'No conscientious union man or woman would willingly buy "sweat shop" or "prison made" goods, or the products of child labor if they were aware of it. The labels or trade marks on most articles of merchandise are meaningless so far as their origin of manufacture is concerned. The only labels that guarantee sanitary and humane conditions in industry and manufacture are the recognized labels of labor organizations.

" 'In the development of the American labor movement four weapons have been used—the strike, boycott, ballot and the Union Label. The strike always entails misery and suffering; the boycott is costly and its effectiveness questionable; the use of the ballot lacks unity and solidarity. The weapon that is safest, that never reacts, that has a business principle behind it, is the Union Label. If properly used it will in time make unnecessary and obsolete the first two mentioned. No judge has ever issued an injunction forbidding its use; no court has ever mulcted members of unions asking for Union Label goods; no legislature has ever enacted laws harmful to its advancement and value as a business asset for those who favor it.

" 'Enthusiastically patronized, it keeps union workers employed at reasonable hours and good wages. It will in time eliminate the "sweat shop," prison work and child labor.

" 'Admitting the truth of the contentions enumerated, isn't it a matter of common sense and self-protection for union workers to help increase the sale of Union Label goods? The difficulty with the sale of union-made products has always been that union men themselves have never become salesmen for them. It has always been left to indifferent shop keepers who handle union goods because the label sells them.'

"Nothing could be truer than the paragraph in the above quotation which reads: 'Enthusiastically patronized, it keeps union workers employed at reasonable hours and good wages. It will in time eliminate the sweat shop, prison work and child labor.'

"Digest that statement and you must determine that it is absolutely and unqualifiedly true. That being the case, why should you not patronize it exclusively? Why should you not advise all of your friends to patronize the Union Label? What reason can you give and do justice to yourself for the patronage and purchase of any article which does not bear the Union Label as a guarantee that it is produced under union conditions such as you desire and request other organizations and other people to assist you in securing?"

During the sessions of the Convention several resolutions were presented and adopted that had for their intent and purpose the promotion of the use of union labeled material.

The Convention was addressed by Samuel Gompers and D. J. Tobin, president and treasurer respectively of the American Federation of Labor, and also by Anna Fitzgerald of the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

The Convention increased the salary of the secretary-treasurer of the Department from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum.

All the present officers of the Label Trades Department were re-elected for the ensuing term, and are as follows:

J. W. Hays, President.
Jacob Fischer, First Vice-President.
G. W. Perkins, Second Vice-President.
A. McAndrew, Third Vice-President.
Matthew Woll, Fourth Vice-President.
Joseph Proebstle, Fifth Vice-President.
John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
HARRY P. FLETCHER,
K. W. KELSO.

Local Unions Chartered In July

Baltimore, Md. (Dock Builders and Pile Drivers.)
Port Arthur, Tex. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers and Fasteners.)
Cincinnati, O. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Dover, N. H. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Newark, N. J. (Boxmakers and Sawyers.)
Jamestown, N. Y. (Furniture Workers.)
Denver, Colo. (Shop and Millmen.)
Winter Haven, Fla.
Charleston, S. C.
Aibonita, P. R.
Madison, Conn.
Grandview, Wash.
Lykens, Pa.
Gardener, Me.
Copper Hill, Tenn.
Center Moriches, L. I., N. Y.
Meridian, Miss. (Col.)
Rock Hill, S. C.
Arlington, Tex.
Nevada, Mo.
Montgomery, W. Va.
Mt. Vernon, Wash.
Alma, Mich.

Total, 23 Local Unions.

Amendment to the General Constitution

Local Union No. 91, Racine, Wis., submitted the following:

Amend the General Constitution by adding a new paragraph to Section 46 of the General Constitution providing for a conditional Clearance Card, that said conditional Clearance Card to be issued to members desiring to leave a Local which is on strike.

That said conditional Clearance Card shall be recognized by all Locals as long as members holding said card shall continue paying all dues and assessments monthly in their own Local Union, as long as said Local Union remains on strike or lockout.

Said conditional Clearance Card to be furnished to Local Unions by the General Office.

(SEAL)
LOCAL UNION NO. 91.
John J. Windsbury, Pres.
Alfred F. Madsen, Secy.

Indorsed by the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

"Can't Strike" Laws Fail In Australia

Anti-strike legislation, compulsory arbitration in various forms, and wages by law have failed to fulfill their widely heralded purpose in Australia, and the Government has called a conference of employers and employes throughout the commonwealth. The call states that an effort will be made to arrive at a better understanding between the two parties, and that the solution of the question is mainly in their hands. It is hoped that as a result of frank and amicable discussion the proposed conference will succeed in formulating a basis of legislative or administration action that will tend to improve the relations between employer and employe. Australian trade unions and employers' organizations are asked to be represented at the conference.

The failure of the present system to stop strikes and social unrest is indicated by a recent report issued by the Employers' Federation of five Australian states. This report said:

"It is obvious, after an experience of 20 years, that our industrial laws have lamentably failed to secure industrial peace," and that during the six years from 1913 to 1918, inclusive, there were 2,153 strikes in the commonwealth. The number of workers involved numbered 603,176.

The report also stated that "it is freely and fully recognized that the efforts of trade unions to improve the status of their members, financially and otherwise, are legitimate and desirable." The main reason for workers' unrest, the employers said, "would seem to be based on the assiduous promulgation of the belief that the workers should receive a larger share of the profits of the industry, and thus add to the amount received in the way of wages."

It is to your best interest to put your Liberty Bond interest in W. S. S.

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use t
Steel Square Su
cessfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

A Thousand Thing

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problem
sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new
Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them
Don't do it. Here's everything worked out for you. Every p
lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundred
new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of ways
other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways **you** can m
more out of the same work you are doing now.

Cyclopedia of

Carpentry an
Contractin

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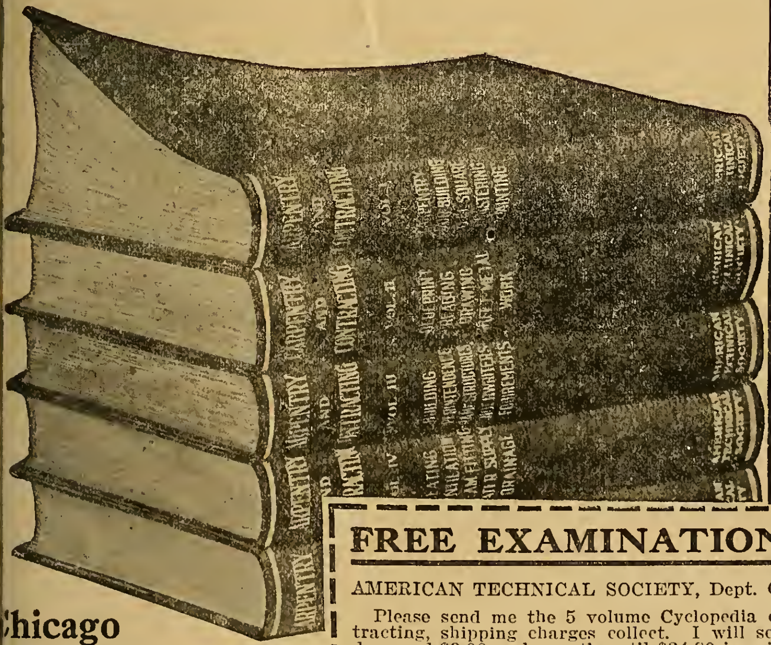

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Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40101	Charles Kimber	19	7	8	Carcinoma	$75.00
40102	Arthur H. Pasework	20	4	10	Ulcer	200.00
40103	Wm. F. Zeitz	183	18	2	Heart disease	300.00
40104	Albert Erickson	353	9	5	Alcoholic poisoning	172.00
40105	Dora Miller	451	1	9	Dropsy	25.00
40106	Ella Philhower	1253	17	6	Diabetes	75.00
40107	Edith G. Holm	1485	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
40108	Frieda Merce	25	35	7	Nephritis	75.00
40109	Joseph Moore	55	2	1	Tuberculosis	100.00
40110	Barbara Patzmann	62	22	1	Apoplexy	75.00
40111	Joseph Henry Cox	115	28	11	Heart disease	300.00
40112	William H. Clarke	196	16	9	Heart trouble	300.00
40113	Charles H. Woodruff	200	29	11	Heart trouble	300.00
40114	Hans Carlson	246	6	7	Fractured skull	300.00
40115	Mary Kornhuber	257	22	4	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40116	Jennie R. Tripp	407	7	11	Heart disease	75.00
40117	Edward A. Fleming	430	10	9	Leukemia	300.00
40118	Ethel C. Johnson	447	6	9	Toxemia	75.00
40119	Fannie Belle Peck	665	3	8	Appendicitis	75.00
40120	Anna Elizabeth Schelin	791	1	10	Ectopic gestation	25.00
40121	Mary Riopelle	958	18	4	Uremia	75.00
40122	William T. Wood	1694	18	0	Myocarditis	300.00
40123	Rachel Lev	1750	7	4	Pneumonia	75.00
40124	Josef Kalal	1786	8	2	Carcinoma	300.00
40125	Theodore H. Bockwaldt	4	9	1	Railroad accident	300.00
40126	Joseph H. Hofner	14	3	11	Carcinoma	150.00
40127	Ida K. Bradley	26	10	7	Paralysis	75.00
40128	Hineck Jabulka	54	33	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
40129	Samuel S. Newman	61	2	9	Accidental	100.00
40130	Haldor J. Hansen	100	17	4	Pneumonia	300.00
40131	Edward C. Olsen	101	2	3	Fractured skull	100.00
40132	James H. White	101	29	6	Pneumonia	300.00
40133	Esther Mildred Myers	132	8	6	Nephritis	75.00
40134	George F. Haas	136	7	1	Sarcoma of brain	300.00
40135	Milo Nesbit (Dis.)	187	20	0	Right wrist cut and injured	400.00
40136	M. Mosher	198	4	2	Heart trouble	50.00
40137	Stella Kaczmarek	211	2	6	Paralysis of throat	50.00
40138	R. J. Johnson	213	1	8	Homicide	50.00
40139	Christian Winter	264	14	1	Carcinoma	300.00
40140	Florence E. Pickering	277	2	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
40141	Sidney Finger	289	20	11	Heart disease	125.00
40142	Clara Hollinghurst	342	5	8	Cerebral embolus	75.00
40143	Amelia Mellor	350	19	0	Carcinoma	75.00
40144	Joseph J. Boyer	350	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
40145	Frederick Fuchs	355	19	10	Myocarditis	300.00
40146	William C. Krieger	393	19	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
40147	Christian E. Steenberg	483	2	0	Cerebral apoplexy	25.00
40148	Agnes R. Erickson	586	13	8	Peritonitis	75.00
40149	Raymond A. Harlan	622	3	7	Appendicitis	150.00
40150	Kate M. Dailey	768	19	0	Cancer	75.00
40151	George D. Libby	974	4	8	Angina pectoris	50.00
40152	Andrew Dunlap	1045	14	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
40153	Joseph Duart	1287	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
40154	August Williams	1456	24	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40155	Catherine Harrigan	1456	2	5	Hemorrhage	50.00
40156	Henry T. Johnson	1656	2	6	Heart failure	100.00
40157	Lewis Bolden	1904	2	11	Cerebitis	100.00
40158	Helen H. Roach	2060	1	10	Acute anaemia	25.00
40159	Catherine R. Wagner	9	19	10	Carcinoma	75.00
40160	Ida Miller Green	11	11	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40161	Madelyn Cortelyou	20	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
40162	Sarah Saltman	31	15	2	Cancer	75.00
40163	Benjamin Franklin Byrne	61	6	11	Leukamie	300.00
40164	L. D. Kimmel	55	7	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
40165	William B. Coveny	87	21	1	Heart disease	300.00
40166	Myra Klnter	132	7	8	Carcinoma	75.00
40167	Robert Heese	142	13	6	Senility	125.00
40168	William Henry Cook	153	13	4	Senility	125.00
40169	Caroline Eyster	171	8	2	Heart trouble	75.00
40170	Thomas J. Murphy	198	14	11	Ulcer	300.00
40171	H. C. Schmidt	213	2	7	Nephritis	100.00
40172	Jacob R. Criger	226	18	7	Apoplexy	300.00
40173	Ernest Hoernke	252	19	11	Apoplexy	300.00
40174	Edgar J. Aldrich	261	28	5	Apoplexy	300.00
40175	Henrietta S. Bailey	281	3	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
40176	B. L. Lampkin	287	1	11	Diabetes	8.72

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1 4-oz. bottle Vanilla Flavor Extract	.52
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Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40177	Joseph C. MacAvoy	306	20	9	Endocarditis	300.00
40178	Edward Slingland	325	4	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
40179	Carolina Hauth	355	20	1	Carcinoma	75.00
40180	Samuel Hesiter	430	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
40181	Sarah B. Curry	541	20	2	Septicemia	75.00
40182	Lawrence Day Ewing	571	3	8	Endocarditis	150.00
40183	Abram R. Benjamin	608	8	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
40184	Anna Lynch	608	34	8	Burns	75.00
40185	Margaret Hobrock	741	11	1	Uremic coma	75.00
40186	James A. Ward (Dis.)	751	11	11	Fall from building	400.00
40187	Reuben B. Beck	866	18	3	Carcinoma	300.00
40188	Walter B. Otto	943	3	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
40189	Claire Tomlinson	943	3	4	Suicide	75.00
40190	Minnie Ann Copeland	975	3	1	Carcinoma	75.00
40191	Helme Mantyla	1001	3	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40192	Eugene Haule	1092	1	10	Paralysis	50.00
40193	Lottie Agatha Richardson	1207	5	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
40194	Ada Belle McKee	1220	2	4	Uraemic coma	50.00
40195	Hermit P. Miller	1299	2	3	Knife wound in heart	100.00
40196	John B. Stillwagon	1405	2	8	Tuberculosis	25.00
40197	James G. Fields	1426	4	1	Heart disease	200.00
40198	William H. Loeper	1670	5	8	Carcinoma	75.00
40199	Wm. G. Sutherland	1749	2	8	Fractured skull	25.00
40200	Anton Faigl	1786	10	0	Fractured skull	300.00
40201	Carl Hametta	1786	13	9	Carcinoma	300.00
40202	Philippe Begin	1684	8	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
40203	John R. Mallans	15	15	11	Myocarditis	300.00
40204	Katherine M. Weiss	15	2	10	Suicide	50.00
40205	Hilda C. West	62	17	11	Tumor	75.00
40206	John Schulze	86	6	5	Aortic stenosis	300.00
40207	John Kares	90	22	0	Nephritis	300.00
40208	George T. Atkinson	141	27	5	Abscess	300.00
40209	Rose McKernan	299	21	3	Goitre	75.00
40210	Stephen Douglas Fuller	362	7	7	Heart disease	75.00
40211	Alice Steelman	432	20	0	Nephritis	75.00
40212	Gustav Sippel	486	7	3	Cancer	300.00
40213	Henry T. White	603	21	1	Endocarditis	125.00
40214	Adnah L. Nutt	638	18	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
40215	Lucinda Todd	822	18	8	Cancer	75.00
40216	Oliver E. Lee	2186	1	0	Gastric ulcers	50.00
40217	Harry Anderson	7	17	1	Myocarditis	300.00
40218	John A. Bossi	67	19	4	Peritonitis	300.00
40219	Archie McNeill F. Blair	81	5	8	Accidental	300.00
40220	Phillip A. Reiner	98	16	10	Cerebral embolism	125.00
40221	Elizabeth Wisneuski	116	2	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
40222	William S. Gale	163	4	2	Appendicitis	200.00
40223	George Hartman	199	29	9	Heart disease	300.00
40224	Anna Forster	199	16	7	Heart disease	75.00
40225	Wallace A. Ocorr	231	4	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
40226	Rebecca Koodishov	231	7	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40227	Israel Sologoff	385	13	1	Heart trouble	125.00
40228	Emma J. Davies	427	23	2	Carcinoma	75.00
40229	Lindsay E. Thomas	627	3	6	Tuberculosis	150.00
40230	William E. Heller	691	6	5	Accident	300.00
40231	Albertine Proulx Cloutier	730	2	1	Phthisis	50.00
40232	Christopher Lehrhausen	808	23	6	Fractured skull	300.00
40233	George Brown	808	3	2	Endocarditis	150.00
40234	Cornelia E. P. Veghte	853	16	4	Carcinoma	75.00
40235	Hector P. McLean	887	7	8	Heart disease	300.00
40236	Caroline W. Germann	1051	33	1	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
40237	Mary Tompkins	1214	17	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
40238	James Peaters	1645	8	9	Suicide	300.00
40239	Matilda Polas	1693	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
40240	John Courtney	1973	3	4	Heart trouble	50.00
40241	Helen Murphy	8	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
40242	Rosina Wilbert	11	3	9	Heart trouble	75.00
40243	Charles Krug	20	2	8	Heart disease	100.00
40244	Hyman Jackman	43	10	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
40245	Ida Irene Chappell	106	21	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40246	Edith Irene Gage	161	21	7	Uraemic poisoning	75.00
40247	Thomas Fleisch	202	7	9	Pneumonia	75.00
40248	M. E. Shelton	241	7	10	Suicide	251.75
40249	Mary Harloff	264	3	10	Pneumonia	75.00
40250	Gertrude Brady	290	21	1	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40251	David M. Fleming	301	23	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40252	Frances Neilsen	366	2	9	Myocarditis	50.00
40253	William Wood	366	30	0	Gangrene	300.00
40254	Savam Eddy	416	2	0	Typhus exauthematica	50.00
40255	Frank White	530	20	9	Nephritis	300.00
40256	A. M. Van Sice	532	5	10	Heart disease	300.00
40257	John Robert Cain	764	4	1	Malaria fever	200.00
40258	Peter Dapo	1042	5	5	Heart disease	300.00
40259	J. F. Long	1186	10	10	Heart disease	300.00
40260	Martin P. Skoglund	1568	2	7	Pneumonia	25.00
40261	William T. Fahy	1693	9	0	Appendicitis	300.00
40262	Catherine C. Burch	1707	1	7	Tumor	25.00
40263	G. Alfred Johnson	1840	19	6	Apoplexy	300.00
40264	Henry Griffin	1904	1	6	Mitral insufficiency	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40265	Hughie F. York	2108	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
40266	Hyman Brown	13	11	10	Pneumonia	300.00
40267	Julia A. Denslow	26	10	11	Pneumonia	75.00
40268	Morton J. Oster	43	4	2	Accidental	200.00
40269	Hannah Charlotte Peterson	51	13	11	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40270	Katherin Withman	73	17	2	Peritonitis	75.00
40271	Clarence McCoy	75	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
40272	Charles Vallieres	83	9	1	Abscess	300.00
40273	Theodore P. Mason	83	2	2	Accidental	100.00
40274	Gustave Schultze	90	22	3	Myocarditis	125.00
40275	Anna M. Wenderoth	101	2	3	Bright's disease	50.00
40276	Clinton B. Parry	101	36	8	Heart disease	300.00
40277	Clark W. Hawk	132	3	8	Accident	150.00
40278	William H. Geesaman	160	2	11	Cardiac enlargement	100.00
40279	Geo. Bucheck	171	3	3	Gunshot wound	22.50
40280	Leonard E. Harris (Dis.)	229	2	0	Injury to right arm	100.00
40281	James S. Cox	213	18	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
40282	John Phillippson (Dis.)	264	2	2	Fall	100.00
40283	Carlo Palange	385	15	2	Cirrhosis	300.00
40284	Jacob Grundlach (Dis.)	440	18	8	Injured and broken arm	400.00
40285	Mary E. Shanfelder	492	20	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
40286	Henry Sammetinger	734	7	9	Accident	300.00
40287	Louis Szekeley	879	11	1	Accident	147.85
40288	Benjamin S. Bolles	966	18	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
40289	W. A. Edman	985	19	10	Smallpox	144.40
40290	Charles E. Hall	1015	18	3	Myocarditis	300.00
40291	Margaret M. Jabes	1036	2	4	Peritonitis	50.00
40292	Agnes H. Anderson	1184	6	1	Meningitis	75.00
40293	Gustaf Freberg	1480	3	2	Cancer	50.00
40294	Mary E. Gorsline	1576	17	2	Cancer	75.00
40295	Ada I. Birkelback	1856	2	0	Pneumonia	50.00
40296	John J. Dunphy	1856	2	3	Nephritis	25.00
40297	Robert Lothian	2130	14	9	Endocarditis	300.00
40298	Otto Wyman	7	17	3	Sunstroke	300.00
40299	Hulda E. Peterson	7	7	8	Peritonitis	75.00
40300	Sarah Bogue	75	18	11	Pneumonia	75.00
40301	Mary M. Walsh	101	3	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
40302	Berta S. Swindler	132	3	11	Cancer	75.00
40303	Frederick J. Metzler	211	5	9	Accidental	300.00
40304	Adam Fulton	260	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
40305	Christian Robertson	306	14	4	Cancer	75.00
40306	Addie Lacy	347	10	7	Embolism	75.00
40307	Amanda D. Carlson	360	8	6	Eclampsia	75.00
40308	John Sikma (Dis.)	434	14	5	Amputation left foot	400.00
40309	William H. Nesselbuch	440	16	3	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
40310	Frank Svec	483	20	0	Carcinoma	300.00
40311	Helen Maher Webb (paid by G. E. B.)	593	0	11	Pneumonia	25.00
40312	James S. Elsmore	624	19	11	Heart disease	300.00
40313	Gertrude Francis Rish	701	2	8	Heart disease	50.00
40314	R. L. Saucier	764	8	4	Angina pectoris	300.00
40315	Meta St. James	770	3	0	Influenza	50.00
40316	Alvin Benson Crow	819	19	1	Acute indigestion	300.00
40317	Malcolm W. Childers	857	2	9	Tuberculosis	100.00
40318	William Long	916	16	2	Pernicious anaemia	125.00
40319	James H. Garland	986	16	5	Fall	300.00
40320	Eli Shannon	1220	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
40321	Henry Helscher	1586	1	8	Fractured skull	50.00
40322	Kate L. Adams	1767	2	4	Oedema	50.00
40323	Lillian Bullock	2047	5	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
					Total	$35,247.22

110	Full beneficial claims	$26,097.22
25	Semi-beneficial claims	1,925.00
82	Wife claims	5,425.00
6	Disability claims	1,800.00
223		$35,247.22

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3971	Samuel Shapiro (Dis.)	1057	5	11	No permanent disability	$400.00
3972	William R. Atkins	90	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
3973	Edna Lois Kohler	67	0	8	Not one year a member	25.00
3974	Catherine F. Moran	56	10	7	Six months in arrears	75.00
3975	Leja Furman	1073	4	5	Not filed within six months	75.00
3976	William S. Galladay	1882	1	5	Not two years a member	25.00
3977	Peter Peterson	20	1	6	Not two years a member	25.00
3978	Samuel Krough	449	1	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
3979	Philamon Ashline	1522	2	6	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3980	Laura L. McCutcheon	1953	1	11	Semi-beneficial member	25.00
3981	Jennie Houpt	432	7	4	Semi-beneficial member	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3982	Albert L. Devoe (Dis.)......	1015	17	11	Not due to accident..........	400.00
3983	William Siewert	522	25	0	Not member at death.........	300.00
3984	William Henry Buckner.....	1904	2	0	Not filed within six months...	100.00
3985	Charles H. Homer	970	6	6	Not filed within six months...	75.00
3986	Caroline Jacolin	1	9	5	Not filed within six months...	75.00
3987	Francis N. Kirk............	27	5	7	Three months in arrears......	300.00
3988	Carrie Sullivan	439	2	4	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3989	James J. Martin............	40	4	2	Six months in arrears........	200.00
3990	Francis J. Fenaughty (Dis.).	163	2	0	Not due to accident..........	100.00
3991	H. E. Cunningham..........	1846	1	8	Three months in arrears......	50.00

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
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RHODE ISLAND—President, Perry B. Dawley 75 Pelham St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward S. King, 31 Gilmore St., Providence, R. I.

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WISCONSIN—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

WYOMING—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

NOTICE

We have just received information from Vancouver, B. C., Can., that conditions in that section are very quiet for men in our line of work, although there has recently been a lot of advertising done to the contrary, which is misleading. It would be well for any of our members contemplating going there to first take up the matter with W. J. Johnston, R. S., Local Union No. 452.

No Enemies

You have no enemies, you say?
Alas, my friend, the boast is poor.
He, who has mingles in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure,
Must have made foes! If you have none
Small is the work that you have done.
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right;
You've been a coward in the fight.
—Charles Mackay.

◆

To make your future rosy, use W. S. S. paint.

Correspondence

Lockout in Little Rock Still On

Editor "The Carpenter":

This Council is in receipt of inquiries every few days asking if the lockout is over, and what are the prospects for work. These inquiries are often from union officials who state that they have heard that the lockout is over and that there is a demand for carpenters.

The lockout is not over, and the fight is as bitter as it was on December 19, 1919, when it was declared. The reports that it is over are started by the Board of Commerce for the purpose of flooding the city with men, some of whom will be compelled to accept their terms when they arrive here out of funds.

When the lockout is settled there will be a notice in the official Journal, "The Carpenter."

By all means advise your members to stay away from Little Rock, Ark. Too many carpenters come here with good cards in their pocket and on finding out the true conditions, keep their cards in their pocket and go to work on open shop jobs. Our worst enemy is that kind of member, and does us more injury than the non-union man from the small town or the professional scab or strike-breaker.

Our members are living on catch-as-catch-can jobs and trying to keep our Charter and maintain the closed shop conditions against big odds, and it is discouraging to find from time to time that the good mechanics on some job have kept their cards hid. As a rule they get away before we get their name and Local, but not all of them have escaped, we have located a number of them.

When the lockout was declared our membership was 468. We are now in the sixth month of the lockout, and we have tried and expelled only five of our own members for violation of the Constitution and By-Laws. That our members stood together so long and so solid, we think is a record to be proud of. But we have tried and expelled over forty members who came here and tried to keep their cards hid and work on open shop jobs. We are not proud of them and are ashamed to admit there was so many of them. But we feel that the Brotherhood should know that it is infested with a large number of members who at home profess to be union men and when they find an opportunity are nothing but scabs.

If the union carpenters will support us by staying away from Little Rock, Ark., we can win out against the non-union man from the small town and the professional scab or strike-breaker.

The Board of Commerce has just employed a new manager for the open shop department for a term of three years. This indicates that the fight is not yet over.

If any of your members are in this city or vicinity, please advise us of them so we can get in touch with them and try to put them on the right road. Think of what the same condition would mean to your city. We believe your Local would not countenance a member coming here and are trying to break down what has required years to build.

Fraternally,
A. E. CURSON, Rec. Sec.
Little Rock, Ark., District Council.

Tabloid Statement of Matters of Interest at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There are presented to you herewith for your consideration and action a number of matters which came before the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held at Montreal, Can. They are matters which vitally affect the welfare of the American trade union movement and which merit the fullest consideration of its membership.

Acting on Resolution No. 11 by the Miami (Fla.) Central Labor Union to bring out the fullest possible voting strength of the American labor movement, the Committee on Education strongly recommended "that all trade unionists, whether men or women, where woman suffrage obtains in any degree, be urged to enfranchise themselves by registration, payment of poll tax wherever that out-worn requirement has not been repealed, and the meeting of any other required qualifications." The Convention approved the recommendation.

The exercise of citizenship as a duty must not be neglected nor disregarded, and it is doubly essential now.

Acting on Resolution No. 16 submitted by the Union Label Trades Deparment of the American Federation of Labor, the Convention recommended that organizers be instructed when visiting Central Bodies and Local Unions to devote on each such occasion a part of their talk to union labels, shop cards and working buttons, and to urge Central Bodies and Local Unions to appoint committees to secure information and keep it posted in meetings, designating where Union Label products can be purchased, and that such instructions be given at least every four months.

This duty applies not only to organizers and Central Bodies, but to every Local Union and every member thereof.

The Convention adopted the recommendation of its Committee on State Bodies and adopted Resolution No. 39, recommending that all State Federations of Labor be requested to advocate and urge the passage of legislation providing for the widest and fullest publicity as to the actual cost of manufactured articles, and other commodities offered for sale.

The Convention concurred in the recommendation of its Committee on State Organization and adopted Resolution No. 53, condemning and disapproving the plan of organization miscalled the "American Plan" and urged that all affiliated organizations give all support possible to resist the attempt of employers to disrupt the trade union movement by the introduction of this so-called "American Plan."

That which its advocates call the "American Plan" of organization is nothing more nor less than the employers or company organization of the workers.

The Convention adopted Resolution No. 89, urging the International Unions to give more rigorous observance to Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which provides that Local Unions be instructed to join chartered Central Labor Bodies,

Dont Send a Penny

Snap up this chance to get two splendid garments for the price of one. A most beautiful skirt at an amazing bargain and a white voile waist absolutely free. Not a penny to send with order. Only your request (no money) and you get by mail direct this wonderful, stylish, well made skirt and also the free voile waist—the waist included if you send right now. The number of free waists is limited. So don't wait.

Waist Free

Stylish Sicilian Mohair Skirt

Splendid Sicilian Mohair cloth. Looks like silk. Skirt gathered at back with double shirring. Wide, detachable belt. Fancy trimmed pockets — finished with imitation buttons and buttonholes. Silk fringe trimmed pockets. Exact copy of a very costly model. You will be proud to own this stunning skirt and amazed when you see what a bargain it is. Just compare it with what you see at stores. Choice of Navy Blue, Black or Gray. All sizes. No extra charges. Give waist, hip and front length. **Price $4.98. White Voile Waist Free. Order No. BX 14773.**

FREE! White Voile Waist

See if you can match this dainty waist anywhere for less than $2.25. Made of good quality voile with front embroidered in attractive design. The wide sailor collar is silk hemstitched all around and front of waist is daintily hemstitched to correspond. Full length sleeves finished with turnback cuffs. Closes in front with pearl buttons. Elastic waistband. Sizes, 32 to 46 bust. Only one free waist to a customer.

Be sure to state size wanted.

Send no money. Merely the coupon. Pay only **$4.98** on arrival for skirt—nothing for the free waist. If not positively delighted with your splendid bargain, return goods to us, and we will refund your money.

LEONARD-MORTON & CO., Dept. 6919, Chicago

Send the Sicilian Mohair Skirt No. **BX14773** and the free white voile waist. When they arrive, I will pay **$4.98** for the skirt; nothing for the white voile waist. If not satisfied after examination, I will return both and you will refund my money.

Skirt Measurements:—

Waist.....in. Length.....in. Hip.....in. Color.......

Free Waist Measurement:—Give bust only............

Name...

Address..

The Union Label insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

Departments and State Federations of labor in their vicinity where such exist.

The International Unions were urged through Resolution No. 79 to assign organizers to the work in Detroit, Mich., and by Resolution No. 8 to render all possible assistance in the organizing campaign in the Province of New Brunswick, Can.

The Convention adopted Resolution No. 91, discussing the necessity of maintaining effective standards that will be of practical value in giving vocational training and reading in part as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor intensive instructor training courses organized for the purpose of assisting men and women from the trades to become efficient instructors in vocational schools and that we recommend co-operative understandings between State Boards for Vocational Education, the Committeees on Education of the State Federations, the City Central Bodies, and the several trades that may be now or in the future will become interested, whereby sufficient instructor training classes may be organized to meet the needs of vocational schools for practical instructors; and further be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor again urge upon State Federations of Labor the necessity for providing, preferably through state legislation, for the appointment of advisory committees to advise with State Boards for Vocational Education and local boards of education in the administration of vocational education, and that these advisory committees include representatives of employers, employes, and the public schools."

The Convention adopted Resolution No. 93, urging support in securing and enforcing legislation for the installation of such fire prevention devices in schools, hospitals, asylums and other public or private institutions, as well as factories and other forms of buildings, which will tend to safeguard life, limb and property, as well as protect the interests of wage earners and the public generally.

The Convention adopted a resolution reiterating its former endorsement of Federal Thrift Stamps, Government Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates as the best and safest method for saving and investing; urging their membership to purchase Government securities at current market prices. In view of the current low market prices of Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, members of the various unions are urged to request their employers and local banks to provide partial payment facilities for the purchase of Government securities at market prices.

The Convention adopted Resolution No. 107, submitted by the American Federation of Teachers, urging the American Federation of Labor directly and through its affiliated Locals, to use every effort to secure laws granting tenure of position for public school teachers.

The Convention adopted Resolution No. 118, condemning the activities of "a band of irresponsible agitators, encouraged by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and other unfriendly employers of labor, for the purpose of discrediting the recognized organizations in the railways service," and urging the officers of affiliated organizations be requested to instruct their Locals to refrain from giving moral or financial assistance of any kind to any secessionist movement.

The Convention endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, urging that more attention be paid to the organization of the underpaid professions, such as school teachers, hospital nurses, clerical workers and technical and semi-technical workers.

The Convention adopted the recommendation of the Executive Council that Organized Labor be urged to use every effort to protect public school teachers against intimidation and discrimination on account of affiliation with Organized Labor.

The Executive Council reported to the Montreal Convention that the average membership for the past year was 4,078,740, and that the membership for the highest month in the year was 4,302,148. It is the duty of every wage earner, man or woman, to carry on a renewed campaign for the organization of the yet unorganized. Let us bring the gospel of trade unionism to all the men and women of labor, to bring light into the life, work and homes of the toiling masses.

Now for the five million mark!

If any further information is desired upon any matter dealt with in this communication, write to the undersigned.

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor I urge your careful and serious consideration of the above matters.

Fraternally yours,
SAM GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.
Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

What Is To Become of the Old Carpenters?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see in the January issue of "The Carpenter" you want to know what is to become of the old carpenters. I don't think there was ever a better time to do something for the old carpenters, as everything is prosperous and will be so for some time, and I see no reason why the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America could not raise a fund of $1.00 per member for two years at 25c per month for June, July, August and September of each year. This, I think, would raise over $500,000, the same to be kept to work at 5 or 5½% would raise a fund that would pay some pension at $10 to $12 per month for 30 or 35 year membership. This, I think, would help the old carpenters.

I would like to hear from other membebrs of the craft on this question before the Convention meets.

Fraternally yours,
E. HANCOCK,
385 McNab St., N.,
Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Member Local Union No. 18.

A Union Label Booster

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the July issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," we enjoyed reading a brief and instructive history of the Union Label of our organization from the pen of First General Vice-President Cosgrove. We might say few of our members have any knowledge of the great good to be derived from the use, application and demand of our label. Brother Cosgrove's activity in pushing the use of our label shows up well throughout the woodworking manufacturing districts under our jurisdiction.

It seems long and weary years since our label was first adopted, and it was a hard fight to get it recognized as it should be. In fact, if it had not been for the untiring efforts of General Secretary Duffy at the Boston Convention

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For a Few Cents a Day

SEND your name and address and we will send you our 128-page book of diamond bargains. It is the result of nearly 100 years' experience and shows you millions of dollars' worth of jewelry to choose from—and pay for at the rate of **only a few cents a day.**

No Money Down

The diamond you select will be sent upon your simple request—*without a penny down.* Then if you do not think it the *greatest bargain* you have ever seen, send it back at our expense. **If you decide to keep it, your credit is good.**

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You are guaranteed an 8 per cent yearly increase in value on all exchanges You can also earn a 5 per cent bonus. The book tells how.

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Send your name and address today—NOW. You will be under no obligation. You will receive our 128-page diamond book by the next mail. Send your name and address NOW to Dept. 28G

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Prices Include Tire and Tube

30x3	$7.40	32x4½	$12.00
30x3½	8.50	33x4½	12.50
32x3½ S.S. only	9.10	34x4½	13.1
31x4	10.35	35x4½	13.40
32x4	10.70	36x4½	13.85
33x4	11.15	36x5	14.85
34x4	11.50	37x5	14.95

Reliner Free With Every Tire

State whether you want straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid. Send $2 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C O.D., subject to examination, or 5 percent discount if full amount is sent with order.

UNION RUBBER COMPANY
Dept. 177 Racine Ave. & 15th St., Chicago

Stated in concrete terms, the Union Label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at litttle cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

of the A. F. of L., some eighteen years ago, in putting up a fight for the Union Label, we doubt if many of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be using the label of their craft. At that Convention the delegates gathered much information from what the General Secretary had to say in defense of his own organization and its label, for we can safely say that, with the exception of the cigar manufacturers, who are known as the fathers of the Union Label, little was then heard of the label, and seldom was it demanded even by union men. In later years, however, many of the unions were very active in demanding the Union Label.

The late John Mitchell — the coal miner — did not seem at that time to be in accord with our General Secretary, but a few years later in his farewell address at the Convention of the United Mine Workers, in Indianapolis, said: "Whatever you buy or bargain for, demand the union stamp on it." This advice of the retiring leader of the miners was taken up, and not many years afterwards the miners became the boosters of the Union Label of all crafts, especially in the districts where co-operative stores are operated.

The General Secretary in his editorial (January-February, 1920, issue) of "The Carpenter" made a strong appeal in favor of the Union Label. He said in part: "There is absolutely nothing in the way of demanding the label—it costs nothing, the workers are the greatest consumers of the products that bear the label." He advised each union to have a Committee on Labels appointed, in order to bring the matter properly before our members.

Again in the June issue of our Journal he calls this subject to our attention. Some may think that he is going too far and would like to tell him it is none of his business whether they demand the label or not, even if by doing so they would be assured that the high cost of living would come tumbling down. However, on the other hand, there are thousands of our members in the United Brotherhood who boost the label. We ask them to continue to do so. We hope the matter will receive the serious consideration at our coming Convention.

(Signed) D. J. FARLEY,
An Old-Time Label Booster.

A Question

Editor "The Carpenter":

I notice in your July issue of "The Carpenter" under "Successful Trade Movements" a list of the places where the carpenters have succeeded in getting higher wages. Also under "Casual Comment" the oft-noted fact that the other fellow is putting on a little more, that is more in proportion as we see it. Would like to give a little of my own experience along this line. Would say that while I have spent most of my working days so far as a carpenter, both as employer and employee, and have been a supporter of union labor, am at present living on what would have to be called "No Man's Land," or, more plainly, on a farm. Now, here is how it doth appear to the poor soul in "No Man's Land": He sees prices go up on one side, then on the other, and the value of money come down in the middle. When I was engaged in the building business I knew a fellow who built a house each year for a number of years, selling each soon after built and making what seemed to him to be a fair profit (about $200 over own wages reckoned the same as his and above all expenses, including his men and on an ordinary seven to eight-room house). When the last house was sold he found that his combined profits did not amount to as much as the increase in valuation on the first one he had built. The reason is very simple. Prices went up each year enough to more than absorb the profits.

The modern profiteer has become wise to this, hence he adds an extra profit to take care of the depreciation of his money or the higher cost of his next investment, whichever you want to call it. Whether this thing could or whether it should be stopped is a question. One thing is certain, while it seems necessary to keep in the race for higher wages, yet every time wages go up the value of the coin goes down, and this law is as inevitable as the law of gravity. Then it appears that when one class of workers get a raise in wages they are ahead only until the others get into line, unless it be the widow and the aged, who are unable to advance, having but an income on which to live.

Now, the question I would ask is: Is it not time for organized labor to strive more for equalization and stability in wage conditions?

O. D. MILLER, Alliance, O.

War Declared on Organized Labor

Editor "The Carpenter":

War has been declared on Organized Labor in the city of Tucson, Ariz., by the so-called Open Shop (non-union) Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

The fight has been in progress since the 25th of June, 1920, and they have made no progress in carrying out their plans to disrupt the labor movement in this city. To date they have about two dozen non-union men working on jobs that were commenced by the union mechanics, and they are unable to make any showing whatsoever.

The city of Tucson, Ariz., has about 3,000 union men, including the four railroad brotherhoods, and we wish to state that the A. F. of L. men and the four brotherhoods are standing side by side in this battle. The merchants have been forced to display the open shop cards in their windows by the Open Shop Association and the Chamber of Commerce combined, and the union men of this city have quit patronizing the merchant that displays the open shop cards, and the merchants are a lot of sick objects after the first month of the battle, and many of them have taken the cards out of their windows, while others are in the habit of hiding their cards where the public cannot see them.

The union men of the city have public sentiment with them in every way possible, and great mass meetings open to the public have been held and thousands of people have attended these meetings and a great deal of good has been derived from them.

The entire fight has centralized upon the building trades, and they are trying every means to break up the Building Trades Council, but the men are sticking tight and are more determined to carry the battle to the finish and are all confident of victory.

The Tucson Building Trades Council would like to have all affiliated local councils throughout the United States give this circular letter all publicity possible, and notify all building trades mechanics to stay away from this city until further notice.

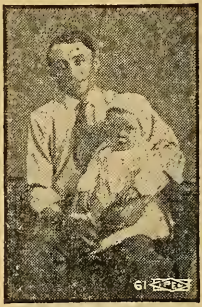
We will try to keep all councils posted on this fight from time to time, so that the membership will not be misguided from reports published in the corrupt press that the open shoppers take advantage of in such times as this.

Trusting that you will give this as much publicity as possible.

Fraternally yours,
TUCSON BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
Roy Stackus, Pres.
L. H. Gruber, Sec.

Information Wanted

The accompanying photograph shows Jerry J. Vatroubek, last heard of in



Portland, Ore. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Wm. E. Vatroubek, R. R. No. 3, Marion, Ia.

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FREE COUPON

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION (9-20)
140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mail your 32-page free sample booklet of the History of the World, containing sample pages and photographs of great characters in history, and write me full particulars of your special offer to The Carpenter readers.

NAME ______________________________

ADDRESS ______________________________

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 1946, London, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting a minimum rate of 75c an hour. Frederich England, R. S.

* * *

Ottawa District Council, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. D. Rankin, Secy.

* * *

Calgary District Council, Calgary, Alta., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. J. E. Young, Secretary.

* * *

Hudson County and Vicinity D. C., Jersey City, N. J.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $9 per day. Chas. L. Cook, Secy.

* * *

L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $9 per day. Edw. Colter, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 918, Manhattan, Kans.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour and not $1, as previously stated. F. P. Manzer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 969, Welland, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85c an hour. J. W. Cudlipp, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1189, Green River, Wyo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. F. T. Dooley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. R. O'Malley, R. S.

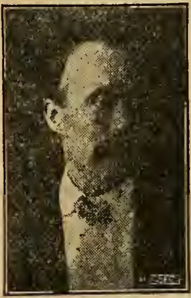
* * *

L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 80c an hour. Wm. A. Moran, R. S.

Information Wanted

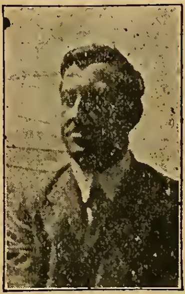
Sam Blair, age 30, fair skin, dark hair; last heard of in Tulsa, Okla. Any one knowing his whereabouts address his mother, Mrs. P. A. Blair, 400 Hawthorne St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Information Wanted



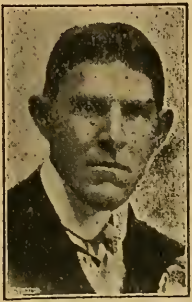
The accompanying photograph shows Sidney B. Smith, formerly a member of L. U. No. 1808; any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address W. A. Brim, F. S., Box 67, Wood River, Ill.

* * *



The accompanying picture of Mr. F. Deturk, formerly a member of Local Union No. 492, left Reading, Pa., leaving a wife and five children in destitute circumstances. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly advise C. Gilbert Hurty, president Local No. 492, Nolan Building, 24 North street, Reading, Pa.

* * *



John Gifford, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, was formerly a member of Local Union No. 73; last heard from in Allentown, Pa. He is about 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. M. Gifford, 915 North Fifteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Craft Problems

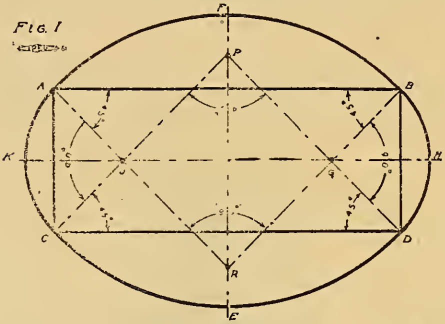
Method of Constructing Ellipses

(By C. Schreider.)

To construct a curve passing through the vertices of a rectangle which shall be approximate that of an ellipse:

Let A, B, C. D, Fig. 1, be the given rectangle 6¼ in. long and 2½ in. wide. Draw the radial lines A-R, B-R, C-P, and D-P. Next draw the minor and major

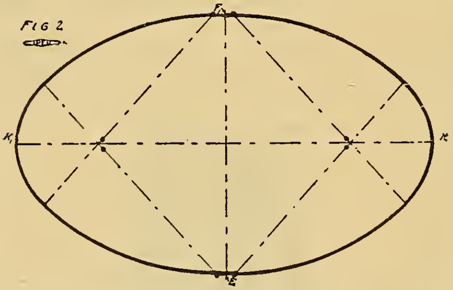
FIG. 1



axes K-H, and E-F of indefinite length and establish the points of intersections at O, P, Q, and R, from which the arcs are struck.

If perpendiculars to the surface of the ellipse would be erected at every point in its pheriphere an elliptical solid would be formed. A cross-section of this

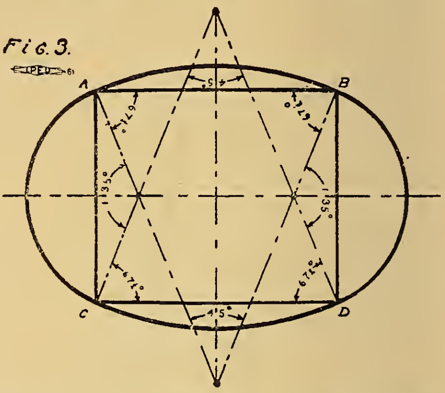
FIG 2



elliptical solid on a cutting angle of 30 degrees with the horizontal axis is shown in Fig. 2. However, in order to construct this figure it is necessary to first construct a pattern. The method of obtaining the dimensions for, and also the constructing of this pattern, is shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

Fig. 3 is constructed in a manner identical to Fig. 1, with the exception, that different dimensions were used in constructing the rectangle, and the radial

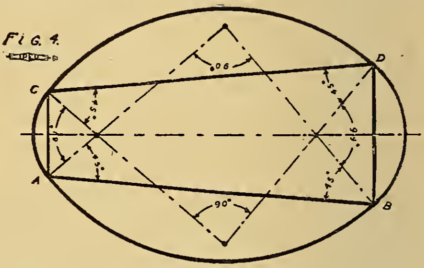
FIG. 3.



lines are in this case at an angle of 67½ degrees.

Fig. 4 is constructed in a manner identical to Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 with the

FIG. 4.



exception that an isosceles trapezoid is taken instead of a rectangle.

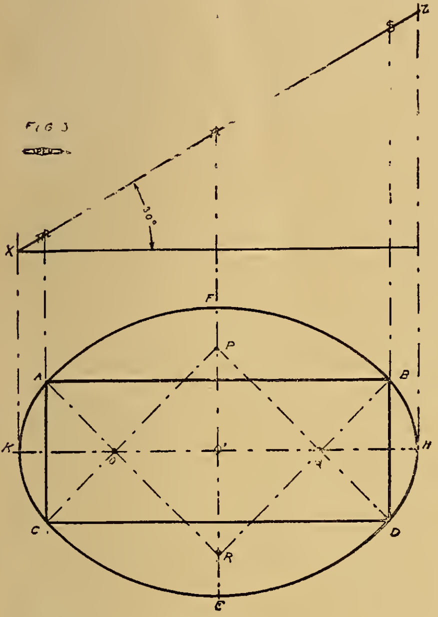
Method of obtaining the cross-section of Fig. 1 on a cutting angle of 30 degrees: Draw the ellipse in Fig. 5 precisely to the dimensions of Fig. 1, and from the points K, A, F, B, H, draw the projection lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis K-H. From any point X in the line drawn from K draw a line parallel to K-H, and construct the cutting angle which in this problem is 30 degrees.

Where X-Z cuts the three perpendiculars drawn from A, F, and B, in M. N, S, respectively, determine the length of the side of the rectangle of the oblique section M and N-S

The width of the rectangle in the oblique section is the same as that in the original rectangle, Fig. 5.

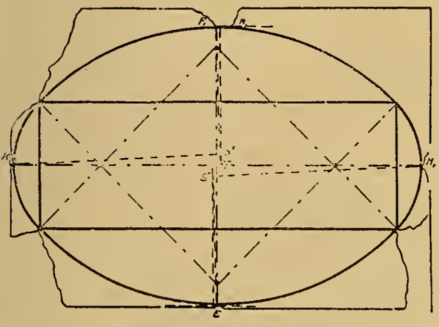
Knowing the dimensions of the rectangle in the oblique section, proceed to construct the pattern, Fig. 6, accordingly to the dimensions obtained in Fig. 5, and in a manner similar to this figure and Fig. 1.

FIG 5



Next, from K, on the horizontal axis, lay off K-T equal to X-N and draw from T a perpendicular to K-H, meeting the tan to the curve at F, at R. From the point R, measure back the distance R-S equal to O-F and draw the dotted S-K and S-F. This will complete a quarter pattern.

FIG 6



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I have used your "More Eggs" Tonic since last fall and can surely say it has amply paid me. I have had chickens for 7 years and this is the first time they have ever laid through their moulting season.

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31x4	10.80	35x4½	13.85
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33x4	11.60	35x5	15.35
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The other quarter of the pattern is obtained in the same manner, with the exception that the dimensions N-Z must be laid off from H.

To construct the cross-section, Fig. 2: Draw the rectangular axes K-H and E-F in Fig. 2 equal to X-Z and E-F, Fig. 5. Place the pattern so that the points K and F, on the pattern correspond to the points K and F, on the axes, Fig. 2. Then mark the centers of the arcs, and the intersection of the arcs, with the aid of a pin or pencil through the pattern.

Set the compasses to the points obtained and complete the figure. Curved figures of various designs may be constructed on the outside of rectangle, triangle or an isosceles trapezoid square and their cross-section made by a cutting plane at any angle whatever, can be obtained by this method.

In Figs. 1, 3 and 4, the degrees of the circular arcs forming the ellipses are indicated, in order to show that their periphery can very readily be obtained with the aid of the protracter.

Rules for Kerfing for Circle Work

(By Chas. Graham.)

Thinking that possibly a rule in use for circle work may interest some other brother workmen, I submit the following rule for kerfing (sawing) material, such as frieze, facia, crown or bed mold to bend for any circle work, as circle porches etc. For all such work it is important to select as straight grain wood as possible for the pieces to be kerfed and bent. It is also important to use the same saw that you make your first cut with.

I have a back saw with a depth gauge that is quite convenient, accurate and fast. Lay your frieze board on your bench and fasten it firmly to bench to the left of where you will make your first cut (A, Fig. 1), to the proper depth, presumably leaving 1-8 or 3-16 in. of

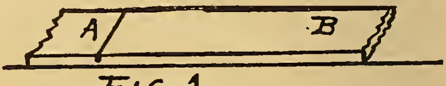


FIG 1.

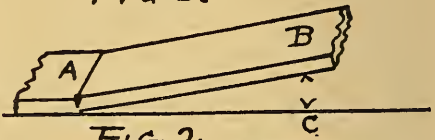


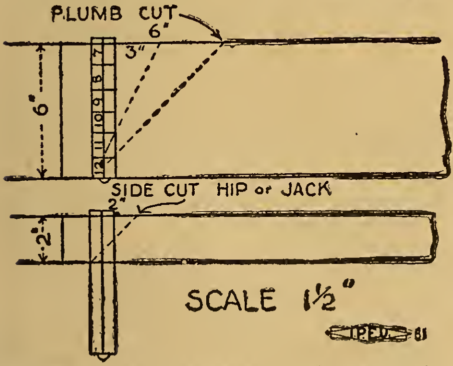
FIG 2.

wood, or whatever is necessary to allow of bending readily. Now measure from A to B (Fig. 1), the distance of the radius of circle. Raise this end of board till kerf at A closes nicely, being careful the section of board from A to B is straight.

Measure from B to C (Fig. 2), with dividers and this is the distance apart for your cuts. Now measure accurately the distance on your circle this board must cover and step it off on your work with dividers and saw at each step, except one, after having squared each mark. For molding I use the square cut in mitre box. By following these directions carefully and with a little practice, you will always have a neat, even curve and a good job.

How To Obtain the Plumb Cut and Side Cut of Jack and Hip Rafters With a Rule

Suppose your rafters were to be of 2x6 stock, lay your rule on square as per illustration, mark along the edge of your rule, then measure back 6 in. on under edge of rafter. Mark across, this will give you the plumb cut for a half pitch roof. In knowing how to obtain the cut for a half pitch you can apply the same to any pitch as ¼ would be 3 in. off of the square cut. Now you can get the side cut of a jack or hip rafter in the same manner. Just measure back the thickness of the stack. This will give you the side cut of jack and hip rafters of a square cornered building regardless of the pitch. To make this more distinct, suppose your roof was flat, the side cut of jacks would fit hip. Now raise your hip up to a half pitch, the side cut would fit just the same, in other words, your hip is on the same line whether it is flat or raised up 10 feet.



A Tool Kit

As a carpenter must take along the tools needed for the work, and sometimes must move frequently from one small job to another, it is well to have an idea of what tools will be needed and also of the best way to carry them about without lugging a lot of extra weight in a chest or box.

Some of us will work at one job for a considerable time and will need a full set of tools which we will move only a few times each year, others will have autos and can take the tools needed, but there are others who will at times have small jobs, like laying a floor, shingling a roof, or cutting openings for doors or for windows, which will require that we go a few miles from home and take only such tools as are needed for that particular work, and we may need to go by train, trolley car, bicycle or on foot.

Most of these small jobs will require the following tools, which we may call the stock outfit, and each one will require some others, so if we can arrange to take this stock outfit and a few other tools and not take much useless weight, we will do well.

Stock outfit: two saws, plane, square, hammer, chisel, nail bag, rules, pencils.

Flooring: Scriber, fine saw, block plane, rip saw, try square, rubber shoes.

Shingling: Chalk, line, rubber shoes, small trowel for cement around chimney, tin snips for gutters.

Cutting Openings: Level, compass, saw, wrecking chisel.

Clapboarding: Level, marker, dividers, line, block plane. It might be well to make such a list as this and add to it at times, then have it posted up in your shop so that you can readily select the tools needed for any given work.

I have a large tool chest and a small one, and a suit case chest 3 ft. long 16 in. high and 7 in. deep and this is what I take when I expect to stay some time on a job, as it will hold all tools needed to build a house or a barn, and can be locked.

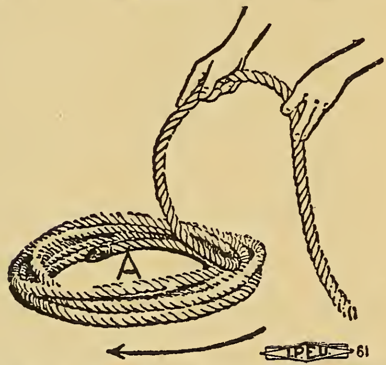
I have also an open box with a curved handle across the top which is used on small jobs about the village. Then I have an old suit case with a hole in each end so I can put a long saw and a square in and this is handy when going on the train or in an auto.

But when I go out on foot or on a bicycle or expect to come home that way from a small job I do not take any of these. I have a piece of canvass some 40 in. square and a smaller piece just large enough to wrap a saw, I lay the large piece out and lay one saw on it, then wrap the other saw in the small piece and lay it on. The other tools planes, squares, etc., are placed on this and canvass rolled up, taking care that all cutting edges are protected and one side of the canvass turned in while the saw handles stick out at the other end, then a light strap is placed around each end, and the small articles are placed inside, wrapped in the nail bag. A strap long enough to go over the shoulder completes the roll, or the strap may be draped about the ends and make a handle at the middle. Or when a bit brace is taken this may be made to form a handle. If one wishes, he may make pockets for the saws, level, take down square, etc., and rivet the straps on, but I find the above most convenient and adaptable for different tools and ways of carrying, in the hand, the shoulder or a bicycle.

How To Undo a Rope, Snarl Or Tangle

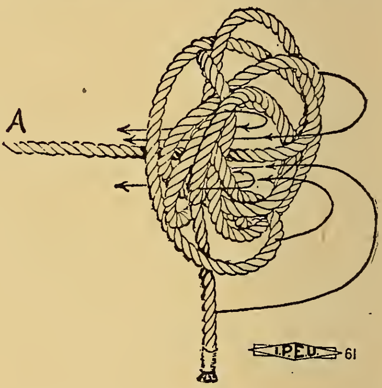
(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Rope is sold by the pound and is usually stored in cellars, which is bad for it, as it gets damp, kinks, and if kept there too long, will perhaps rot. It therefore should be kept in a dry, airy place and if it gets wet should be stretched out full length in the sun until all dampness is gone before it is coiled or set.



To coil a rope properly because as it is twisted in its manufacture, it should always be coiled around, with the sun, or with the hands of a clock, as shown by the arrow in the attached sketch, Fig. 1. The coil should then be turned over as sailors do it. In uncoiling, the end last laid down should never be pulled up from the top of the coil, because if this be done, the rope will twist and kink, and these kinks will jam in the pulleys, and if forced through by pulling, will injure and weaken the rope. In uncoiling then, the end first laid down should be pulled up through the inside of the coil or if for any special reason the end last laid down must be first drawn out, the whole coil should be turned over and the end drawn up through the middle. The same remarks apply to binder twine. If the wrong end be drawn out the twine soon kinks, catches and breaks.

If a snarl occurs in a rope, in order to disentangle it, begin by shaking it loose, or by drawing out one end as far as possible as shown at "A," Fig. 1, then opening the middle of the snarl so as to form a large hole around the rope "A." The whole bundle of tangled rope is then lifted and forced through the hole thus made, putting the outside part of the bundle through first, as shown by the arrows. This will add a little straight rope to "A" and if patiently continued on, will surely unravel the worst possible tangle.



Some Useful Figures

(By John Upton.)

The ordinary carpenter is frequently his own architect and must do some of the planning and figuring as he goes along. Perhaps there is a door or window to be put in a new or old house, and the opening is to be made the proper size so that some stock size may be ordered and used.

One must decide on the size to be used and then know how much larger to make the opening. Doors are commonly kept in stock: 2 ft., 4 in.; 2 ft., 6 in., and 2 ft., 8 in. wide, and 6 ft., 6 in., and 6 ft., 8 in. in height. You might get other sizes, but may be quite certain of these.

The openings should be 3 in. wider than the doors to allow for the jambs and a little room for plumbing them. Windows can be purchased as follows:

4 lights, 12 in. wide, 20 to 28 in. long
4 lights, 14 in. wide, 20 to 30 in. long
2 lights, 20 in. wide, 20 to 30 in. long
2 lights, 24 in. wide, 20 to 30 in. long
2 lights, 26 in. wide, 24 to 30 in. long

The sash will add 4 in. to the width and the same to the length on a single sash, but only 6 in. are added to the length of the glass for a common double window. So the opening inside the frames will be 4 in. wider and 6 in. longer than the size of the glass. To this add 3 in. in width and 4 in. in length for the opening in the wall.

Three light windows, as cellar window, called single sash are made 8x10, 8x12, 9x12, 10x12, 14x16 and 12x14 and 16.

Four light single sash has glass the same as above, also two lights.

The lumber dealer has a method of figuring lumber like this: Multiply the number of pieces by the width in inches. (Matched lumber is figured the size of the rough board from which it was made.) When lumber is 12 ft. long and 1 in. thick, this gives the right result. For longer stuff add such part as needed, 1-12 for 13 ft.; 1-6 for 14 ft.; 1-4 for 15 ft.; 1-3 for 16 ft. If 2 in. thick, double the result. If 3 in. thick, take three times.

When figuring dimension stuff as 2x4, 2x6, etc., I work like this: 2x4's have 2-3 board ft. for each foot of length, so get the entire length and take 2-3 of it. In 2x6's, 1 ft. in length is one board ftt.

2x8 equals length plus 1-3; 2x10 equals length plus 2-3; 2x12 equals double length; 1x12 equals length; 1x8 equals 2-3 length; 3x4 equals length; 4x6 equals double length; 6x8 equals four times the length.

DISIE one fourth scant; means dressed one side and one edge and one, fourth inch allowed for this, making a 2x4 one, and one, and ¾x1¾ and a 2x8, 1¾x7¾.

S 2 S means surfaced or planed on two sides.

S 4 S means surfaced on all four sides.

The simplest rule that I know for getting length of rafters is: Take ½ the width of the building for the run. Take the same for the rise for 1-2 pitch or 2-3, for 1-3 pitch, 3-4 or 5-6 for 9 or 10 in. to the foot.

Multiply the run by itself and same with the rise. Add and get the square. That is, the number which, when multiplied by itself will give this sum of the squares.

If you have to square some number like 5½ or 7½ this rule will help. There is always ¼ at the last of the answer and by adding 1 to the number, and multiplying, you get the integral part of the square as, 5½x5½ equals (5x6) plus ¼ equals 30¼.

To prove your figures on rafter length, take the square and using the figures representing the rise and run on tongue and blade, measure across with a rule and it should agree with the figures for the square root of the sum of the squares of the rise and the run.

The length for rafters for ½ pitch roof can be found by adding 5 in. to each foot of the run, that is the half width of the buildings, or by multiplying the span or width by .71. On a 1-3 pitch, multiply the span by .6.

By the square root method for a 24 ft. building we have 12x12 equals 144; 144 plus 144 equals 288; 17x17 equals 289, so the result is almost 17 ft.—16.97; 12 ft. plus 5 ft. equals 17 ft; 24 ft.x.71 equals 16.84 ft., so one can take their choice of methods and get almost the same results.

Words of Wisdom of 1837 and 1920

"Sir, I say, it is employment that makes the people happy. This great truth ought never to be forgotten. It ought to be placed upon the title page of every book on political economy intended for America. It ought to head the columns of every farmer's magazine and mechanic's magazine. It should be proclaimed everywhere 'that where there is work for the hands, there is work for the tooth; where there is employment, there will be bread.' And in a country like ours, above all others, will this truth hold good. If they can obtain fair compensation for their labor they will have good houses, good clothing, good food, and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great intent of this great country is labor, labor, labor!"—Speech of Daniel Webster, in 1837.

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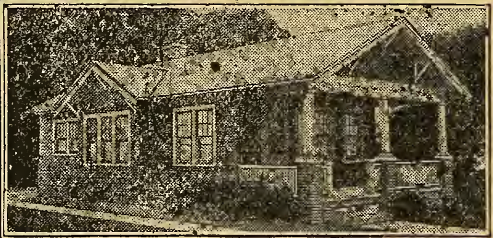

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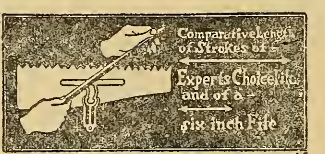
Comparative Lengths of Strokes of
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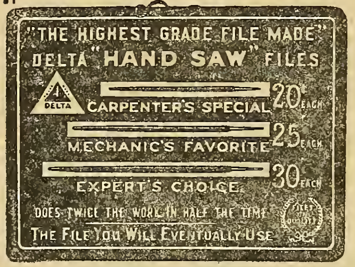
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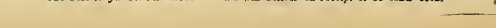

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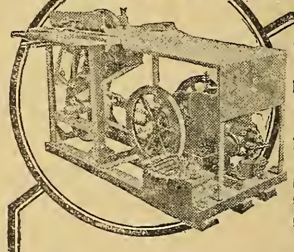

With attachments for molding, mortising, matching, boring, sandpapering, tool grinding, sawing irregular shapes and tongue and groove work.

Equipped With a "Z" Engine.

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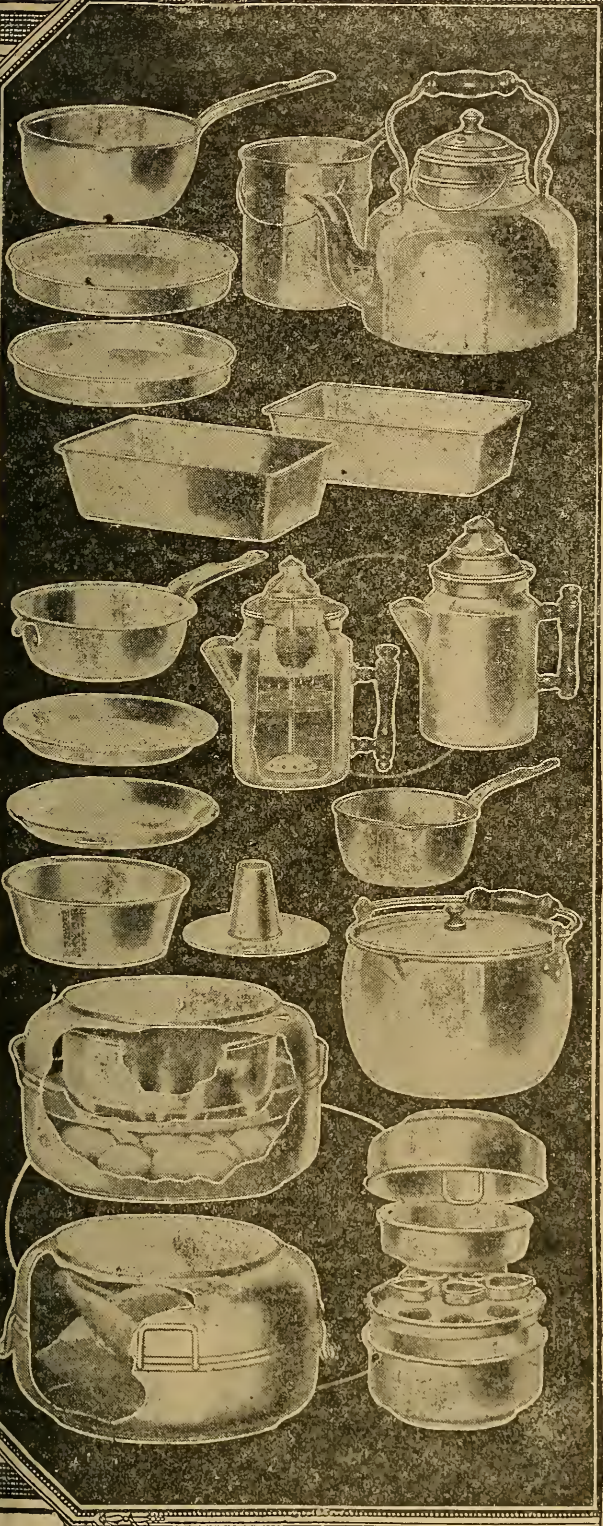

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32x3½	7.50	2.25	34x4½	10.50	3.00	37x5	13.50	3.75
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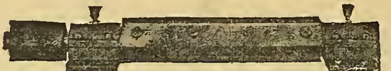

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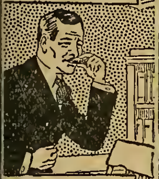

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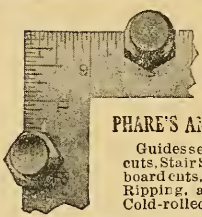

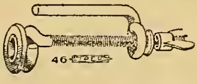

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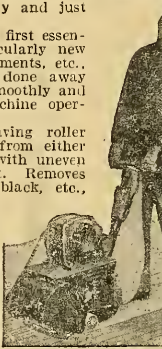

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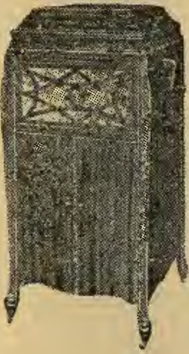

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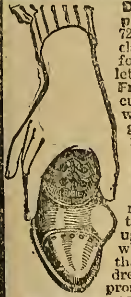

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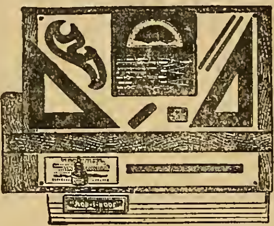

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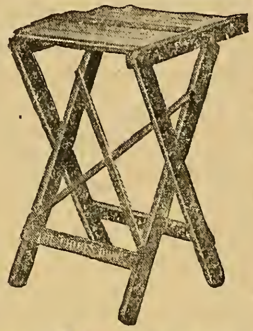

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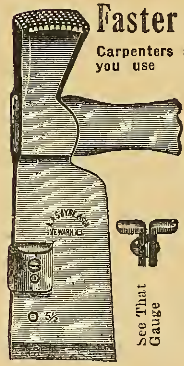

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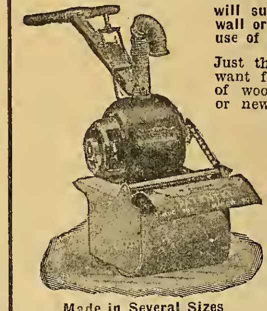

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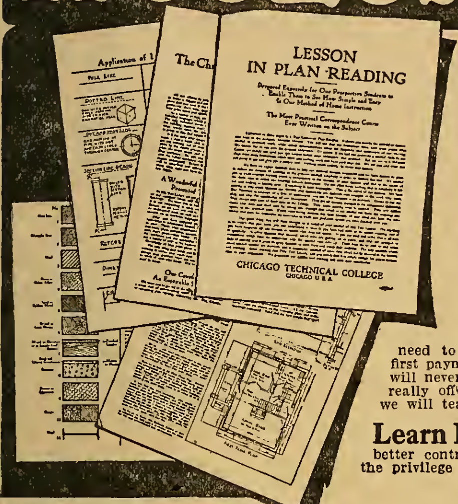

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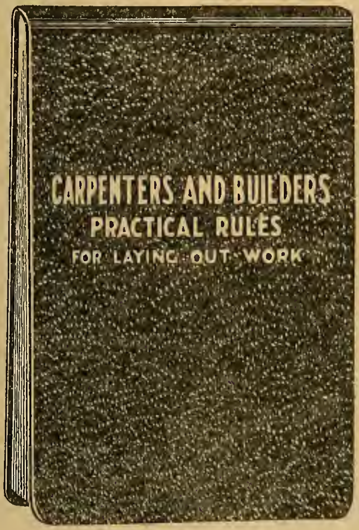

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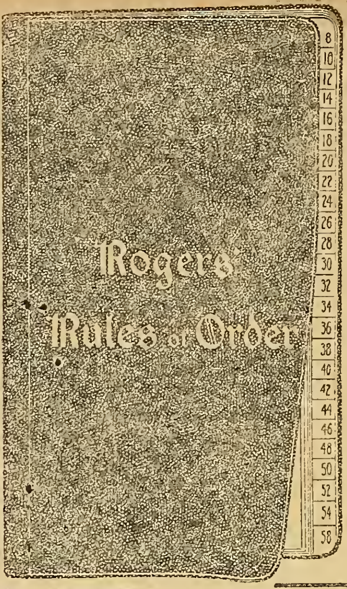

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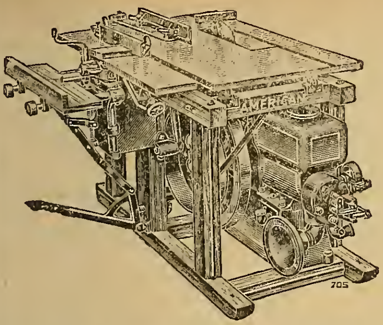

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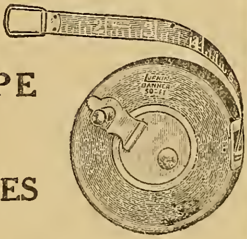

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2170	" " "	100 " " " "	10,000 " "	44 3-5 " "
5424	" " "	250 " " " "	25,000 " "	109 3-8 " "
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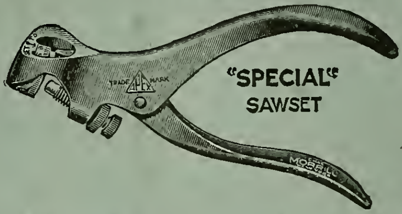

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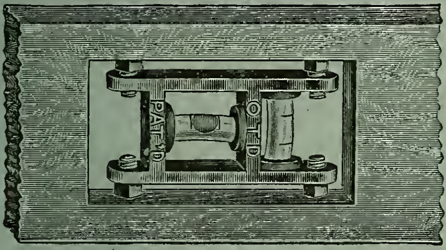

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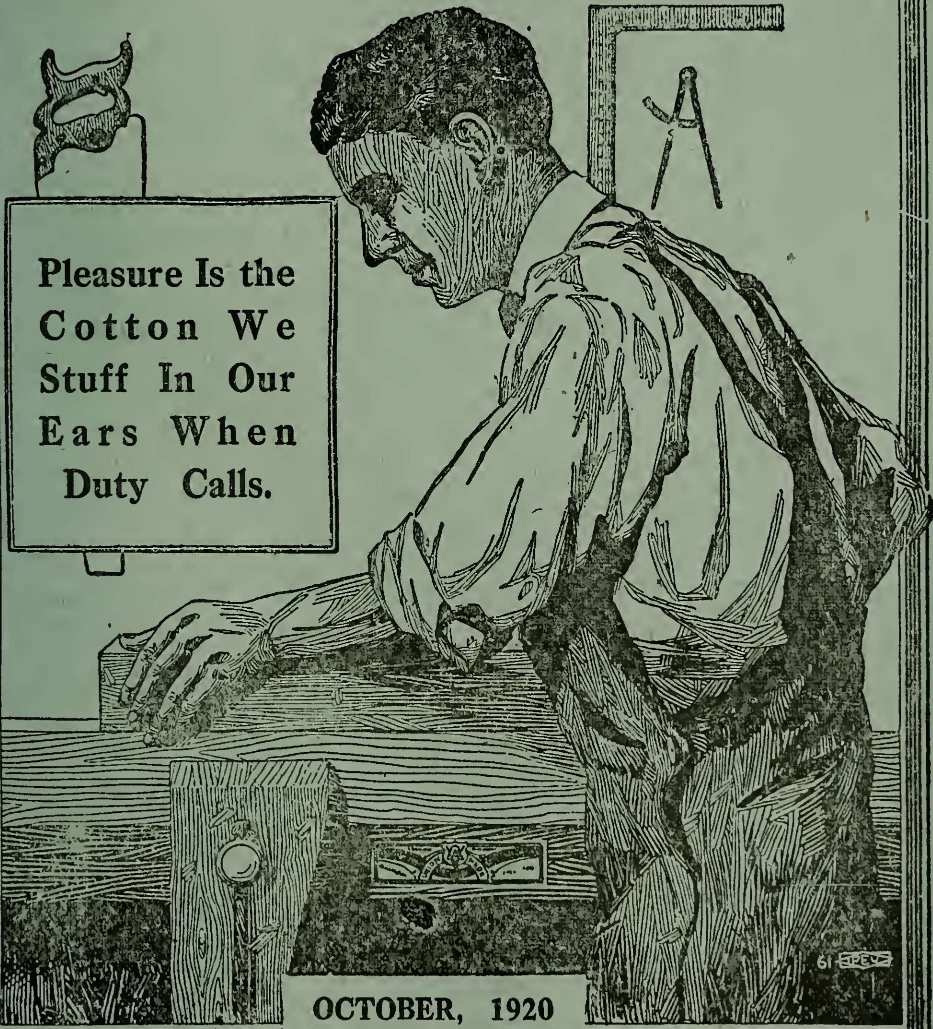
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1920

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With the things we meant to achieve.
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels, of possible fame,
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mold and rust,
And, oh! this place, while it seems so near,
Is farther away than the moon;
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewed with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is farther at noon than it is at dawn,
Farther at night than at noon;
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

—From "Answers," Burroughs Magazine.

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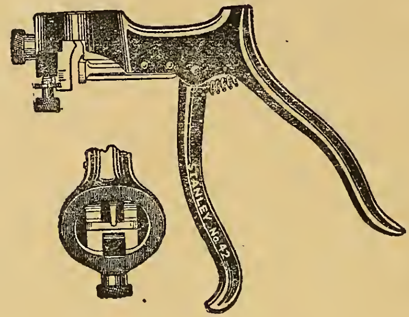

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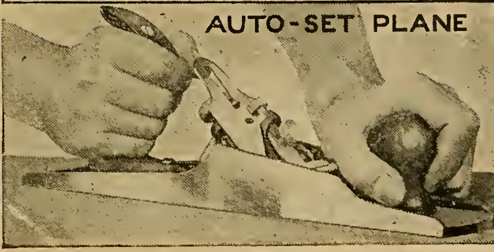

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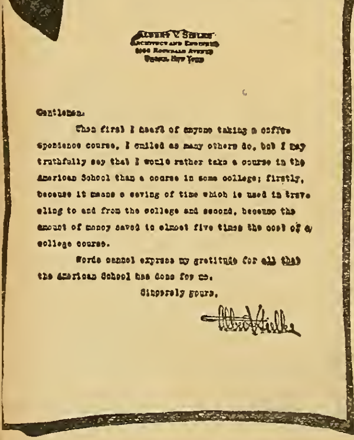

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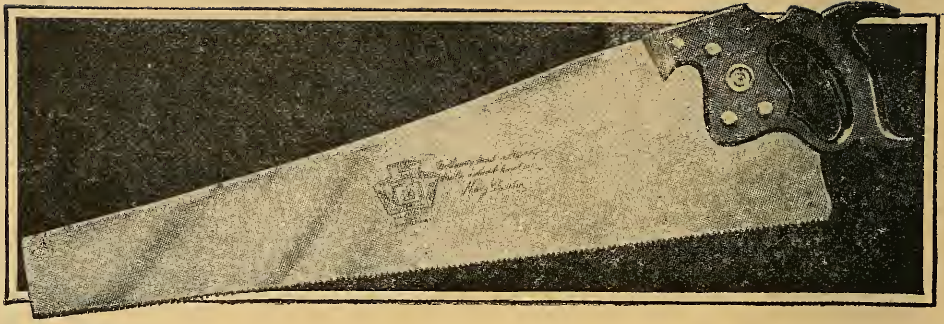

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ORGANIZATION OF CARPENTERS OF GREAT BENEFIT

(By Dan W. Blackwell, Past President Carpenters' Union 810, Now 1296.)

IN the year 1891 the first Carpenters' Union was chartered in San Diego with the small number of fifteen courageous mechanics, who resolved to no longer submit to the whims of the capricious employers who constituted the master builder class at that time.

Then, as now, the desire of the bosses was to get as many hours of faithful toil out of the carpenters as was possible, for as little pay as possible.

Economic necessity was freely used as the means, then as now, to force this undaunted little knot of defenders of human rights to desist from their efforts to better trade conditions, not only for the carpenter, but for all who contributed some useful thing for the comfort of society.

At the time this union was first formed, the very best mechanics were forced to work 9 hours for $3 a day, and in some cases as low as $2.25 for 9 hours.

And at that, a man was never sure of receiving the pay he had honestly earned.

Many renegade contractors then traveled from place to place, gathering in money by unpaid labor bills, because there existed no law for the protection of the workers.

Since that time (thanks to the efforts of the trade union movement, to which this little union of carpenters so faithfully contributed), an effective law was passed that put an end to the nefarious practice of the "skin-flint" contractor, who collected but never paid.

Few of the younger men in the building industry today realize what the "old boys" had to contend with. Short pay and long hours, bad labor bills, rotten scaffolding, broken bodies with resultant loss of time and no compensation other than the small allowances made by the little union to the injured member, and the villification of the lying press, as well as the blacklisting by the bosses.

Then, as now, there was the ever-present, hydra-headed villifier and betrayer of the workers. The "labor baiter" of the yester-year was the sire of the "open shopper" of today, and possessed far more power to combat and retard the trade union effort.

Out of the many bitter defeats of the unionist of the olden time has sprung the solidarity of all of the different crafts—a stone wall against which all the tyrants of the present or future may bump their silly pates.

The way has been rough and toilsome, from the time this little Carpenters' Union, with its starvation wages, was organized, up to the present time.

It is no longer slavery to serve at the carpenters' trade. Five and one-half eight-hour days constitute a week. One dollar is the pay, and modified conditions make the trade a rather respectable one. Some may say, "Now that you have done so well, why not stop?"

They have never stopped—they will never stop. Their progress has been slow but continuous. We are as positive of future success as the "old boys" were. They were conservative and peaceable, yet constructive and aggressive. The old policy is considerably the most popular today, yet we find the Carpenters' Union getting more progressive day by day.

They are ever casting about for means to fight the enemy (the fellow that toils not) and no chance is let slip that will strengthen the position so dearly bought. And their ambition is not a selfish one, for we find them fighting as hard for the less fortunate tradesmen as they do for themselves. The separatist policy of the "open shop" crowd in this city has no terrors for them, for they are ineradicably imbued with the positive knowledge that an injury to one is the concern of all.

So, as we look with veneration into the fading eyes of these splendid old fellows that so nobly sacrificed that we might, in a measure, taste the fruits of our toil, a well-spring of brotherly love chokes us into a silent reverence of the few noble pioneers that kind Providence has spared us.

Pride in past achievements will brighten their aged faces—pride that they may still "go down the line" with the younger generation whose thundering tramp, tramp, tramp brings us the rear; pride that they are the fathers and grand fathers of these husky fellows that are ever ready to resent any infringement of human rights—fellows who demonstrated that they were ready to sacrifice all to banish tyranny from the earth by giving their sons, themselves and their money to establish their particular brand of Americanism.

◆

MAJORITY RULE; THE SAFEGUARD OF DEMOCRACY

(By John P. Frey.)

NOTHING has done more to weaken labor when a crisis is reached than division in the ranks.

Again and again strong organizations have failed when the crucial test was reached, because of divided counsels and secession movements.

The pages of industrial history supply too many instances where ultimate success was made impossible because unity of action and unity of purpose had been destroyed through division in the movement.

Some seventy years before the birth of Christ, industrial conditions in Rome had become intolerable for the freemen among the plebians as well as for the slaves. The conditions imposed upon the mass of the workers had become such that they only required a strong, capable leader to organize them into an irresistible movement.

The leader proved to be a Greek gladiator named Spartacus. With a few of his loyal friends he struck down the guards at the gladiatorial school in Capua and succeeded in gaining the mountains.

Keeping in touch with the trade unions in the Italian cities and calling upon them for assistance, he was soon able to gather around him a large body of Roman trade unionists and of slaves who were willing to fight for their liberty. Small Roman armies were sent against him and these were all defeated. Imperial Rome became alarmed and some of its best generals took the field against the labor leader whose successes as an organizer and a general were threatening the Imperial institutions.

For ten years Spartacus was able to defeat all of the Roman legions sent against him.

The trade unionists in his ranks manufactured the necessary weapons of war for his troops and directed the transportation of materials and food. Finally Rome becoming more alarmed gathered together all of her military resources with the intention of placing so enormous an army in the field that it could overwhelm the freemen's forces.

The ten years of experience which Spartacus had in fighting Roman troops convinced him that to meet this new and enormous army in pitched battle would mean defeat. The time had arrived when it was necessary for him to use strategy and to attack the enemy piecemeal. But younger generals in his army, men who were envious of the high position he occupied, began to circulate the story that Spartacus was becoming conservative; that he was losing his energy; that he desired to lean back upon his laurels; that he was unwilling to meet a new condition with new policies. They carried on their propaganda so successfully that a great revolt or secession movement took place. Thousands of malcontents under Granicus and Castus, two minor generals in the Spartacan army, led the movement. Filled with confidence because of the victories they had won under Spartacus, they believed themselves capable of overcoming the the mass of Roman legions sent against them.

The armies met. The battle resulted in the complete defeat and destruction of the secessionists and the death of Granicus and Castus.

Although Spartacus still remained in control of his main army, its ranks had been so weakened as the result of this secession movement that he was never able again to take the field aggressively; and finally the secession movement led to the defeat of the loyal troops under Spartacus and the crucifixion of some 6,000 of his followers on the military road between Capua and Rome.

Some time ago we were talking with one of the adventurous spirits who went into the Klondike with the first rush of the gold hunters. He was a member of a little outfit consisting of about twelve men.

When they started inland they had no accurate maps, none were to be had; they only knew the general direction of the gold fields and these lay beyond the mountain ranges which they had to cross.

Frequently they would find themselves hemmed in by mountain peaks and would discuss which of the passes between these peaks was the one which they should take. There was no way of discovering whether the pass ahead of them, or to the right, or left, was the one which would enable them to go farther, until the summit of the pass had been reached and they could look into the country beyond. By a majority vote they would determine to try one of the passes, and frequently, when they reached the summit and looked at the obstacles ahead of them, they realized that their choice had not been a wise one and they were forced to return to their starting point and again laboriously climb another pass.

But whether the pass ahead proved to be the necessary one or not did not weaken their strength, because they remained united. Had the little party divided into two or three groups because some thought that one pass was the proper one to take while others thinking differently had gone in another direction, they would soon have become lost in the snows and the entire party would have perished from cold, hunger and other hardships. They would have left their bones bleaching in the Alaskan mountains instead of eventually reaching the gold fields as a united party.

Labor may not always have the most perfect program. Labor may occasionally make mistakes, but, so long as labor remains united, it need fear no problem, because as a united body it can overcome its mistakes if any are committed, whereas, if it divides its forces it not only will fail to overcome its problems, but will so weaken itself that it is no longer capable of maintaining its position.

The tremendous strength which has been acquired by the American Federation of Labor is due principally to two factors — the just and practical character of its policy, and the fact that it acts unitedly; once a policy has been adopted, the leaders and the membership unite in the effort to carry the policy into effect.

Division in our ranks today with the problems which lie ahead of us during the reconstruction period, would be as disastrous to the welfare of the wage earners of America as the secession movement of Granicus and Castus was to the fight for liberty being made by the Roman workmen under Spartacus, or division of numbers would have been to the little group of gold prospectors making their way through the untracked wilds of Alaska.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority and is based upon the fundamental principles of true democracy.

The citizens of the United States are governed by the rule of the majority. The American trade union movement is governed by the rule of the majority.

Both are democracies.

The secessionist, the man who preaches division in the ranks of labor, does not believe in the rule of the majority. He is influenced by other principles or considerations. Where his activities succeed his influence is more disastrous to labor than that of all of the strike-breakers and anti-trade union employers combined, because he has driven the wedge of division into the ranks of Organized Labor, and divided, instead of uniting their strength.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS OF LABOR

(By Dr. Frederic C. Howe.)

CREDIT is the lifeblood of society. Credit brings labor and his tools together. We think of credit as an agency of business; as something that only the railroads, the capitalists, the business men need. That is because these classes control banking and credit. They have taken them away from the farmer and the worker, who need them just as much as does the business man.

Labor in America receives upwards of $30,000,000,000 a year in wages. The farmers receive half as much more. Workers and farmers form the production classes; they produce all of the wealth of the world. It all comes ultimately from labor and land.

Why should not the workers and the farmers do their own banking? Why should not they control their own credit agencies? They do in other countries. And they have made a success of it wherever it has been tried. There are no failures and practically no losses in the banking activities of the workers of Europe, which have a turnover running into the billions of dollars each year.

The commonwealth of Australia maintains a bank of its own. It was organized to reduce the cost of credit to the farmers. It has the credit of the commonwealth of Australia behind it. The bank has savings bank department and uses all of the Post Offices as branches. It competes with private banks. It has materially reduced interest rates. The Commonwealth Bank was founded by the labor government to assist the small and struggling farmer, the artisan and the worker. It has performed a great service in this respect.

The State of North Dakota opened the first public bank in America in July, 1919. It already has resources of $17,000,000. It has reduced interest rates to the farmers from 8½% to 6%. Even more important, it has made credit available to the farmers. In five and one-half months' time it made net profits of $76,000.

The co-operative store movement is spreading with great rapidity all over the country. Co-operative wholesale stores to supply the local stores are being founded. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes has invested several hundred thousand dollars in factories and plants to supply railway employes with knit goods, gloves and other clothing. All of these co-operative societies will need credit. They now have to go to private banks. Should they become so strong as to menace the capitalistic order they may find credit closed to them. The only way to prevent this is for labor and the farmer to have banks of their own. If they can supply themselves with credit, private institutions will not deny it to them.

The banks hold the life of the co-operative store movement in their hands. They can smother it as they have used their power in the past to exploit the farmers and cattle growers of the West. They not only exact usury, they deny credit altogether to those whom they do not like.

Co-operative banks managed by peasants and workers exist all over Europe. There are 65,000 such banks in Europe alone. There are 5,000 in Japan. They are organized by groups of farmers and by groups of workers. They place their savings in a common fund. A committee or board of directors lends this money back to the members at low rates of interest, to be repaid in installments. These are known as credit unions. There were 16,000 of these credit unions in Germany in 1913, with a combined capital of $65,000,000. These were the farmers' banks. The workers also had banks which made loans to the working classes in 1911, amounting to $1,053,000,000.

The credit union is successful in Canada, where 150 such banks have been organized. Not one of them had lost a penny up to 1914. They had enabled the farmers to buy horses, cattle, machinery, to build houses and barns, to acquire more land as they needed it.

America almost alone among the countries of the world has no producers' banks. It has no agencies to help the man of talent and ability to get started. That should be the function of a bank. Nor have we any agencies except the loan shark to aid workers in distress. And the worker has to pay from 2% to 5% a month for this kind of assistance. The worker needs a bank. Why should not the farmers and the workers mobilize their resources; why should not they mobilize their collective intelligence and do their own banking? Have our people less intelligence than the peasants of Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, in which countries billions of dollars are deposited and loaned out again under the management of the peasants and workers, and the losses are negligible? In many communities they have never had any losses at all.

It is a myth of the bankers that banking is so difficult that no one except experts can perform it. That it is a simple operation, a safe operation and an operation that the people themselves can control, has been demonstrated all over the world, covering a period of nearly one hundred years.

PROPORTION OF THE ORGANIZED

(By J. W. Sullivan.)

WHEN Elbert H. Gary, speaking October 24, at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, asserted that "from 80% or 90% or more of labor in this country is non-union," he intended the assertion to be of use chiefly among his class of anti-union, plutocratic employers and their retainers, to mislead the masses of unorganized, un-Americanized foreign labor, ignorant as to the strength of trade unionism in the United States. This is one of the stock-in-trade "thumpers" so often repeated by the imitators of Chairman Gary that it is being echoed in a part of the public press which should know better. Its untruth comes to light on a moment's examination.

The latest census gives the number of persons "in gainful occupations" as:

Males	30,000,000
Females	8,000,000
Total	38,000,000

This total was classified:

		Pct.
Agriculture	12,650,000	33.2
Domestic and General Service	3,770,000	9.9
Professional Service	1,700,000	4.4
Public Service	460,000	1.2
Clerical Service	1,700,000	4.6
Trade	3,600,000	9.5
Total	23,900,000	92.8
Extracting Minerals	965,000	
Manufacturing and Mechanical Work	10,658,000	
Transportation	2,637,000	
Total	14,100,000	37.2
Grand Total	38,000,000	100

In no country are workers of the first group (23,900,000) organized to any extent in trade unions.

In the second group (14,100,000) besides wage workers there are employers big and little, the higher salaried employes, young persons learning trades, unskilled, unassimilated foreigners, craftsmen in small industries or non-industrial communities and numerous persons self-employed. Only estimates can be formed for the numbers in these classifications, which either have interests apart from those of the wage workers or in all countries are unorganizable.

In this group of 14,000,000 are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 employers and high salaried employes? Are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 youths of the apprentice age? Are there 2,00,000 or 4,000,000 adults in its other categories? These queries, when put to statisticians, bring no positive figures as they involve the uncertainties of guess work. If there is an average of 2,000,000 in each of these three classifications (total 6,000,000) the number of organized men and women in industry in this country is 8,000,000 (14,000,000 minus the 6,000,000.) The American Federation of Labor and the railroad Brotherhoods now count up 4,500,000. This would give 55% of the total of 8,000,000 organizable organized. But if the three classifications have 7,000,000 instead of 6,000,000, the percentage of the organized becomes 63 (4,500,000 out of 7,000,000); and if 8,000,000, the percentage is 75 (4,500,000 out of 6,000,000).

But, come to the practical question. In any particular industry contest between buyers and sellers of labor power the proportion of the organized to the unorganized in all the extent of America has little bearing. The outcome of any such struggle depends upon the number of the unorganized and unemployed who are qualified to work at the occupations affected and reachable within a practicable hiring area and willing to undermine union conditions. It is to be kept in mind that in every community masses of the unorganized are union sympathizers, showing themselves within the sphere of union influence whenever there is a strike. Statistics fail to enumerate these potential unionists.

The wage conflict being most active in industrial centers, the workers in them are in general thoroughly organized. The more highly skilled trades in many American communities have an effectiveness in unionized labor of 100%.

Yet employers' spokesmen go on repeating that "the trade unions represent 10% (or15%) of American labor," that only "one-eighth (or one-tenth) of the workers" are in trade unions in the United States. "Here are the official figures," they say: "Thirty-eight million workers; less than four million unionists." They substitute "workers" for the census phrase, "persons in gainful occupations," and thus make up their fiction.

In the light of the foregoing analysis of the census statistics the American trade unionists have the better of the argument. They can certainly claim for industry 50% organized as a minimum. They can claim more without venturing into vague probabilities. They can admit that the census figures are not fresh, but none others except rough estimates are to be had. They can also admit that in the first of the groups above mentioned are some organizable wage workers. Then can further admit that in the American Federation of Labor are comprised more than 100,000 Canadians. But, these modifications made, the percentages here claimed for union labor are not seriously affected. It is to be kept in mind, too, that in the American Federation of Labor statistics there are included neither the independent unions nor the I. W. W.

Under-rating the numerical strength of the American trade union movement is frequently accompanied by an over-rating of the British movement. A member of an American employer's commission was recently quoted in the "London Times" as saying: "While your workers are 85% organized in unions, the trade unions of the United States have only 10% so organized," and the impression that the proportion given to Britain is a fact seems to prevail generally.

But the statistics for Britain do not show 85% of "the workers" organized. Far from it. Mr. H. G. Williams, in a carefully prepared paper read at the annual Convention of the British Industrial League in August last, estimated that in 1906 there were in the Kingdom 19,420,000 "occupied persons," of whom 1,000,000 were income taxpayers, the remaining 18,420,000 having incomes under £160 ($800) a year. For the latter the groupings were:

Agriculture	1,690,000
Domestic service	2,050,000
Commercial, professional	2,240,000
Persons working for themselves	3,920,000
Manufacturing trades	6,410,000
Railways	610,000
Mines and quaries	1,000,000
Casual labor	500,000
Total	18,420,000

The four classifications last named in the table number 8,520,000. If, as reported at the Derby Trade Union Congress in 1918, the number of British trade unionists was 4,500,000, and the foregoing table as a whole warrants an estimate of about 9,000,000 persons organizable, the proportion organized in Great Britain is somewhat about 50%. But Mr. Williams also says that "in 1913 there were about 15,200,000 persons with incomes under £160 employed by others," a statement indicating considerably less than 50% organized.

THE UNION LABEL

(By W. B. Rubin.)

ON the first anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, an assemblage of men and women from all over gathered to celebrate the ending of the world's great war, and speeches and expressed sentiment constituted the order of the day.

An old man related how he had given five sons to the war, and he proudly called attention to a button which displayed five silver stars. One followed the other in the attempt of each to recount his share in bringing the great war to its successful termination, and enthusiasm knew no bounds.

An old, gray haired woman, dressed in black, wore a sleeve band bearing a gold star.

"My son died in France," she said, "but his soul lives on for mankind." And all shouted "Amen."

There were many soldiers with silver and gold chevrons, with various insignia and stripes for service and wounds. Each of these men had done his part to win the war, and had done it well; all were received with great applause.

Then rose, one by one, men and women who wore five different kinds of buttons — one for each war loan subscription. Following these were men and women who were decorated with the Red Cross with the badge of the Y. M.

C. A., the K. of C., and other similar organizations, and all delighted in narrating their own personal share in the victory. They had helped to win the war — all were deserving of the truest praise.

Just before the meeting came to an end, there arose a man of wrinkled face, calloused hands, and stooped shoulders. In rude accents and halting speech, he requested permission to speak.

"Let him talk!" and "Platform!" were the shouts.

So he ascended the platform, and thus he spoke:

"Now folks and friends, I can show no gold or silver stars and no wound stripes as a result of my part in this war. Nevertheless I bear a lot of scars and wounds, for I have lost toes and fingers through personal injuries received in my work. I had no children to give to Uncle Sam, as my only two sons were killed before the war — one in the mill and the other while railroading. Although I offered myself, they said that I wasn't fit to be useful in field service because I was a cripple, so I stayed at home and made soldiers' supplies.

"But I have with me the labels that helped to win the war, and let no true patriot forget them, for they played a most important part. I am not trying to take one bit of credit from any of you for what you did, but let me say to you that it was Organized Labor standing behind this war and fighting for democracy long before the war for democracy was conceived, that made possible the winning of the war for democracy."

Taking a piece of pasteboard from his pocket, he said:

"This is my union card. There is a little emblem on it — that is the printers' Label."

Removing his coat, he turned his inside pocket out and called attention to the tailors' Label. His hat bore the hatters' Label inside the sweat band, and stripping off his collar and tie, he showed the textile workers' Labels. Then he continued:

"If this were not a public meeting, I'd take off my shoes and socks, my shirt, suspenders, and underwear, and you would find that every article bears the Union Label."

There was no laughter. All knew that he was serious, and his audience likewise was serious.

"What do these Labels mean? They mean that everyone who works and is permitted to put the Label on what he makes, testifies to the fact that conditions are satisfactory, hours not too long, and wages sufficient to keep a man in descent living. Each of these Labels stands for militancy, for war upon foreign methods of industry and against industrial slavery. Through these Labels each wage earner is made a free, upright human being.

"The war in Europe is over, and the emblems that you wear as a result of the war spell memories of the past, however fresh those memories may be. But each Label that I wear means that we must go on fighting to humanize industry, to 'make the world safe for democracy,' to place industry on such a level that the workman is able to enjoy democracy."

This was his message — and he had both the fire and the aid. When he had finished, he was acclaimed with great applause.

The Union Label is the emblem that represents the true spirit of American workmen. It stands for industrial democracy, and no war stars, buttons, or emblems can be complete until every article that is useful to mankind, whether for the person or in the home, shall bear the Union Label — all associated and united in the hope and aspiration of America.

If you are a true soldier of the world and are interested in conserving what was gained through the great victory just won, if you are anxious for democracy at home, if you would like to see industrial democracy come into its own — wear the Union Label and patronize and purchase only what bears the Union Label.

To a $5 Bill

Crinkle, crinkle, little bill;
Goodness gracious, you are ill!
Are you losing all your power?
You seem weaker hour by hour.
"Now that prices are so high,
I'm so tired that I could die.
I just circulate all day;
No one dares put me away.
When the evening board is set
With the fruits of father's sweat,
My small voice is hushed and still,
I am in the butcher's till.
And no matter where I go
People disregard me so;
I don't seem to count for much
'Mongst the profiteers and such."
Bill, take heart, your luck may change,
I'll admit the times are strange.
Though you're weak I love you still—
Crinkle, crinkle, little bill.

—Riverhurst (Canada) Courier.

Official Information

Amendments to Constitution Submitted to the Twentieth General Convention, Held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 20 to 29, 1920

(On the amendments to the Constitution only those parts or Sections which appear in italics constitute any changes or amendments.)

QUESTION NO. 1
General Officers and Elections

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 9, Paragraph "A," be amended to read:

"The General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer, *to be elected by a general referendum vote,* and an Executive Board of one member from each division of the United Brotherhood *elected by a referendum vote of the members of their respective divisions,* who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective unions."

NOTE—This amendment changes the method of electing the members of the General Executive Board from a referendum of the entire membership to a referendum of their respective districts only.

Proposition No. 2

Shall Section 9, Paragraph "C" be amended to read:

"Election returns to be counted by the Tabulation Committee must be received at the General Office not later than December 15th, except from Hawaii, *Canal Zone* and Porto Rico, who shall be allowed until December 31st. The Tabulation Committee shall report in writing to the General President their findings of all votes cast by Locals for each candidate, and the candidate receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast shall be declared elected and shall hold office for a term of four years, commencing April 1st, following election and continuing thereafter every four years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. A full accounting of each Local Union's vote shall be published in pamphlet form and distributed to all Local Unions in the same manner as the monthly Financial Statement."

NOTE—This amendment gives additional time to the membership in the Canal Zone to make returns to the General Office.

QUESTION NO. 2
Salaries of Officers, Executive Board and Organizers

Shall the Constitution be amended to provide the following annual salaries, payable weekly?

General President (Section 10, Paragraph L), $7,500 per year; First General Vice-President (Sec. 11, Par. D), $5,500 per year; Second General Vice-President (Sec. 12, Par. C), $5,200 per year; General Secretary (Sec. 13, Par. H), $5,500 per year; General Treasurer (Sec. 14, Par. B), $5,500 per year; Members of the General Executive Board (Sec. 15, Par. M), $4,500 per year; General Organizers (Sec. 10, Par. A), $3,500 per year.

NOTE—This amendment provides for increasing the salaries commensurate with the increased responsibilities and duties of their respective offices. It also brings the salaries to a standard more equal to that of others holding similar positions in other International Labor Organizations, and is in proportion to the increases received by our own membership.

QUESTION NO. 3
Duties of Officers

Proposition No. 1

Shall the Constitution be amended to provide as follows:

Add to Section 10, Paragraph "H" (General President).

"He shall by virtue of his office be a delegate to the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof."

Proposition No. 2

Add to Section 13, Paragraph "D" General Secretary).

"He shall by virtue of his office be a delegate to the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof."

NOTE—Propositions numbers one and two do not alter the duties of the officers, except to provide that they shall attend the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department as delegates without election by convention.

Proposition No. 3

Add to Section 11, Paragraph "A" (First General Vice-President).

"He shall act by virtue of his office as one of the delegates to all conventions of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor."

NOTE—A part of the duties of the First General Vice-President are to deal with matters pertaining to our label and this amendment provides that he shall be a delegate to the conventions of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor without election by convention.

QUESTION NO. 4

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 10, Paragraph "E" (General President be amended to read:

"He shall appoint a committee to compile the laws of the United Brotherhood, and all other committees unless otherwise provided. The compensation of all members of *all* committees *shall be regulated by the General Executive Board."*

NOTE—This amendment places the setting of remuneration of members of all committees in the hands of the General Executive Board.

Proposition No. 2

Shall Section 10, Paragraph "F" (General President be amended to read:

"He shall decide all points of law, appeals and grievances, except death and disability claims, and *inconjunction with the Vice-Presidents,* have power to suspend any Local Union, District Council or Provincial Council for violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board. Any Local or Auxiliary Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council which wilfully or directly violates the Constitution, Laws or principles of this United Brotherhood, or acts in antagonism to its welfare, can be suspended by the General President with the consent of the General Executive Board.

QUESTION NO. 5
General Executive Board

Shall Section 15, Paragraph "B" be amended to read:

"Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York."

(Continued On Page 28.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Comparative Salaries of International Officers

As questions have been asked relative to salaries paid other International Officers, so that our members may be guided accordingly and vote in an intelligent manner on the proposed increase in wages to our General Officers and representatives, we herewith supply, at least, some of the information desired:

	Per Year.
President of the American Federation of Labor receives	$12,000.00
Secretary of the American Federation of Labor	10,500.00
President of the Maintenance of Ways	14,000.00
Each Vice-President of the Maintenance of Ways	7,000.00
President of the Railway Clerks	10,000.00
President of the Locomotive Engineers	10,000.00
President of the Teamsters	9,000.00
Secretary of the Teamsters	9,000.00
Each G. E. B. member of the Teamsters	6,000.00
President of the Street Car Men	8,000.00
Secretary of the Barbers	7,000.00
President of Railroad Telegraphers	6,000.00

If these officers are worthy of the salaries paid them, and we agree that they are, surely the officers and representatives of the United Brotherhood are worthy of the increase in wages recommended by our last convention.

Reports of General Officers

The General Treasurer

Much detailed statistical information covering the receipts and expenditures of the funds of the United Brotherhood during the last four years, arranged in convenient form, is found in the report of General Treasurer Thomas Neale. This embraces the total receipts of the organization as turned over by the General Secretary and gives a detailed account of the purposes for which all moneys were expended. In his foreword the General Treasurer says:

> "It is very gratifying to us to be able to report a surplus amount of funds on hand of $775,244.32 over and above the great expense to which we have been subjected by reason of the excessive death rate caused by one of the most serious epidemics of pneumonia and influenza in our history, together with the abnormal amount of money expended in rendering assistance to our membership in the many trade movements sanctioned by our General Executive Board.
>
> "The total receipts turned over to me by General Secretary Duffy from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, amounted to the vast sum of $5,743,666.68, while the expense for the same period were $5,141,943.28.
>
> "The total cash balance on July 1, 1916, amounted to $173,520.92, while actual cash balance on July 1, 1920, amounted to $775,244.32, showing an increase surplus of $601,723.40 since our last report to the Fort Worth Convention."

A statement is given showing the banks in which the funds of the Brotherhood are deposited. Tabulated statements are also presented showing the monthly receipts and disbursements and designating the purposes for which money was expended.

Litigation growing out of death and disability claims the last four years cost the Brotherhood $1,615.24, while the various injunction suits and civil cases cost $190,238.45. Money donated in support of strikes, lockouts, flood relief, etc., amounted to $652,590.95 and money appropriated for organizing purposes $43,541.76. On the subject of bonding financial officers, the General Treasurer says:

"In accordance with the duties assigned to our department by the General Executive Board, we have arranged yearly for the bonding of the financial officers of our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Hartford, Conn., through their Indianapolis office, the total amount of bond carried, yearly amounting to upwards of $2,634,300.00, with a total premium of $13,171.50 for the present term.

"The premiums received from Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils for bonds during the term ending June 30, 1920, amounted to the sum of $46,326.73, and we paid over to the bonding company the amount of $30,568.81, being the amount due them after we had deducted 30 per cent as our commission for expenses in handling the business of the bonding company, showing a gross earning to our Brotherhood from this source of the sum of $13,898.01, which remains part of the general funds of our organization. We have arranged for all bonds to commence and expire on July 1st of each year and we have so systemized our Bonding Department that we now have very little trouble in collecting the premiums due. Our records show that we have bonded the officers of 2,298 Local Unions and 142 District, State and Provincial Councils, the balance of Local Unions and District Councils having failed as yet to comply with the law or the funds being so low we decided a bond was unnecessary, many of these being newly organized Local Unions. The bond under which our Financial Secretaries are bonded is a registered blanket bond and protects the Local Union, District, State and Provincial Councils against any defalcation by embezzlement or dishonesty on the part of the member holding the bonded position. It does not provide for reimbursement of funds that may be lost from burglary, hold-up, etc., although we have received several claims for losses from that cause.

"We have arranged with the bonding company for the adjustment of 130 losses during the last term, amounting in the aggregate to $37,889.19, of this amount we received checks from the bonding company to the extent of $11,667.35, which we have turned over to the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils sustaining the loss, and the balance of $26,221.84 was recovered from the principal for the organization by the aid of the bonding company. We still had on July 1st, 17 claims upon which we have received no record of adjustment, although most of these have since been satisfactorily settled, the balance being held up awaiting complete audit or proof of loss sustained as claimed, the books in some instances being in such a muddled condition that it was almost impossible to get accurate amounts of shortages."

An extended review of our benevolent system is an important feature of the report, showing that during the last four years death and disability claims have been exceptionally heavy. The records disclose that 13,176 claims were approved and 975 disapproved at a total expenditure of $2,230,821.24, or an average of $557,705.31 per annum, as compared with an average of $397,839.69 per annum for the two years preceding the Fort Worth Convention, showing a net yearly increase of $159,865.62. In commenting on the disapproved claims the General Treasurer says:

"Over half of these claims were disapproved because the member had allowed himself to fall either three or six months in arrears and had not squared up in accordance with our laws in time to entitle himself or beneficiary to the donation.

"One hundred thirty-five claims were rejected because the member had not been affiliated with our Brotherhood the required length of time.

"Sixty claims were disapproved because the member had allowed himself to fall six months in arrears, and the Financial Secretary had accepted dues from him without requiring him to come back the same as a new member, and by such action left the Local Union liable in the event of court proceedings.

"We had presented to us eight claims for wife's funeral donation where the evidence showed that the member had already received wife's benefits on his first wife, and as a consequence claims were not allowed.

"Seventy-eight appeals were taken from our decision to the General Executive Board, fifty-seven of which were sustained, ten were reversed and claims ordered paid, and eleven were referred back to us, as additional information had subsequently been presented."

Other interesting features of the report are a detailed statement of the amounts paid to each Local Union for death and disability benefits during the last four years and a list of the causes of death and disability compiled from the claims filed. There is also included a biennial statement of the death, disability and strike benefits paid since the year 1884 and other information.

The General Secretary

From the fact that the report of the General Executive Board now deals with matters formerly presented in the report of the General Secretary before he became a member of the Board, the report of that General Officer to the Indianapolis Convention was mainly a review, in detailed statistical form, of the work of his office during the last four years. The report shows an unprecedented increase in the membership since the Fort Worth Convention and, taking altogether, the tabulated analysis indicates that the organization is in a fair way for the half million mark.

The membership in good standing, that is, those entitled to benefits from the General Office, numbers 371,906. The report also shows that 28,198 members are between three and six months in arrears and therefore not entitled to any benefits whatever from the General Office. This makes a total membership at the close of June, 1920, of 400,104.

A comparison of the Locals organized since June 30, 1916, with those lapsed or consolidated shows a gain of 679. The number of unions and the membership in the different states is also given, and it is interesting to note that in the last four years New York State has forged ahead and leads all others with 195 Locals and a membership of 45,116; the state of Illinois second and the the other states are Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and Massachusetts.

We note from the report that there are now in the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood 157 District Councils, 23 State Councils and 2 Provincial Councils. With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented in the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 3 leads with 90,660; District No. 1 comes second with 84,079; District No. 2 has 72,321; District No. 5 has 49,655; District No. 6 has 49,435; District No. 4 has 31,127; District No. 7 has16,925.

Reviewing the work of the Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary points out when in making out their monthly reports, the greatest percentage of discrepancies occur, and how to avoid same, he says:

"The greatest percentages accur through the repetition by Financial Secretaries in reporting members as in arrears and granted clearances; through oversight, they neglect to note when a member has been previously reported and deducted for in one month, and in making out another report the same member is again reported and deducted for, thereby reducing the totals on the face of the reports that many more than were actually in good standing, and the discrepancy continues until rectified by adding the amount deducted to some succeeding report. Another source of discrepancy occurs in the failure of Financial Secretaries to allow the full quota of tax on members reported as squaring arrearages as per Section 44, Paragraph 'E,' of our General Laws, which reads as follows: 'When a member falls in arrears for three months he must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears in the report for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month. If a member at any time pays any part of his arrearages and does not pay for the current month, he still remains in arrears, and should not be reported by the Financial Secretary in his report to the General Secretary in his report to the General Office. If at any time he should square his arrearages, the Financial Secretary shall report same to the General Secretary, giving date when said arrearages were paid (day and month), which must include the payment of dues for the month in which he paid said arrearages, and the per capita tax for the months since which he was last reported in arrears must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Secretary.'

"We also call the Financial Secretary's attention to the necessity of sending the application blanks and clearance cards of all members initiated and admitted, with the report in which their names appear. Many Financial Secretaries have been very negligent regarding this matter and have necessitated an unnecessary amount of correspondence as a result. When a member comes before your Local for initiation or admission, be sure you get his application, or clearance card, and mail same with the report in which he is reported."

Under the caption of "Our Official Monthly Journal," "The Carpenter," the General Secretary has concisely set forth the reasons some of the members do not receive their monthly Journal, and in calling attention to this matter, he says:

"The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the members that are continually moving from place to place, without leaving a forwarding address, and numerous instances where the Local Secretaries fail to send to the General Office the names of the members of their Local. When a member fails to receive his Journal he should immediately take up the matter with the Financial Secretary of his Local Union and insist on his name and address being forwarded to the General Office.

"Many of our Financial Secretaries have the idea that all that is necessary for them to do is to enter the names on their monthly reports. For their information we would call their attention to the fact that the monthly report is handled by an entirely separate Department, and as the reports are necessarily a month behind, it is impracticable.

"It is therefore necessary that the Financial Secretary forward to the General Office the names, together with the street address, of all members of their Local on the blanks which are provided by the General Office for that purpose, and to note any change or additions thereon each month when sending their monthly reports."

Another matter of interest that the General Secretary speaks of in his report is noted under the caption of "Our War Record," and in commenting on same, says:

"When our country entered the world war in 1917 no organization proved of more value to our Government than did the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"When the history of the war is written the splendid record of the carpenters, both at home and abroad, will be worth while reading. They performed their duty willingly and well. They gave their unstinted and whole-hearted support to the Government in the titanic struggle against autocracy.

"In order that reliable statistics might be on hand at the General Office, we sent our circular letters to all Local Unions and District Councils asking for information as to the number of men joining the Army, Navy and Air Service; the number killed in action; the number who died in camp; the number unaccounted for; the amount of Liberty Bonds purchased, etc.

"After compiling these returns we found that only 34 per cent of our Locals and District Councils had furnished us with the information desired, relative to members in the service, and only 45 per cent relative to the purchase of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, etc."

The report as a whole is statistical, but interesting, and should be carefully read by all who are interested in the welfare and success of the Brotherhood.

(Continued From Page 24.)

"Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia."

"Division No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin."

"Division No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, *Republic of Panama, Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands*, Porto Rico and Cuba."

"Division No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma."

"Division No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico and Hawaiian Islands."

"Division No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada, except the Province of British Columbia and of the Dominion of Newfoundland."

NOTE—This amendment includes Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands in District No. 4 and transfers the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Dominion of Newfoundland from District No. 1 to District No. 7.

QUESTION NO. 6

General Convention

Shall Section 18, Paragraph "A" be amended to read:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in convention *biennially* at Indianapolis, Indiana, *during the month of September on a date set by the General Executive Board*, and they shall provide a suitable place for holding such convention."

NOTE—This amendment changes the holding of conventions from every four years to every two years; empowers the General Executive Board to set the date, and will change the periods of officers from four years to two years (Sec 9, Par. "C").

QUESTION NO. 7

Admission of Local Unions

Shall Section 29, Paragraph "C," be amended to read:

"All business of this Brotherhood at meetings of Local Unions shall be *recorded* in the English language, and it shall be the duty of the General President to revoke the charter of any Local Union within the United States that fails to comply with this section."

NOTE—This amendment changes the present law by substituting the word "recorded" for the word "transacted."

QUESTION NO. 8

Local Officers

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 31, Paragraph "D," be amended to read:

"A member can not be nominated for office, delegate or committee unless he is present on the night of nomination, except he is in the ante-room on business authorized by the Local Union, or out on official business; nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the *Local Union* prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

NOTE—This amendment prevents a member from holding office in any Local Union until he has been six months a member of same.

Proposition No. 2

Shall Section 31, Paragraph "I," be amended to read:

"The election of officers shall take place on the second meeting night in June. *All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the officers are to be elected.*"

NOTE—This makes compulsory the notification of members.

QUESTION NO. 9

Duties of Recording Secretary

Shall Section 35, Paragraph "C," be amended to read:

"The Recording Secretary shall notify all members of the Local Union to present their due books to the Trustees *during the first month of each quarter* for the purpose of comparing them with the books of the Financial Secretary. A fine of not less than Twenty-five Cents (25c) shall be imposed on each member who fails *to comply with this Section.*"

NOTE—This amendment allows due books to be examined at any meeting during the first month of the quarter instead of the first meeting night only.

QUESTION NO. 10

Duties of the Financial Secretary

Shall Section 36, Paragraph "C," be amended to read:

"The Financial Secretary shall not receive the dues of members in the interim between meetings. After the last meeting night in the month he shall receive dues at his home or office up to and including the last day of the month. *The Financial Secretary shall not accept dues from any member working or residing in another district unless said dues are accompanied with a statement from the Business Agent or Secretary of the Local Union or District Council that he has and is complying with the rules of the locality where the member resides or is employed.*"

NOTE—This amendment is to prevent members from paying their dues unless they are complying with the working rules of any outside district where they may be working or residing.

QUESTION NO. 11

Qualifications for Membership

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 42, Paragraph "K," be amended to read:

"Any candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, must be a citizen of *one of the countries included in this jurisdiction*, or must furnish proof of his intentions to become a citizen *in the country where he makes application for membership.*"

NOTE—This amendment prevents applicants from countries outside our jurisdiction from becoming members until they have declared their intention to become citizens of the country wherein they make their application.

Proposition No. 2

Shall the following be added to Section 42?

"The presiding officer of District Council and Local Unions, where no District Councils exist, shall appoint a committee of which the Business Agent shall be a member, to be known as the Apprenticeship Committee. The duties of said committee shall be to examine all applicants as apprentices to see that they receive the prevailing scale of wages and fair treatment from employers and have all possible opportunity to secure regular employment.

"The Committee on Apprentices shall make a quarterly report, showing the number of apprentices in their district, where employed, and the conditions under which they are working.

"Applicants for apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 17 years shall be registered with the Local Union, shall be furnished a recognition card, showing their intention to become apprentices, and shall be given the same attention by the Apprenticeship Committee as full-fledged apprentices.

QUESTION NO. 12

Admission of Members

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 43, Paragraph "B," be amended to read:

"The application of the candidate must be presented to the Financial Secretary with the full initiation fee, which shall be not less than *ten dollars ($10.00)* and a sum equal to one month's dues, together with the proportionate part of month in which he is initiated, before he can be obligated, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, making such recommendations as they deem proper, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the Investigating Committee reports favorably."

NOTE—This amendment changes the minimum initiation fee from $5.00 to $10.00 and would make the same change for honorary members in Paragraph "G."

Proposition No. 2

Shall Section 43, Paragraph "R," be amended to read:

"A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys Trade Rules and hires none but members of the United Brotherhood and complies with the Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, he furnish material and labor on the work for which he contracts, and that he is not, or does not, become a member of any Contractors' or Employers' *Association*. He shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his Local Union."

NOTE—This amendment changes employers' Union to employers' Association.

QUESTION NO. 13

Finance and Dues

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 44, Paragraph "B," be amended to read:

"Monthly dues shall be charged on the books the first of each month, but a member does not fall in arrears until the end of the month *in which he owes a sum equal to three months' dues.*

NOTE—This amendment makes more clear the actual date on which a member becomes three months in arrears.

Proposition No. 2

Section 44, Paragraph "C" (as amended).

"Each Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Forty (40c) Cents per month for each member in good standing *and Three ($3.00) Dollars for each new applicant admitted to membership, this to apply to beneficial and semi-beneficial members only.*

"All moneys received by the General Secretary shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood."

NOTE—This amendment provides for $3.00 to be sent along with the monthly report, for each new member admitted during the month.

QUESTION NO. 14

Members In Arrears

Shall Section 45, Paragraph "A," be amended to read:

"When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in good standing and is thereby suspended from all donations and will not again be entitled to donations until three months *from the date he has paid said arrearages, which payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which said payment is made."*

NOTE—This amendment does not alter the present law, but states clearer when a member who has been in arrears is again entitled to benefits.

QUESTION NO. 15

Clearance Cards

Proposition No. 1

Shall the following Section be substituted for Section 46, Paragraph "A"?

"A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of his Local Union or District Council to work in another jurisdiction must surrender his Working Card and present his Due Book to the Financial Secretary, who shall then fill out his Clearance Card.

"It shall be compulsory, except in case of strike or lockout, for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current month's dues. Said Clearance Card shall expire one month from date of issue.

"It shall be optional with a Local Union or District Council to issue Clearance Cards in a jurisdiction where a strike or lockout is in effect.

"A member may leave such jurisdiction without a Clearance Card to seek work in another jurisdiction where no strike or lockout exists, provided he presents a statement over the Seal of the Local Union or District Council in which he holds membership, showing that a strike or lockout is in effect in said jurisdiction. He shall pay the prevailing charge for a Working Permit in the jurisdiction where he goes to work."

NOTE—This substitute makes it compulsory for a Local Union to issue a Clearance Card, except as otherwise mentioned. It further provides against members taking out Clearance Cards during strikes or lockouts, but allows them to work in other jurisdictions by paying for a Working Permit.

Proposition No. 2

Shall the following Section be substituted for Section 46, Paragraph "C"?

"A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction from which he would return daily, or who does not desire to transfer his membership, shall, before going to work, secure a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in whose jurisdiction he may go to work. He shall pay for such Working Permit a charge of not less than seventy-five cents per month, and shall be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council."

NOTE—This substitute makes provision for members to work in other jurisdictions without taking out their Clearance Cards.

Proposition No. 3

Shall Section 46, Paragraph "G," be amended to read:

"On entering a Local Union a member with a Clearance Card shall present his Due Book to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three to examine the applicant and his Due Book and report at once.

"If the Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, *and the identity of the member established to whom the Clearance Card was granted, he shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district."*

NOTE—This amendment makes it compulsory for a Local Union to accept a Clearance Card properly issued and presented, providing no strike or lockout exists in their jurisdiction.

(Continued On Page 48.)

Report of Delegate from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 42

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 42 of Battle Creek, Mich., was represented at the Michigan State Council by its delegate, Miss Lula M. Clark. Her report should be of interest to our many readers from the fact it is the first of its kind to be published in our Journal, and we therefore give it in its entirety:

"To the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 42.

"Greetings:

"The following is my report of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Michigan State Council:

"I wish to say at the first that I thank the sisters for the honor bestowed upon me in choosing me to represent our Local Auxiliary.

"It was rather a new idea to some of the delegates to have ladies present, and they showed it quite plainly in their actions, but after they found out we would not in any way interfere with their freedom (the smoking, etc.), they were more at ease.

"It is not my intention at this time to give an exhaustive report of the routine business of the Convention, as this will be covered in the report sent by the Secretary, Brother Verberg, but to touch more upon the more vital questions which directly concern the working of the Auxiliary.

"We found after the first session that a number of men present were interested, as they gathered around our ladies asking for information, which encouraged us from the first.

"At the second session the reports of the delegates were read. As each delegate's name was called, he read his report before turning it over to the Secretary.

"My name happened to be on the roll call before the other lady delegate from Jackson, so it fell to my lot to read the first Auxiliary report. Our report was received exceptionally well, owing to the fact that quite a number of men present were interested in this movement.

"When the Jackson Auxiliary delegate was called she asked for an extension of time, as her report was not quite complete. It so happened that at the next morning session, when Mrs. Jones and others made their reports, that Mr. White of the Ohio State Council was present. He was soon asked to speak before the Convention. He said that it was the first Auxiliary report he had ever heard read at a Convention, and was glad we were so well organized as to be able to affiliate with the State Council; but that in his home city of Dayton the Auxiliary had proved a failure, for the simple reason that some of the women were afflicted with the ailment of having their tongues loose at both ends with a spring in the middle. He gave the Council the idea that they interfered so with the men's work in the Local that they were not desired.

"Just at the beginning of Sister Jones' report Brother and Sister Whitticher arrived, so that Brother Whitticher heard the reading of the report and then the insinuation placed on the Auxiliary by Mr. White made him mad, as you all know that this work has long been upheld by him. It so happened he was the next speaker called. He gave the Ohio man one of the best tongue thrashings as was ever my lot to hear.

"We certainly have to thank Brother Whitticher for his loyal support of our cause. Sister Jones' report was along the same lines as our own, boosting our respective Locals and showing that they were flourishing.

"The Ohio man's talk, then Brother Whitticher's, so brought our existence before the delegates that for the remainder of the Convention they could not forget us. The way it turned out it could not have been palnned better if we had mapped it out step by step. Then to top the climax, our entertainment coming on top of this, proving that the Auxiliary was able to work in harmony with the Local, helped our cause wonderfully.

"We heard nothing but praise on every hand all the next day. But the best is yet to come! At the next morning session the Committee on the Amendment to the Constitution recommended that Section 7, Article 6, be changed to give the Executive Board power to organize Auxiliaries in any or all localities they deemed it advisable. It was unanimously adopted, and we carried our big point of getting the support and backing of the State Council.

"At the last session of the Convention it was moved by the delegate from Kalamazoo, Brother Ray Wanzo, that each Auxiliary be given a nucleus of $25.00. This was voted down after the explanation given by Brother Beattie that the Auxiliaries were in as good a financial condition as many small Locals, and as far as the Council had taken us under their wing and had assured us of their financial help, it fully covered this point.

"Secretary Verberg requested each delegate to submit to him in writing a plan of action, explaining the steps of organizing, which he could use in print to send out to the different Locals all over the State.

"At the close of the Convention, I had a few minutes' talk with Secretary Verberg, and he assured me over and over of his support and help in getting other Auxiliary organization in our State, so that I hope at the next Convention we will show even greater strides than for the past year.

"I wish to recommend to our Auxiliary that each and every member will put their shoulder to the wheel and push until it hurts. Forget the petty grievances and look only for the big aim of our organization, the betterment of mankind. Yours fraternally,

"LULA M. CLARK."

Locals Chartered In August

Toledo, O. (Ship Carpenters and Pile Drivers.)
Shawnee and Lost Springs, Wyo.
Newport News, Va. (Ship Caulkers.)
Listowel, Ont., Can. (Furniture Workers.)
Cape Magdeleine, Que., Can.
Augusta, Ga. (Millmen.)
Charleston, Miss.
Thunderbolt, Ga.
Wise River, Mont.
Caso Grande, Ariz.
New York, N. Y.
Albany, Ga. (Col.)
Eugene, Ore.
Darlington, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Selma, Ala.
Greenwood, S. C.
Total, 17 Local Unions.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Remember that money is of the prolific, generating nature." Buy W. S. S.

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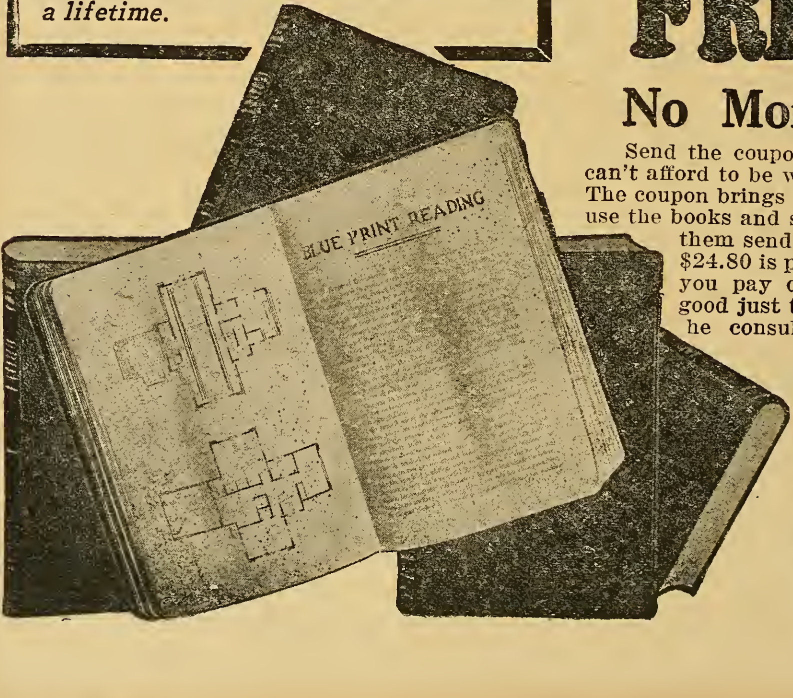

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Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40324	Agnes Leisman	11	9	0	Hernia	$75.00
40325	John W. Creaney	13	17	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40326	Eva M. Abbott	40	5	1	Carcinoma	75.00
40327	Francis Q. Carr	132	3	2	Killed in U. S. service	150.00
40328	Olive May Corwin	163	2	8	Uraemia	50.00
40329	Allie S. Johnson	253	4	10	Pneumonia	75.00
40330	David Schoales	325	16	1	Fractured skull	300.00
40331	Albert A. Dobbins	359	18	5	Nephritis	300.00
40332	Edward A. Bowen (Dis.)	486	13	9	Accidental	400.00
40333	Paul Hellwig	488	33	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
40334	Eugenia Steller	533	1	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
40335	Joseph Herman	608	18	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40336	Mary Josephine Doyle	632	18	3	Encephalomyelites	75.00
40337	Elizabeth Walsh	632	18	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40338	Alice Bope	635	5	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
40339	William H. Haager	696	13	6	Cancer	125.00
40340	Mary Borgtorf	808	18	3	Hernia	75.00
40341	Anna Szalajka	824	8	11	Consumption	75.00
40342	Joseph A. Marchesseault	877	18	0	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40343	Janet Wallace	890	15	11	Choleystites	75.00
40344	William A. Wilson	1072	15	4	Carcinoma	125.00
40345	Rose McKinney	1089	2	4	Heart trouble	50.00
40346	Samuel Agrest	1164	10	0	Pneumonia	300.00
40347	Frank O. Fisk	1184	8	10	Apoplexy	300.00
40348	Roland Pentz	1298	2	1	Intestinal obstruction	100.00
40349	Annie Kautz	1312	16	9	Carcinoma	75.00
40350	Gustav Saar	1394	3	4	Paralysis	150.00
40351	Alfred Booth	1516	9	8	Suicide	300.00
40352	Gussie Washington	1574	5	11	Peritonitis	300.00
40353	William C. Hynes	1596	13	4	Nephritis	50.00
40354	Paul Nelson	1693	23	0	Endocarditis	300.00
40355	Martin J. Kreuger	1835	13	3	Cancer	300.00
40356	Louis Messel	1846	2	7	Cardio renal	100.00
40357	Abraham Mills	2066	1	11	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
40358	Mary Fuchs	2	21	4	Nephritis	75.00
40359	John G. Cleckler	2	15	0	Nephritis	125.00
40360	Paul Eastburg	4	14	11	Nephritis	300.00
40361	Beckie Polinsky	8	7	10	Eclampsia	75.00
40362	Julia Harmon	11	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
40363	Elizabeth A. Wall	13	5	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
40364	Edward G. Campbell	52	20	8	Apoplexy	300.00
40365	Jacob P. Scheer	55	21	11	Pneumonia	300.00
40366	Ralph Melanson	56	7	3	Accidental	300.00
40367	William M. Bower	67	21	7	Heart trouble	300.00
40368	Cardie C. Cox	103	18	11	Endocarditis	75.00
40369	Hannah F. Brooks	121	4	8	Nephritis	75.00
40370	Eva May Storck	122	2	11	Hemiphegia	50.00
40371	Barbara Anna Riedel	131	14	2	Heart disease	75.00
40372	Annie Ward	144	2	9	Peritonitis	50.00
40373	Sanford C. Staples	155	20	4	Meningitis	125.00
40374	Thos. J. Burke	158	18	1	Pneumonia	125.00
40375	Charles W. Davidson	183	7	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
40376	John Harigel	260	6	7	Heatr disease	300.00
40377	Geo. A. Manigold	264	6	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
40378	Geo. Frank Baldwin	456	10	1	Heart diesase	300.00
40379	David S. Jack	517	10	5	Paralysis	300.00
40380	Herman B. Hanson	562	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
40381	Rachael Ida Berry	587	20	0	Pneumonia	75.00
40382	Cora E. Baxter	624	14	11	Diabetis	75.00
40383	Wm. P. Lynch	639	1	6	Pyemia	50.00
40384	Louise E. Thompson	700	19	9	Paralysis	75.00
40385	Ida Johnson	1367	5	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
40386	Carl Bornell	1367	8	4	Nephritis	300.00
40387	Ellen Bahnsen	1367	13	9	Heart disease	75.00
40388	Edwin A. Redston	1367	11	1	Drowned	300.00
40389	Jennie K. Gilbert	1451	1	10	Influenza	25.00
40390	Theda Backman	1456	2	3	Apoplexy	50.00
40391	Thomas Drislane	1456	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
40392	Andrew Thompson	1456	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
40393	Frank Wancsouski	1727	2	2	Heart disease	100.00
40394	Ethel Smith	1779	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
40395	Harriet Ratcliff	15	4	9	Heart disease	75.00
40396	Evelyn W. Heath	30	7	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
40397	Andrew A. Long	55	21	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
40398	Louis Marseille	62	18	8	Cancer	300.00

SUGAR 4½c Per Lb.

You know how hard it is to get sugar, even when you pay the big price de- anded by grocers, and what it means to be able to buy it direct from us at nly 4½ cents a pound. Yet sugar is only one of a long list of groceries on hich we can save you money. Just in order to prove what a big advantage ou have in dealing with us, we list below a trial order which saves you $1.20. egular value of these articles is $3.19—our price only $1.99. And we guaran- e that every item is absolutely pure, fresh, standard high grade—just what ou have been paying about twice our wholesale price for. You wouldn't think going back to the costly old way of buying groceries after you have proved e economy of buying from the Big 4 Grocery Bargain Catalog. Send only .99 with the Trial Order Coupon below, and begin saving money right away.

Catalog Bargains

emember that with your first order you get free copy of our big wholesale catalog which ves you money on all your grocery purchases. ere are just a few catalog specials. Sold in onderful money-saving combinations.

LOUR, Per Barrel	**$7.98**
UGAR 100 Lbs.	**$4.50**
needa Biscuits 12 Packages for . .	**35c**
uaker Oats Large Package . .	**4c**

ush your trial order at once and get our wholesale grocery catalog in which ou will find many of the most startling gro- ery bargains ever offered.

eferences We are one of the leading Wholesale rocers in Chicago. Our bank, Foreman ros. Banking Co., or any mercantile insti- tion in Chicago, can tell you about us.

e Guarantee you absolute satisfaction or your money back. In ery instance you get pure, fresh goods of the very ghest quality. Send coupon for trial order today.

IG 4 COMPANY

12-118 N. May St. Dept. 1232 Chicago

Trial Order No. 14

Big 4 Wholesale Prices

2 pounds Granulated Sugar . . .	$0.09
1 bar Fels Naptha Soap	.02
1 bar Ivory Soap	.04
1 package Big 4 Brand Best Tea . .	.35
¼ pound pure Cocoa	.13
1 pound pure Baking Powder	.45
1 4-oz. bottle Vanilla Flavor Extract	.52
1 box Powdered Bluing (equal to about 1 gallon average best bluing) . . .	.29
1 Box Majic Dye Soap Flakes . . .	.10
Total (You Save $1.20)	$1.99

Mail Coupon Now!

Our low prices merely indicate what you can now save on all your groceries, a full line of which is listed in our Wholesale Catalog—The Big Money Saver. This catalog sent to customers only. A free copy will be sent with your first order. Send coupon NOW—TODAY.

Trial Order Coupon

Big 4 Company Dept. 1232
112-118 N. May St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find $1.99 for which send me at once your Trial Order No. 14, and a copy of your wholesale Grocery Catalog, free. It is understood that if I am not satisfied, I may return the goods at your expense and you will return my money at once.

Name ....

Address ....

Express Office ....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40399	Calvin F. Moore	62	17	4	Bronchitis	125.00
40400	James Mason	75	9	2	Heart disease	300.00
40401	Rufina Hage	125	19	4	Myocarditis	75.00
40402	Arthur Mercure	134	3	10	Drowning	150.00
40403	Robert Conard	142	1	10	Heart disease	50.00
40404	Lorenia Bennett	151	18	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
40405	Sophia Rein	213	26	2	Apoplexy	75.00
40406	Otto Rempert	242	20	3	Cancer	300.00
40407	Arthur Studenroth	242	14	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
40408	Mary Elizabeth Mercer	277	13	2	Addison's disease	25.00
40409	Emma V. Sherman	301	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00
40410	Martha E. Weeks	307	5	7	Pott's disease	75.00
40411	J. F. Henderson (Dis.)	331	2	9	Accidental	100.00
40412	Sarah Green	348	20	9	Phlebitis	75.00
40413	Martin Hannon	349	19	3	Accidental	300.00
40414	William J. Buis	434	11	2	Accidental	300.00
40415	Ellen Ardella Hunter	453	31	6	Paralysis	75.00
40416	Francis Peterson	488	14	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
40417	Israel S. Weber	492	20	4	Bronchitis	300.00
40418	Adam Fuchs	526	20	11	Myocarditis	300.00
40419	James A. Henderson	608	31	8	Heart trouble	300.00
40420	Herman Kuehl	920	17	1	Cancer	300.00
40421	Pietor Galletti	1157	13	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
40422	Phoebe Adams	1244	12	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40423	John L. Reider	1255	11	4	Heart trouble	125.00
40424	Lena Loretta Peterson	1295	1	5	Tumor	25.00
40425	Willis Barringer	1581	2	4	Nephritis	100.00
40426	Alice C. Dube	1616	5	11	Bright's disease	75.00
40427	Gust. Williams	1719	2	7	Accidental	100.00
40428	John L. C. Smalls	52	19	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
40429	William H. Porter	81	6	10	Cancer	300.00
40430	Daniel S. Chase	146	19	8	Neurasthenia	300.00
40431	Charles C. Bowers	185	18	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
40432	Clara Caroline Hackman	209	20	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40433	John Rudolph	433	30	9	Hepatic cirrhossis	300.00
40434	William Cavanaugh	578	2	9	Cancer	100.00
40435	George W. Martin	710	21	3	Uremia	300.00
40436	Napoleon Grenier	952	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
40437	Robert Alva Riley	990	3	6	Nephritis	50.00
40438	Ralph J. Sheldon	1148	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
40439	Theodore H. Schmidt	9	3	8	Meningitis	150.00
40440	Bertha Johnson	73	11	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40441	Myrtle C. Malone	106	6	0	Peritonitis	75.00
40442	James Roy Hundley	168	1	7	Carcinoma	50.00
40443	Mada Klinger	298	4	7	Peritonitis	75.00
40444	John N. Wiltgen	388	2	5	Accidental	100.00
40445	J. Lopez	426	2	11	Heart disease	100.00
40446	Josephine Maynard	642	18	6	Carcinoma	75.00
40447	Marie Peterson	808	22	0	Peritonitis	75.00
40448	Robert M. Williams	1	23	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40449	Henry G. Willett	49	2	11	Accidental	100.00
40450	John A. MacNeil	56	18	10	Heart disease	300.00
40451	Amazetta Kelley	133	9	3	Heart disease	75.00
40452	Harry Tinklepaugh	150	5	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
40453	Alexander Irvine	171	18	5	Heart disease	125.00
40454	Gottfried Ostermeyer	182	20	11	Unknown	300.00
40455	Henry Peters	353	22	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
40456	Josie B. Small	407	17	4	Cancer	75.00
40457	Lulu C. Gibson	427	17	11	Appendicitis	75.00
40458	Edward Tweeddale	562	1	7	Accidental	50.00
40459	Albert Gaskins	669	7	3	Heart trouble	300.00
40460	Theodore Jenkins	716	18	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40461	Philippe T. Miller	730	18	3	Uraemia	125.00
40462	Merritt P. Littlefair	923	2	3	Typhoid fever	25.00
40463	Hannah Hagstrom	955	1	3	Peritonitis	25.00
40464	Otto L. Reese	1082	2	9	Endocarditis	100.00
40465	Charles M. Wilson	1082	10	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
40466	Marion Johnson	1568	12	11	Heart trouble	75.00
40467	Leander Peterson	2090	12	9	Carcinoma	300.00
40468	Charles Meyer	5	19	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
40469	Agnes Emilia Wallin	7	10	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
40470	George Proctor	7	10	6	General paresis	300.00
40471	George W. Drake	86	5	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
40472	Nels Swanson	98	24	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40473	Wilson Snyder	129	19	4	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
40474	Phillip S. Smith	136	15	3	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
40475	Erika Kofoed	155	11	4	Carcinoma	75.00
40476	Mary E. Hogan	210	15	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
40477	Philip M. Taylor	482	2	4	Aneurism	100.00
40478	Harry J. Schneider	691	2	2	Myocarditis	100.00
40479	Charles F. Hangen	1285	3	7	Carcinoma	50.00
40480	Thomas A. Rooke	1345	17	6	Accidental	300.00
40481	Allen L. Russell	1792	6	1	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40482	Sadie Andrew	19	1	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
40483	Barbara Kritter	171	4	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
40484	Louis W. Boulaid	342	14	0	Nephritis	125.00
40485	Rosa Schrieber	499	10	5	Paralysis	75.00
40486	Albert E. Hurst	993	3	5	Uraemic coma	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40487	Claude W. Tucker	1295	3	11	Tonsllitis	150.00
40488	Arthur Duquette	1584	1	8	Typhold fever	50.00
40489	John G. Ward	15	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
40490	Margaret Fell	55	8	11	Pneumonia	75.00
40491	Anna M. Conroy	124	22	3	Carcinoma	75.00
40492	Katie E. Hand	132	3	1	Fractured skull	75.00
40493	Willard Richard Cole	184	16	11	Heart disease	300 00
40494	John F. Seiberlich	359	32	3	Myocarditis	300.00
40495	Charles E. Crisler	479	6	1	Accidental	300.00
40496	John F. Fahr	719	14	9	Cancer	75.00
40497	Margarette G. Lewis	770	1	8	Fibroids of uterus	25.00
40498	Matilda Peterson	791	10	2	Carcinoma	75.00
40499	Mabel Barbara Hays	943	2	5	Abscess	50.00
40500	Charels Revord	1372	4	3	Cancer	50.00
40501	August Dorchert	1693	17	10	Diabetes	300.00
40502	John Ostrander	11	2	10	Appendicitis	100.00
40503	Ruth Helen Walker	27	1	2	Shock from operation	25.00
40504	Mary Jane Gourley	33	23	1	Nephritis	75.00
40505	John Kundsin	51	7	11	Pernicios anaemia	300.00
40506	Webb C. Allison	55	1	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
40507	Charles E. Vintrum	55	15	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
40508	George Johnson	67	17	6	Carcinoma	300.00
40509	Katie L. Byrne	101	15	10	Nephritis	75.00
40510	Sarah Ann McIlhenny	106	10	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40511	Frank S. Fuller	117	2	8	Pneumonia	25.00
40512	David Schultz	125	20	6	Carcinoma	300.00
40513	Jerome Allen	166	11	1	Acciednlal	300.00
40514	Anna Belle King	198	10	1	Sepsis	75.00
40515	Theresa Rosner	368	4	3	Endocarditis	75.00
40516	Carmella Imparato	490	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
40517	Katherine A. Smith	561	20	0	Apoplexy	75.00
40518	Annie Proctor	577	15	10	Nephritis	75.00
40519	Estella Dahling	626	5	4	Pneumonia	75.00
40520	David Brennan	626	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
40521	Emile Larivee	730	4	10	Accidental	200.00
40522	Fred MacDonald	1087	3	6	Accidental	150.00
40523	Alexandrine G. Bellemarre	1775	14	3	Rheumatism	75.00
40524	Henry Hansen	1922	24	1	Peritonitis	300.00
40525	Lucy Schilling	22	24	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40526	Louis M. Sather	22	18	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
40527	Jennie Cassell	131	3	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40528	Emma Jennings	158	11	7	Cirrhosis	75.00
40529	Katherine Francis	179	2	2	Meningitis	50.00
40530	Stella Gilbert	185	7	3	Bright's disease	75.00
40531	Carrie F. Self	211	14	11	Nephritis	75.00
40532	D. C. Weir	212	2	4	Paralysis	100.00
40533	Julian E. Nelson	307	16	10	Endocarditis	75.00
40534	Mary E. V. Ison	318	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
40535	Clinton Tallman	453	6	10	General paralysis	300.00
40536	William H. Fitzgerald	528	2	11	Carcinoma	25.00
40537	R. Edward Cushing	627	3	3	Meningitis	150.00
40538	Elizabeth E. Scott	688	6	3	Cancer	75.00
40539	Walter Mansfield	943	6	7	Suicide	300.00
40540	Magda Holmvik	948	10	4	Septicaemia	75.00
40541	Sophia Jahr	955	14	6	Carcinoma	75.00
40542	Oscar H. Taylor	1091	5	4	Pericarditls effusion	54.00
40543	George W. Drake	86	5	6	Tuberculosis	225.00
40544	Fred R. Hakes	145	21	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
40545	Max Rizman	157	9	8	Meningitis	300.00
40546	Lola Thompson	227	5	8	Asphyxiation	75.00
40547	Oscar Aykroyd (Dis.)	249	18	1	Accidental	400.00
40548	Anna Bednashek	308	17	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40549	Charles Dick Reid	416	21	5	Heart disease	125.00
40550	Andrew Munden	470	20	6	Pneumonia	300.00
40551	Anna Lestina	460	1	8	Myocarditis	25.00
40552	Sarah Jane Ward	608	31	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40553	Andrew Carlson	1184	2	4	Fractured skull	25.00
40554	Helen Maybelle B. Stevens	1328	1	10	Osteo malacie	25.00
40555	Lorenz Getettner	1367	4	0	Suicide	300.00
40556	Nellie Robinson	2084	1	10	Meningitis	25.00
					Total	$35,229.00

113	Full beneficial claims	$26,029.00
23	Semi-beneficial calims	2,075.00
94	Wife claims	6,225.00
3	Disability claims	900.00
233		$35,229.00

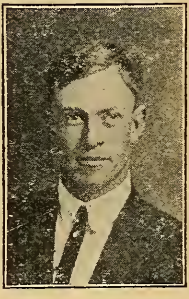
DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3993	Nathan Gold (Dis.)	9	10	8	Three months in arrears	$400 00
3994	Robert Elmore Lisenbee	41	1	9	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
3995	Russell L. Selfer	104	0	6	Not one year a member	......
3996	William H. Wood	104	0	7	Not one year a member	......

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3997	Fannie Texter	143	2	1	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	50.00
3998	Henry N. Nelson	159	7	4	In arrears	75.00
3999	Herman A. Will (Dis.)	185	1	3	Not permanently disabled	50.00
4000	Columbus F. Cheshier	331	1	0	Semi. not two years a member.	25.00
4001	Charles J. Rickert (Dis.)	417	9	0	Not result of accident	400.00
4002	Sadie F. Norton	426	2	7	Six months in arrears	50.00
4003	Francis Wettstein	782	2	0	Three months in arrears	100.00
4004	Isidore Mathien	933	2	11	In arrears	100.00
4005	George D. Dyles	1017	1	10	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
4006	Frank Blaha	1367	5	9	Three months in arrears	300.00
4007	Eugene Beausejout	2098	1	8	Three months in arrears	50.00
4008	Frederick J. Clarke	2161	1	1	Semi. not two years a member.	25.00

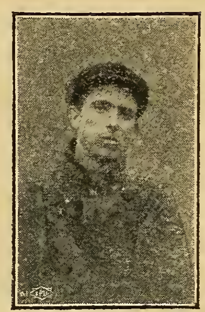
Information Wanted

Earl Wilson, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, last heard of in Miami, Okla. Any one knowing of his whereabouts address Ralph O. Wilson, 2534 Ridgeland Place, Cincinnati, O.



* * *

Wyley Bauggus, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, is 6 feet 2 inches tall; weighs about 165 pounds; black hair and dark eyes. Last heard from in Memphis, Tenn. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly address J. E. Ellette, Sheffield, Ala.



Makes Wood More Durable

To prepare the cheaper kinds of woods by a patented method that makes them more durable is the purpose of a concern just organized in Koge, Denmark, according to the commercial attache in Copenhagen.

The woods especially to be prepared are birch, ash and elm, all wood treated by this process being called teakin wood.

Certain changes in the character of the wood that normally take place only after years of drying are by this chemical process produced within 24 hours. Thereafter, when the moisture that may still be left has evaporated, the wood becomes harder and more durable than by the aging process.

Teakin birch is of a beautiful golden brown color and when polished with potash it takes on a mahogany red hue. Teakin ash is a substitute for teak. Teakin elm has none of the disadvantages of natural elm. Teakin fir is of a uniform color all through and is used for office fitting and furniture and for veneering.

"Haven't Got Time"

Opportunity tapped at the door
With a chance for a brother within;
He rapped till his fingers were sore,
And muttered, "Come on, let me in.
Here is something I know you can do,
Here's a hill I know you can climb."
But the brother inside very quickly replied:
"Old fellow, I haven't got time."

Opportunity wandered along
In search of a man who would rise,
He said to the indolent throng:
"Here's a chance for the fellow who tries."
But each of them said with a smile:
"I wish I could do it, but I'm very busy today.
Very busy today, and I'm sorry to say
That I really haven't got time."

At last Opportunity came
To a man who was burdened with cares,
And said: "I now offer the same
Opportunity that has been theirs.
Here's a duty that ought to be done,
It's a chance if you've got time to take it."
Said the man, with a grin, "Come along, pass it in!
I'll either find time or I'll make it."

Of all the excuses there are
By which this old world is accursed,
This "Haven't got time" is by far
The poorest, the feeblest, the worst.
A delusion it is, and a snare;
If the habit is yours you should shake it.
For if you want to do what is offered to you,
You'll find time to do it, or make it.

—Detroit Free Press.

Correspondence

A Local 100 Per Cent Union

Editor "The Carpenter":

We, the members of Local No. 2268, Gadsden, Ala., are strangers to the Carpenter world. Our brothers out of our district do not know we as much as exist. So to become better known, I have decided to drop a word or two to the Journal. Local No. 2268 of Gadsden is knocking along at a very modest pace. Labor Day is past and gone, and we lined up the boys, of whom there were nearly two thousand in all. Now, it would have been great if the General Officers had come down and seen us in our overall parade and have helped to eat that $1,500 cow we had on the grounds, drink cold lemonade and smoke good cigars. We had some specials from Birmingham and some other towns for the speakers of the day. To tell it like it is, there had never been a Labor Day parade in this town and we tried to make it a grand success. All the boys worked in unison to bring about a great day. The contractors prepared floats, our bank and several of the leading merchants participated. Excuse personal boosting, but I have an eight-year-old boy that said: "Daddy, I am a union man and I want a suit of overalls and cap, too."

I feel proud to be a member of a Local only one year old and be as strong as we are. And the best thing is that the whole town is union. I suppose I have taken up too much of your time already, but if you can give us any advice to help us help the cause, send it in and we will be grateful.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

C. F. MARLOWE,

Local No. 2268.

Still on the Map

Editor "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines to let the brothers know that we are on the map and wide awake. Local Union No. 1429, U. B. of C. & J. of A., of Little Falls, Minn., gave an entertainment and lunch after their regular session on August 23 for the benefit of the painters, paper makers, pulp and sulphite workers, and community in general, the second one of this kind given by Local Union No. 1429, Carpenters and Joiners, after which time a short talk on unionism was given by a local business man, Mr. A. F. Kuslosky, and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. The attendance was about eighty, which showed the appreciation of the public. The entertainment was all donated by members of the Local. We hope to give more of this kind to get more organizations in our city, which is very weak on unions at present. Our intentions are to have the common laborers, teamsters, painters and clerks organized next summer.

EARL QUIMBY, Rec. Sec.

Blind Brothers In Business

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On May 3, 1920, in Washington, D. C., the Union Broom Company, co-operative for the blind, started in business at 611 C St., N. W. The sole purpose and intent of this enterprise is to give employment at living wages to members of Organized Labor who have lost their sight.

The experience of members of Organized Labor in the past has been a bitter one. It meant in many cases the almshouse or the so-called workshops for the blind. These workshops have been a failure when a man has been compelled to earn a livelihood for himself and family, as the wages range from $3 to $7 per week—the latter sum being only reached by a very few. Such wages means that a man with dependents cannot hold his family together, and in many cases children have been placed in orphan asylums and the wives have been compelled to seek employment.

A small band of blind union men have, through the donations of the unions of Maryland State and the District of Columbia, started a workshop where they are now making brooms. They are also members of the Broom Makers' Union and carry Union Labels on their brooms. It is the intention of these men

THE EXPERT'S CHOICE FILE

Comparative Length of Strokes of—
Experts Choice File and of a—
six inch File

Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

Frank Luther, Chicago, says: "The Expert's Choice File files 18 hand saws and is cheaper at a cost of 50c than the ordinary file at any price."

You get your money back if the Expert's Choice does not prove to be the most economical file you have ever used. DELTA SAW FILES are made for fine or coarse teeth—also for that extra hard saw. Buy your tools of the dealer who sells Delta Files. He is the quality man.

Trial Offer If your dealer cannot supply you, send us 20c, 25c or 30c for trial file, sent prepaid. Do this today—find out what a real file is

"THE HIGHEST GRADE FILE MADE"
DELTA HAND SAW FILES
DELTA
CARPENTER'S SPECIAL 20¢ EACH
MECHANIC'S FAVORITE 25¢ EACH
EXPERT'S CHOICE 30¢ EACH
DOES TWICE THE WORK IN HALF THE TIME
THE FILE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

DELTA FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store

The best Auger Bit File made—We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

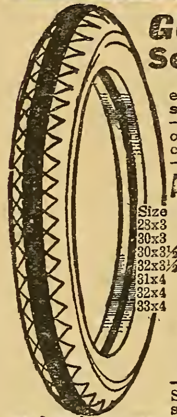
6000 MILES

GUARANTEED

Send No Money

Positively greatest tire offer ever made! Sensational value sweeps away all competition—6,000 miles—or more—from our special reconstruction process double tread standard tires—practically puncture proof.

Amazing Low Prices



Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$ 5.95	$1.50	34x4	$10.95	$2.85
30x3	6 25	1.70	33x4½	11.15	2.95
30x3½	6.95	1.95	34x4½	11.45	3.10
32x3½	7.85	2.15	35x4½	12.85	3.25
31x4	8.95	2.45	36x4½	13.00	3.35
32x4	9.95	2.65	35x5	13.45	3.45
33x4	10.45	2.75	37x5	13.65	3.65

Reliner FREE with each tire

Send your order today—sure—while these lowest prices last. State size, also whether straight side or clincher. Remember, you need send no money, just your name and address, and tire with free reliner, will be shipped same day.

MORTON TIRE & RUBBER CO.
3902 Michigan Ave., Dept. 462 Chicago, Ill.

The child who demands the Union Label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the Union Label.

to enlarge the workshop and build an institution wherein other afflicted union men can be taught kindred arts suitable for the blind and can earn a living wage. They have been so encouraged by the different labor unions they have appeared before, that they are shortly to make a big drive on the unions of the country to purchase ground and erect buildings suitable for this purpose. This means that when said building and ground have been acquired that any member of Organized Labor whose eyesight is entirely gone or impaired to such an extent hat he can no longer follow his respective trade, will have an opportunity to support himself and family.

This workshop belongs entirely to Organized Labor. The business of this workshop is conducted entirely by blind men.

This movement has been endorsed by: Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, the Baltimore Federation of Labor, the Washington Central Labor Union, and the Honorable Mayor Broening of Baltimore, Md.

Indorsed by the American Federation of Labor at the Fortieth Annual Convention at Montreal.

◆

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Simply send me your name and I will send you my copyrighted rupture book and measurement blank. When you return the blank I will send you my new invention for rupture. When it arrives put it on and wear it. Put it to every test you can think of. The harder the test the better you will like it. You will wonder how you ever got along with the old style cruel spring trusses or belts with leg straps of torture. Your own good, common sense and your own doctor will tell you it is the only way in which you can ever expect a cure. After wearing it 30 days, if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way—if it is not easy and comfortable—if you cannot actually see your rupture getting better, and if not convinced that a cure is merely a question of time, just return it and you are out nothing. Any rupture appliance sent on 30 days' trial without expense to you is worth a trial. Why not tell your ruptured friends of this? EASYHOLD CO., 5022 Koch Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 2061, Saugerties, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. James D. Barber, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour for outside and 87½ cents an hour for mill men. J. B. Kinkade, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1651, Cuyalhup, Wash.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 per hour. Lloyd Hunter, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Miss.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 85 cents an hour. Ben Olson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1333, Newkirk, Okla. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 87½c an hour. A. A. Armstrong, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success, and we are now getting $1 an hour. Frank Hittmeyer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Our movement for the five-day working week was a success, and all the old contractors in this section signed the agreement. John Anderson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1641, Chatham, Mass. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success, and we are now getting 80c an hour. E. W. Perry, R. S.

* * *

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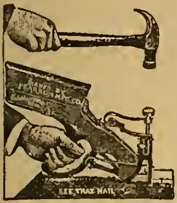

are the ONLY Nailers, Practical and easy to operate. Let us send you one by Parcel post. The SHINGLE NAILERS are for 3rd common and galvanized wire nails. The Roofing Nailers for the big-headed roofing nails ¾ to 1 inch in length.

Price $7.00 each—prepaid.

PEARSON MFG. CO.
Robbinsdale, Minn.

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"Because my customers are so pleased with the results that they refer all their friends to me."

The other reasons why he uses

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It is waterproof.
It is easy to lay.
It does not require a white lead bedding.
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NEW YORK
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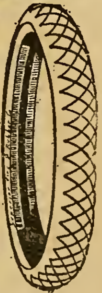

Superior Super-fabric Tire, built of 3-ply of extra fabric and absolutely guaranteed for 5,000 miles wear, are now sold at these AMAZINGLY LOW PRICES.

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30x3½	6.50	2.10	34x4½	10.75	2.85
32x3½	7.50	2.20	35x4½	11.00	2.90
31x4	8.50	2.40	36x4½	11.50	3.00
32x4	8.75	2.45	35x5	12.25	3.20
33x4	9.00	2.50	37x5	12.75	3.35

RELINER FREE

State whether you want straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid. Send $2.00 deposit for each tire; $1.00 deposit on tubes; balance C. O. D. subject to examination, or 5 per cent discount if full amount is sent with order.

SUPERIOR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
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Leaders

Some leaders lead too far ahead,
High-visioned, unafraid;
Yet, ages after they are dead,
We tread the paths they made.

Some leaders lead too far behind,
Nor seem to keep the track,
Yet they bring on the deaf and blind,
Who else would hold us back.

And some seem not to lead at all,
Slow moving on the way,
Yet help the weary feet and small
Of those who else would stray.

Lead on, O leaders of the race!
Your work is long and wide;
We need your help every place—
Before, behind, beside.—Ex.

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They are responsible. You are safe in telling your customers this.

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Unusual Facts About Our Presidents

Of the 27 men who have been President of the United States, 14 were sons of farmers, 3 of clergymen, 2 of lawyers, 3 of merchants, 1 iron manufacturer, 1 tanner, 1 constable, 1 statesman and 1 jurist.

Farmers' sons evidently have a better chance of occupying the White House than any others.

The last farmer's son to attain the Presidency was Benjamin F. Harrison.

The fathers of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Wilson were preachers.

Fifteen Presidents were of English descent; 1 Welsh, 3 Scotch, 6 Scotch-Irish, and 2 Dutch.

Ten of the Presidents were not college graduates. They were: Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Cleveland and McKinley.

Nineteen Presidents were lawyers at the time of their election. Washington and William Henry Harrison were the only farmers ever elected.

The religious inclinations of the Chief Executives varied considerably. Eight were Episcopalians, 4 Unitarians, 7 Presbyterians, 2 Reformed Dutch, 4 Methodist, 1 Disciple and 1 Liberal. Garfield belonged to the Disciples, Jackson was the Liberal, Van Buren and Roosevelt the Reformed Dutch, and the two Adams, Fillmore and Taft the Unitarians. Some authorities claim that Andrew Johnson was not a member of any church, but that his wife belonged to the Methodist congregation.

Eight Presidents were born in Virginia — Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson.

Six Presidents were Ohioans by birth —Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Taft.

Buchanan and Cleveland were the only bachelors elected President. Cleveland married during his first term, but Buchanan stuck it out for life.

Cleveland was christened Stephen Grover, Grant was named Hiram Ulysses, and Wilson, Thomas Woodrow.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office.

Dick Lawrence, a house painter, tried to kill Andrew Jackson at the Capitol in 1835. The pistol, however, missed fire. After his retirement from the Presidency, Roosevelt was painfully shot at Milwaukee.

William Henry Harrison was the oldest President and Roosevelt the youngest. The former was 68 and the latter 42 at the time they assumed office. Harrison broke all records as to the number of children. He was the father of six boys and four girls. Rutherford B. Hays ran him a close second with seven sons and one daughter.

Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk were never blessed with any children.

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe died on the Fourth of July.

"Friday" is Woodrow Wilson's lucky day, and "13" his lucky number. There are 13 letters in the name Woodrow Wilson.

If He Knew

If I knew that a word of mine,
  A word not kind and true,
Might leave its trace on a loved one's face,
  I'd never speak harshly, would you?

If I knew that the light of a smile
  Might linger the whole day through
And brighten some heart with a heavier part,
  I wouldn't withhold it, would you?
—Selected.

What the War Cost

The cost of the great World War, direct and indirect, is placed at $333,946,179,657 by Prof. Ernest L. Bogert in a volume compiled for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. From available material, the loss of life, destruction of property and war loss of production can be approximately estimated in monetary value, but no figures can be made to serve in measuring the effect of the war on life, economic wellbeing, human vitality and individual and social activities.

The known and presumed dead in the World War were 9,998,711, with an estimated economic cost to the world in the loss of this life of $33,551,276,280. So far as a definite valuation can be fixed on human lives under differing conditions, the economic loss divided by nations was as follows: Russia, $8,000,000,000; Germany, $6,750,000,000; France, $4,800,000,000; England, $3,500,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $1,500,000,000; Turkey, $1,000,000,000; Belgium, $800,000,000; the United States, $500,000,000; Bulgaria, $200,000,000; Greece, $75,000,000; Portugal, $8,300,000, and Japan, $600,000.

On the sea the sinking of 15,398,392 gross tons involved a loss of about $3,000,000,000 in shipping, augmented by a cargo loss of $3,800,000,000, or a total tonnage and cargo loss of $6,800,000,000.

In indirect costs the withdrawal of 20,000,000 men from production for the period of the war caused a loss of production $45,000,000,000. War relief at $1,000,000,000 and the $1,750,000,000 losses borne by neutral nations are also counted among indirect costs.

With direct costs of the World War at $186,336,637,097, and indirect costs at $151,612,542,000, the total of $337,946,179,657 for less than five years is reached. The figures are appalling. The expenditure of human life and blood, the wastage of property, the disorganization of industry, commerce and trade, the indescribable misery and lasting poverty to which millions that survive have been subjected, must all be entered in the final account. Only by settling down to productive work can the world hope to recover from the ruinous exhaustion of its resources.

Boycott Is Permissible

Announcing the broad legal principles that if employers have the right to combine to strengthen their influence and power in labor disputes, employes have the same right and the right to use the "secondary boycott" so long as the same is not connected with violence, the Franklin County District Court of Appeals, in a decision today, reversed the case of Bert T. Smith, a contractor, against the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union.

The boycott was employed against the Hollywood Brick and Tile Co., for furnishing building material to Smith after his employes had struck because non-union labor was employed.

The decision is concurred in by all judges of the District Court. Allread, Fernding and Kunkle, however, declared that it had no bearing on cases brought by the Government under Congressional Acts, nor to an action brought by one not a party to the labor dispute and not connected with the Employers' Association.

Sermons We See

I'd rather see a sermon than hear one any day,
I'd rather one should walk with me than merely tell the way.
The eye's a better pupil and more willing than the ear,
Fine counsel is confusing, but example's always clear,
And the best of all the preachers are the men who live their creeds
For to see good put in action is what everybody needs.

I can soon learn to do it if you'll let me see it done,
I can watch your hands in action, but your tongue too fast may run,
And the lectures you deliver may be very wise and true,
But I'd rather get my lessons by observing what you do,
For I may misunderstand you and the high advice you give,
But there's no misunderstanding how you act and how you live.

When I see a deed of kindness I am eager to be kind,
When a weaker brother stumbles, and a strong man stays behind
Just to see if he can help him, then the wish grows strong in me
To become as big and thoughtful as I know that friend to be,
And all travelers can witness that the best of guides today
Is not the one who tells them, but the one who shows the way.

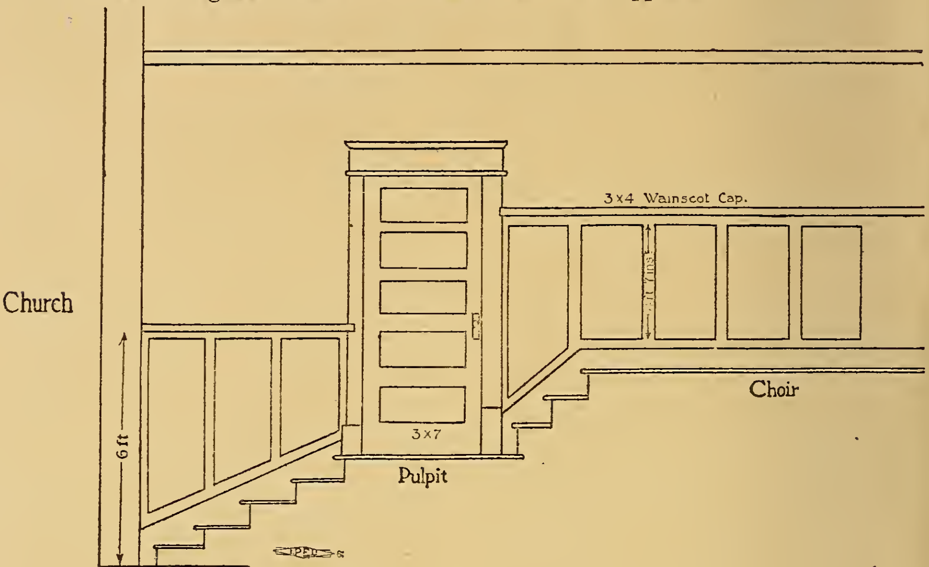
One good man teaches many, men believe what they behold,
One deed of kindness noticed is worth forty that are told,
Who stands with men of honor learns to hold his honor dear,
For right living speaks a language which to every one is clear,
Tho an able speaker charms me with his eloquence, I say,
I'd rather see a sermon than to hear one any day.

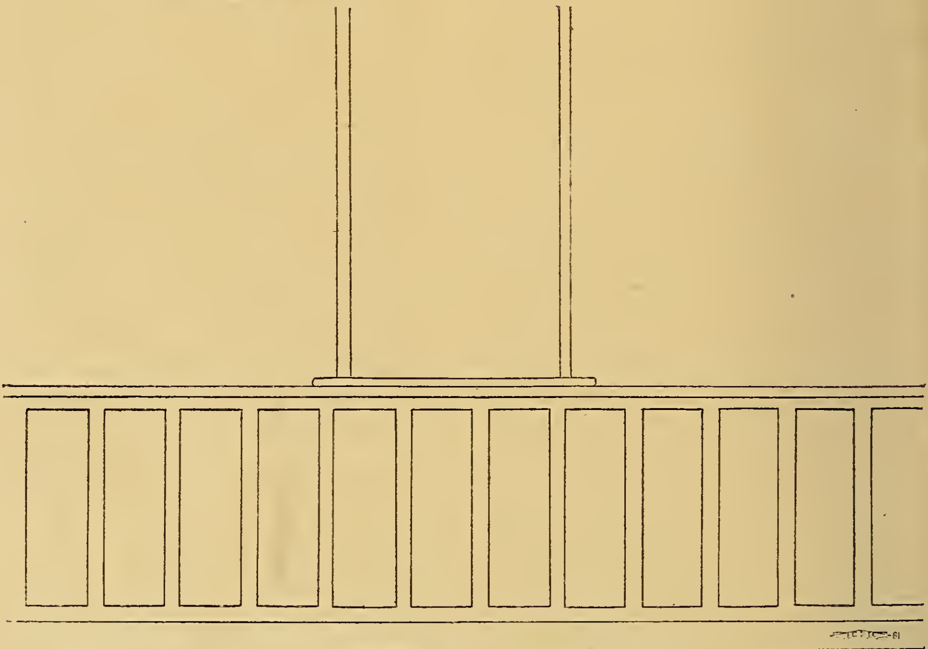
—Edgar A. Guest.

Craft Problems

A Query

The following sketches show some work which appears in a church:





Should this wainscoting cap run level to the door frame, or should it come down same as the base, or skirting? This same church has two large windows, one in each end with 1½ in. sills under them, with the entire stool extending above the wainscoting cap.

What I would like some carpenter to advise: Are these two pieces of work according to "Hoyle?"

L. A. PAUL, Box 821, Gallup, N. M.

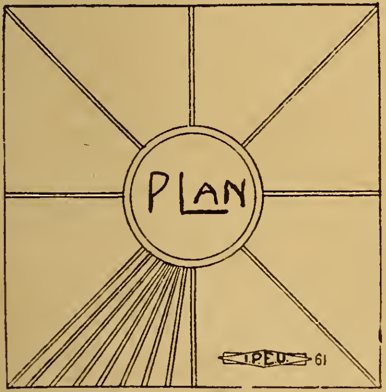
THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTENING CALCULATOR

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In this article it is my desire to call attention to several different styles of roofs, some not so common and others that we come in contact with almost daily, I want to try to impress the fact in the minds of the readers if they once understand roof construction, all roofs are practically about the same as far as roof framing is concerned.

Roof Plan

I have given here the plan of a square roof with a circle tower I have no doubt but there are many carpenters that never come in contact with this proposition and probably many of them never will, many of them naturally think it a hard job to get the length of all the different rafters for the main roof, and I will admit there are a good many more lengths to get than on most roofs, but the lengths are just as easy to get as to get the length of the rafter that is on our shed at the back of the lot, for in either case, take your square and measure across the run and rise and it gives you the length, that is all there is to it.



Elevation of Tower and Roof

Look at the elevation and it may show you plainer, on the square roof we have a regular hip rafter and common rafters, same as any building this is hipped, this roof could be built like any with jacks running up to the hip, but I did not show it that way, I showed it the way I con-

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Organized Labor should patronize Organized Labor. The only way to do this is to buy no goods unless they bear the Union Label.

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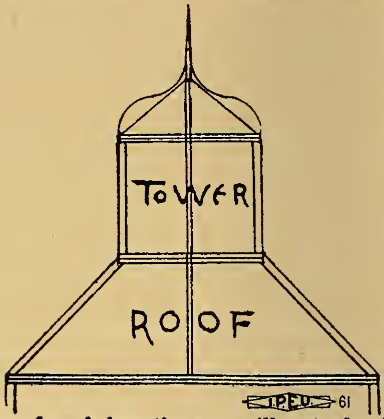
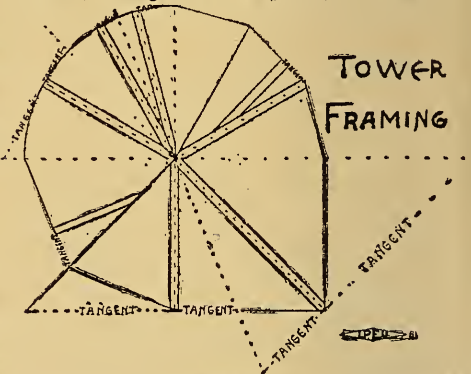
sider of the two a little better way. Now, while all these rafters are of different lengths, or of course, there are four of each length, you will note for the tower we have only one length to get, they are all exactly alike and likely fit at the top to a round pole.

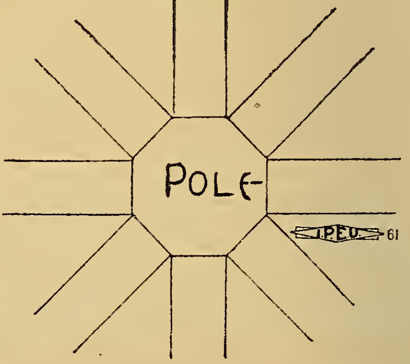


Tower Framing

Here I have tried to show you different styles of tower construction, the circle tower, octagon and square, it does not only apply to towers, but to all roofs as well.



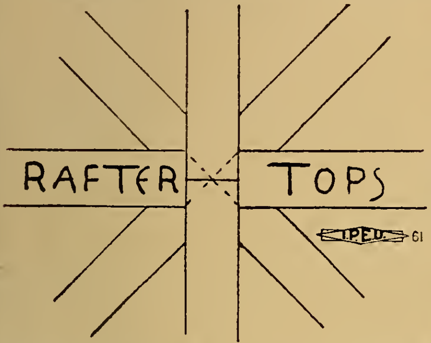
Center Pole



Here I have shown a center pole, the kind that is often used for an octagon tower, could be used for a square or circle tower.

Rafter Tops

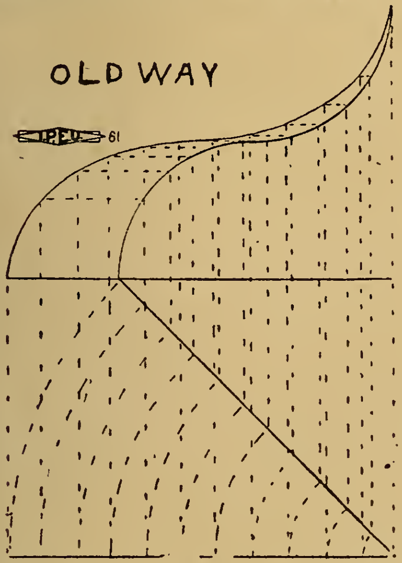
I have tried to show here the manner of construction of tower, or other roofs where there is no center pole at the top,



by the dotted lines you will note there are several ways, study the different ways, be familiar with them all.

Old Way To Get Ogee Hip Rafter

Here I have illustrated the old intersecting method for getting ogee hip rafters to intercet with common ogee rafters, this old interceting method is not only very tedious, but one must be very careful or he will not get it accurate either, and it occured to me one day if circle cuts the common rafter, an ellipse surely must cut the hips, be they regular hips for a square roof or be they octagon hips.



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CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Money is cel-like—it takes W. S. S. sand to hold it.

(Continued From Page 29.)

QUESTION NO. 16

Resignation of Members

Shall Section 47, Paragraph "B," be amended to read:

"A Local Union shall not accept the resignation of a member when it is known he submits the same to be left free to violate Trade Rules, and when a member resigns, or is expelled for non-payment of fine, or a carpenter, as covered by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed *Fifty ($50.00) Dollars* over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members, as provided for in their By-Laws. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. Any member engaging in the sale of intoxicating drinks shall forfeit all right and donation at the time of engaging in such occupation without further notice from his Local Union."

NOTE—This amendment changes the special initiation fee that may be charged from Twenty-five ($25.00) Dollars to Fifty ($50.00) Dollars.

QUESTION NO. 17

Appeals and Grievances

Shall the following Section be substituted for Section 56, Paragraph "D"?

"*Any member or organization of the United Brotherhood desiring to take an appeal shall have such appeal made in duplicate. One copy shall be forwarded to the General President and the other copy served on the member or organization against whom the complaint is made within thirty days after the date of the action or grievance complained of. If an appeal is taken from the decision rendered, a notification of said appeal must be sent to the General President within thirty days after the date of the decision made.*"

NOTE—This substitute is to insure the defendant of receiving a duplicate copy of the complaint within thirty (30) days.

QUESTION NO. 18

Strikes and Lockouts

Proposition No. 1

Shall Section 58, Paragraph "A," be amended to read:

"Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules may be sanctioned by the General Executive Board and financial aid extended to the extent that the funds of the United Brotherhood will permit, *at the rate of not to exceed One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per day.* All trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary.

NOTE—This amendment would increase the strike pay from the present sum of One Dollar to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day.

Proposition No. 2

Shall Section 58, Paragraph "L," be amended to read:

"When financial aid has been granted by the General Executive Board to members on strike, *the list of members on strike or locked out, must be submitted to the General Office before financial aid will be allowed by the General Executive Board. The list to be checked up with the membership records at the General Office,* and it shall not be payable until the end of the second week, and then only for the second week, to such members as have been on strike *or locked out* for two *full* weeks in succession.

"Members in arrears shall square up their arrearages out of the first strike payment. Only those members who are called out on strike or who are locked out shall be entitled to strike pay."

QUESTION NO. 19

Label

Shall Section 59, Paragraph "D," be amended to read:

"No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the Label after April 1, 1916, unless all shops and mills of the firm have an eight-hour workday and employs only members of the United Brotherhood, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union."

NOTE—This amendment cuts out referendum to the minimum wage paid to bench and machine hands, and allows the granting of the Label where the eight-hour day is observed and only members of the United Brotherhood employed.

QUESTION NO. 20

General Vote

Shall Section 62, Paragraph "A," be amended to read:

"Whenever a general vote of the members is taken, a statement shall be submitted along with it by the parties sending it out, giving their reasons why such amendment should become a law, *and the General Secretary shall state the number and location of the Locals that have endorsed same.* It shall require a two-thirds vote of the members voting to decide, and said general vote, under Seal of the Local Union, shall be returnable to the General Secretary within six weeks from date of circular calling for the vote, and the result, pro and con, in each Local Union, shall be published in pamphlet form, *containing a copy of amendment or amendments voted on* and distributed to all Local Unions in the same manner as the monthly Financial Statement. Any Local Union may submit an amendment to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. The proposed amendment must be sent to the General Secretary, who shall publish it in "The Carpenter" one month prior to the next regular meeting of the General Executive Board, and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote. If the amendment is endorsed *at a called meeting for that purpose*, by twenty-five (25) Unions in as many States, approval of the General Executive Board shall not be required.

QUESTION NO. 21

Shall the following new Section to the Constitution be adopted?

"*The General Executive Board shal lbe empowered, when in their judgment it becomes necessary, and where an unfair situation exists anywhere in our jurisdiction affecting members working in the woodworking industry, mainly sash and door factories, planing mills, and cabinet factories, to levy an assessment of $1.00 per capita on the entire membership of our organization, payable within sixty days from date of levy, to the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which shall be kept in a fund separate from all other funds of our organization, and same shall be known as a fund to promote the use of the Union Label of our Brotherhood; provided, however, that not more than three such assessments shall be levied within a period of one year. This fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of establishing a modern, up-to-date factory, where such products as will tend to benefit our membership may be manufactured, the establishment of and operating of said plant or plants to be under the supervision of the General Executive Board or its agents. The Board shall also see that the proper steps are taken to guard the interests of the Brotherhood by executing bonds wherever necessary; and all moneys left over from said assessment, together with all profits from factory or factories, wherever established and in operation, shall be placed in said fund to promote the use of the Union Label of our Brotherhood.*"

QUESTION NO. 22

Old Age Pensions

Shall the following be adopted?

"*Each beneficial and semi-beneficial member shall pay an extra per capita tax of twenty-five cents a month to create an old age pension fund to be paid at the rate of twenty dollars ($20.00)* *per month to all members who have reached the age of sixty years or over and who have held membership continuously in our organization for twenty-five years or more, and the General Executive Board shall have power to draft a Constitution, By-Laws and Rules to govern the same.”*

QUESTION NO. 23

Ritual

Proposition No. 1

Shall the General Executive Board be empowered to draft a new and appropriate ceremony for deceased members?

Proposition No. 2

Shall the Ritual be amended to read:

Propositions for Membership

President—Brother Conductor, you will retire and ascertain if there be any applicants in waiting. Should there be any, you will escort them to the President.

(Conductor retires and presents the applicants.)

President to Applicants—Fellow workers, in this Brotherhood it is necessary that the members should see you personally before a ballot can be taken on your application. You will now return with the Conductor to the anteroom to await the pleasure of the Local Union.

President to Members—Does anyone present know of any just reason why the applicant should not become a member of the United Brotherhood? If so, let it be known or hereafter keep silent.

(Ballot is then taken.)

President—Brother Conductor, you will retire and present the candidates for initiation.

President (To Newly Initiated Members)—You have now been admitted into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and as such are entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges as a member thereof, and having assumed the duties and honors of a member of the United Brotherhood, we extend to you the hand of fellowship and instruct you how to enter the meeting of the Local Union, and intrust you with the quarterly password, to which you are now entitled.

NOTE—This change provides for the members to see the applicant before voting on the acceptance of his application.

QUESTION NO. 24

Shall the General Executive Board be authorized to so arrange our laws that all members be given all rights, benefits and privileges of our Brotherhood as per their classification of membership?

QUESTION NO. 25

Shall Section 64 be amended to read:

“All Laws or parts of Laws previously enacted by the United Brotherhood. and standing decisions of the General Executive Board in conflict with the Constitution as amended by the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, in session September 20 to 29, 1920, inclusive, are hereby repealed, and the General Executive Board is hereby authorized and empowered to make any needed changes as required by the referendum vote of the membership, and the Constitution as amended and passed by the referendum vote, shall go into effect ....”

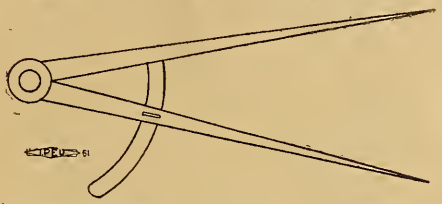
NOTE—This is a formal amendment to enable the necessary changes to be made to the Constitution in accordance with the referendum vote now submitted.

◆

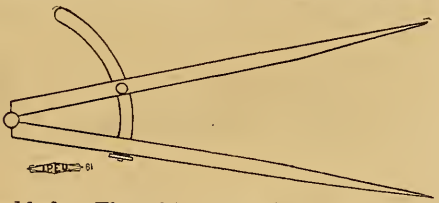
The Compasses and How I Use Them

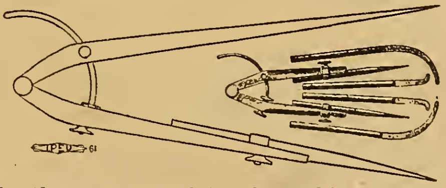
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The compass is an old tool, perhaps one of the very first used by man. In the beginning it undoubtedly was very crude, and like the drawing compasses of today, it opened and shut hard, and that and that alone was all there was to keep them opened to the proper place. Later on, and about the time I came to the world, many of them were made about like my first drawing, as shown in Fig. 7, probably the first ones that had a piece to slide on and to be fastened to to keep them opened to the proper distance, was placed down even lower than the one I illustrate and in that it made practically a perfect letter A.



In later years the piece to slide on slide up nearer the top, as you will notice by the second drawing, and an adjustable screw to make close adjustments on the end, you will note has been added. The third drawing shows another advancement, and is really my style of a compass, one leg made so you can take it out and put in a lead pencil when desired. That, to me, seems to be the most complete of any kind I have ever seen on the market.





One leg made to use a pencil is all that is necessary for ordinary carpenter work, yet in between the one adjustable leg drawing of mine you will note a complete cut of a compass that has been on the market a good many years and I trust you will agree with me it is yet up-to-date, in fact, I don't think I have seen any to surpass it. It is a complete set of compasses and calipers combined, both inside and outside calipers at that.

A man could spend his entire life accomplishing things with one of those tools, and lay down and die with old age, and leave the tool in good shape to

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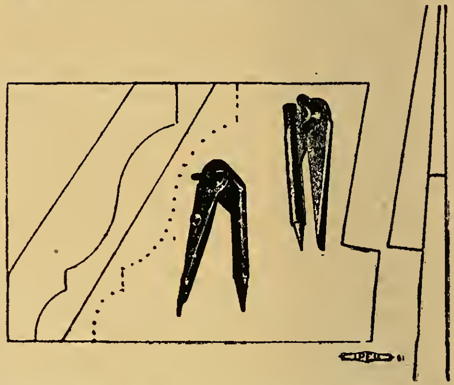
go on and on, and from day to day accomplish new things for the generations to come, that it had never been thought of in the days gone by.

There is many a carpenter who has an old, rusty pair of compasses down in the bottom of his kit, and while he probably knows they will make a circle, perhaps it has been years since he has asked them to prove that they can still turn the trick, and it is doubtful if there is anything else in the world that he known that they are cacaple of doing, excepting to scribe with, and that is really probably all he carries them for, is to scribe with.

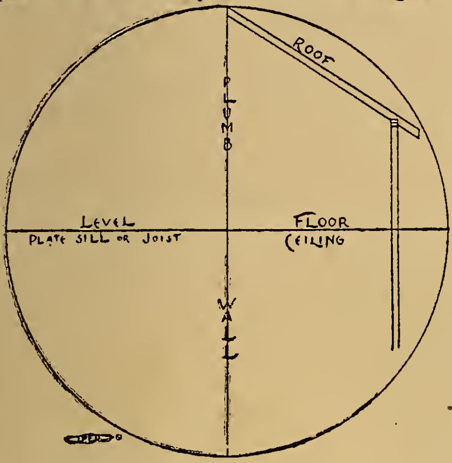
The old-fashioned compasses were as good as any that were ever made to scribe with, but the carpenter got to be such a scriber, that in the course of time they put on the market a condensed and convenient scriber. At first it was still practically a compass, but as time went along it also went through different stages as well as everything else, and the last two cuts of the instrument that I illustrate in Fig. 8 shows that while years ago it still represented the old pair of compasses to some extent, but today it is a tool of itself and is truly as named, a scriber, it is in no sense any longer a set of compasses at all. Now, these as well as the ordinary compasses are used to scribe things down to the floor, or up to the ceiling, as the case may be. Often it is to scribe something up against the siding or to scribe a board up against a molding. If it was coping, one molding against the other, the molding would be mitered and cut out, there would be no use of the scribers in that instance.



Now, you will notice by looking at the scribers that they have in a way gone back to the early days, and have done away with the later day adjusting piece, they are held firm as of old at the top where they are moveable and allows them to open and shut, but instead of opening hard and from that along make the proper adjustment they have there a set screw that sets them to any place desired.

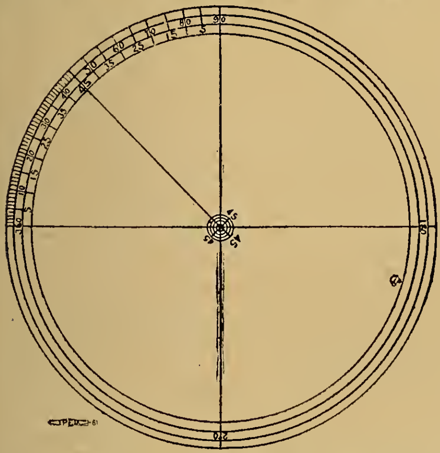
Now, after giving an illustration of the drawing compasses and the ordinary carpenters' every-day compasses, and the up-to-date scriber, I will try in a brief way to describe some of the uses the carpenter might make of his old faithful tool that is seldom called on for difficult tasks.

Fig. 9 was made to show in a brief way something about how the compasses can point out the way in building construction. Draw a circle and then with your compasses space it off into four equal parts, and draw a line through them as illustrated, and you will note that gives you the level line, as the floor, sills, plate, joists, ceiling, etc., while the line the other way is a plumb line as the walls of the building, and then you have the roof, one end is higher than the other so the rain will run off, therefore, that is at some degree, and the compasses are the very instruments to give



all the facts and figures, as you will note by the illustration, the whole building construction is enclosed with the little circle made with the compasses.

Fig. 10 illustrates the degrees. Now, I know not whether it was a fool or wise man, but I think the latter, that made it a rule that every circle would be divided into 360 degrees, so for all time to come I suppose we will always be guided by that same rule and it matters not how small or big the object may be, they all contain that many degrees. I



have started my degrees at the level line at the left, and of course, also finish there, while 90 degrees is at the top and stands as the plumb line, or as would be in carpenter work, the level or floor line and the plumb or wall line.

Now, in carpenter work we really have but very little use for more than 45 degrees that makes our half pitch roofs. It is true we often have roofs much steeper, maybe 60 or 75 degrees, but even so, if we have the 45 degrees so we can use it any time and place we may want to use it and know how to apply it we can make 15 degrees back from the 90 degrees or plumb line and that will give us our 75 degrees pitch from the level line, so you see, as I have illustrated, that the 45 degrees used on both sides of the level and plumb lines will, if continually applied, complete the circle, and the compasses, if continually applied, will complete the building, lay out all the difficult rafters, space out the stairs, as well as the siding on the wall, and even the spacing of the pickets on the fence that enclose the buildings. The compasses are master of them all.

How To Attach the Transfer Label

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each Label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the finger of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellack may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about one-eighth inch, apply a thin coat of shellack, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in some manner as when size is used.

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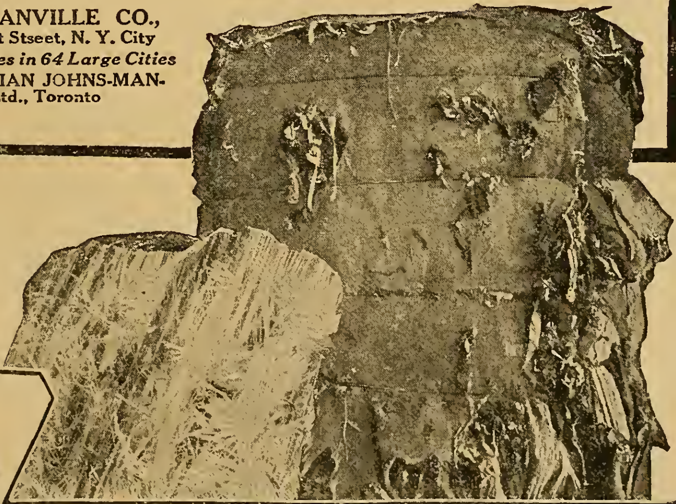

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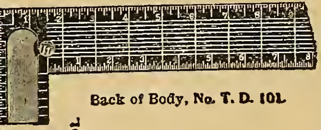
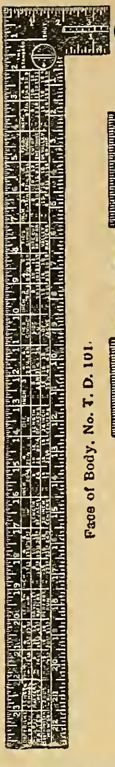


Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.



Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

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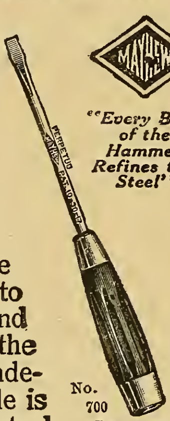

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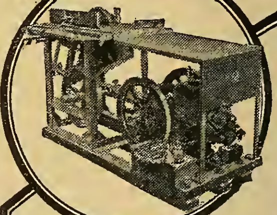

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Send the coupon below. Don't send any money. Mr. Reefer will send you two $1.00 packages of "More Eggs." You pay the postman upon delivery only $1.00 the price of just one package, the other package being free. The Million Dollar Merchants Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned at any time, within 30 days—on request. No risk to you; 400,000 users praise Reefer's "More Eggs."

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I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 12 eggs a day, and now I am getting 50 per day. MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

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I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBROON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal. EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

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I have fed two boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs. MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

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Don't send any money; just fill in and mail coupon. You will be sent, at once, two $1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS." Pay the postman upon delivery only $1.00, the extra package being *FREE*. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the *BIG* profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send TODAY—NOW.

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Yes, we will send you this stunning, latest style splendid serge skirt without a cent of advance payment. Examine and try it on. If you don't say it is the most stunning serge skirt bargain of the season, just send it back. Besides, you get an elegant Taffetine petticoat absolutely FREE. Send now—no money—just the coupon. Judge it by its quality, workmanship, style and fit. Then decide whether you wish to keep it. Compare it with regular $6.50 to $9.00 skirts elsewhere and see what a wonderful bargain it is.

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Send the Serge Skirt and the free Taffetine Petticoat, color indicated by X in [] below. When they arrive, I will pay $4.98 for skirt; nothing for petticoat. If not satisfied after examination, will return both and you will refund my money.

☐ No. BX1060 Navy Blue Skirt ☐ No. BX1061 Black Skirt

Length.........in. Waist.........in. Hip.........in.

Name..

Address..

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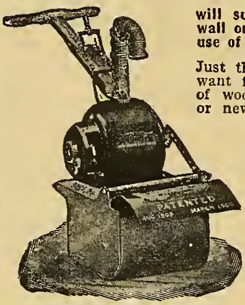

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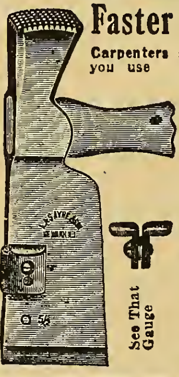

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31x3½	7.25	2.10	34x4	9.25	2.85	36x5	13.25	3.70
32x3½	7.50	2.25	34x4½	10.50	3.00	37x5	13.50	3.75
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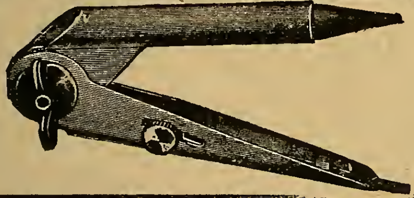

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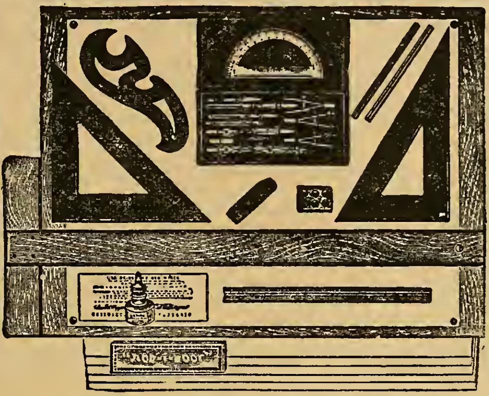

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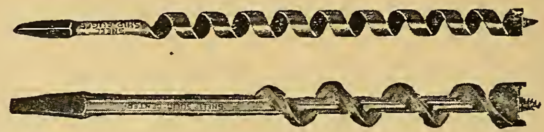

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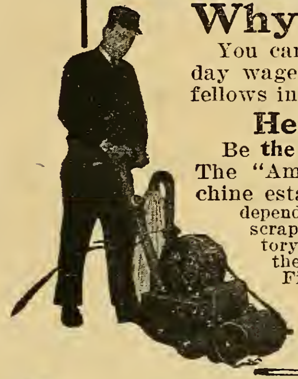

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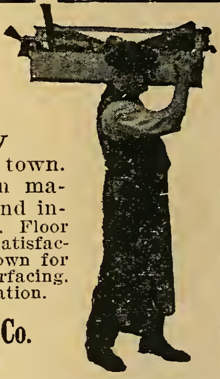

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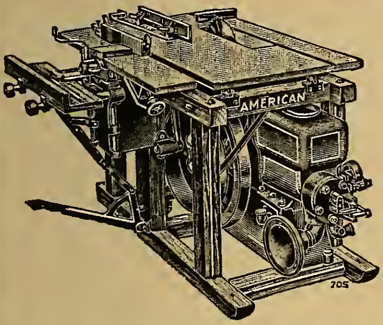

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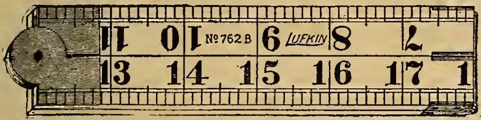

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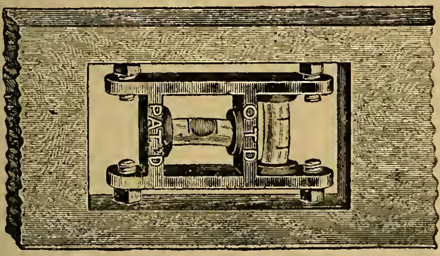

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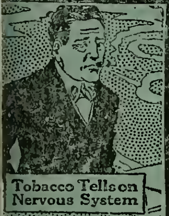
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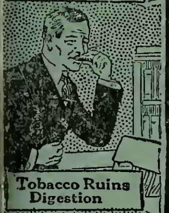
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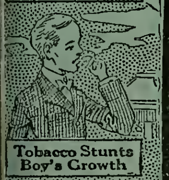
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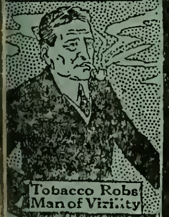
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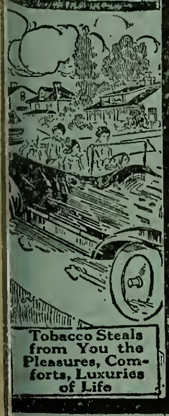
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A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If Tobacco Redeemer fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

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If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company
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Free Book Coupon

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.,
Dept. 584 St. Louis, Mo.

Please send, without obligating me in any way, your free booklet regarding the tobacco habit and proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the tobacco habit.

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Smithing, Hammering and Blocking

No mill saw could do the work expected of it until it goes through the *Smithing, Hammering and Blocking* processes. Smithing removes the lumps in the plate as seen under a straight edge, Hammering equalizes the strain in the plate, and Blocking provides the tension for the speed the saw is to run. These operations are performed in the Atkins factories under the supervision of experts — men long in the service — men who know; that's why *Atkins Saws* have built a reputation for quality.

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"The Silver Steel Saw People"
Home Office and Factory
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
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Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:
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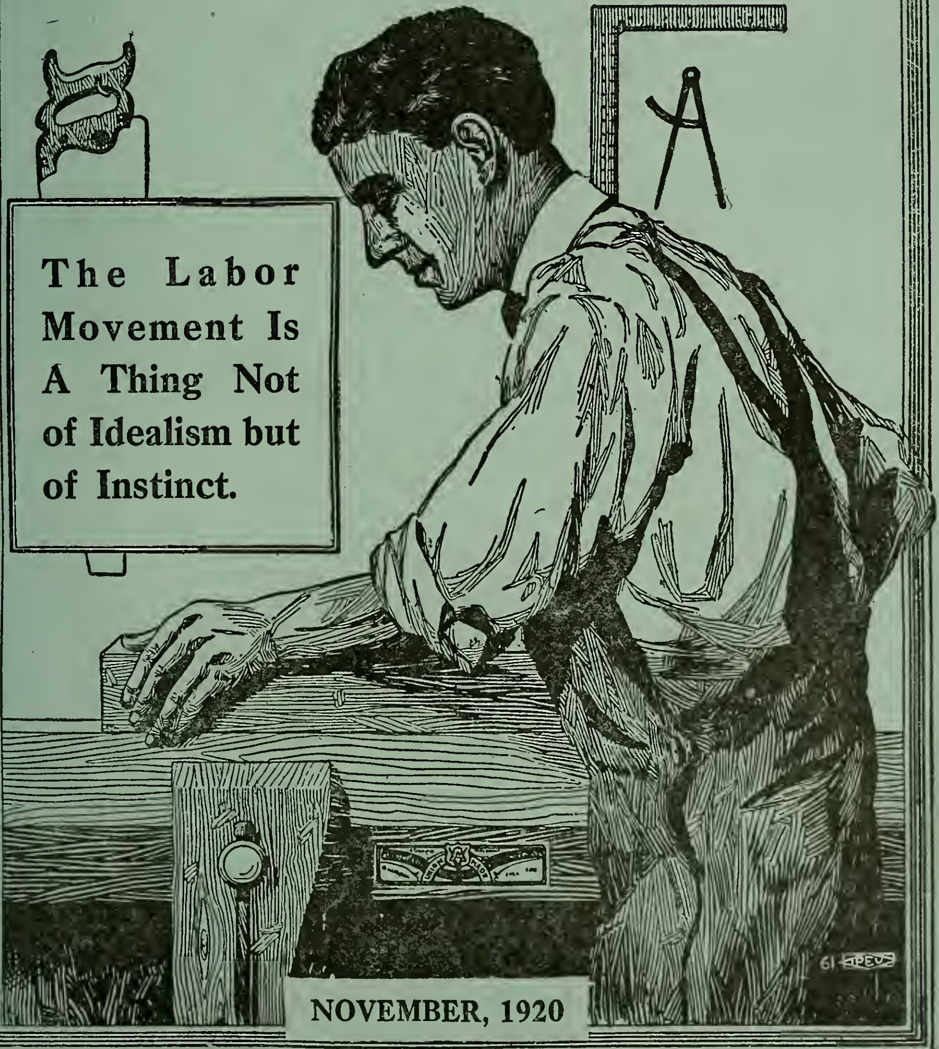
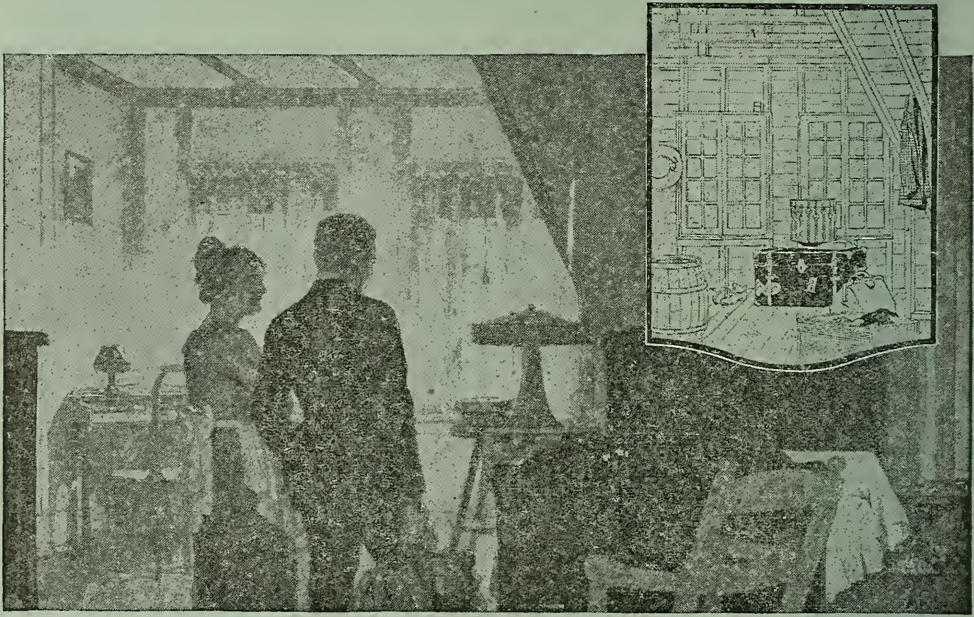
The CARPENTER



The Labor Movement Is A Thing Not of Idealism but of Instinct.

NOVEMBER, 1920



New Rooms from Old Spaces

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Useless spaces have been turned into usable rooms with little expense and practically *no muss or litter.*

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Men—here is absolutely the most astounding Rubber Boot bargain ver offered. Our buyer struck it lucky—got a lot of these imported oots made for army wear in the trenches—at about half price and vhile they last they're yours at a saving of $4.50 or $5. You know hat boots for the boys at the front had to be first quality, had to tand almost unbelievably hard wear—and to let you see what vonderful values these are, we ship before you pay a cent and ake them back if not all we say or even better then we claim. on't miss this bargain. Send coupon now.

FINEST PURE GUM RUBBER IMPORTED HIP BOOTS AT
HALF PRICE

These are first quality, pure gum. No better rubber ever put in boots. Absolute protection against dampness and water. No adulteration or "loading," just the best rubber, and lined with unbleached, strongest, closest woven, toughest drill—the best wearing lining made. Every boot a brand new stock, strictly inspected and guaranteed perfect. Reinforced at knee by double thickness. Extra strong tap sole. Heels are moulded on and as an added precaution against coming off are substantially nailed—will not come off. Compare these soles and heels with the ordinary kind. Strap just below knee to hold leg firmly. Also extra and free the English sole leather straps to go around ankles. (These straps worth $1 alone, but you get them free.) A boot that will outlast two pairs of the ordinary kind—not stiff and heavy, but tough, durable, soft and flexible. Sizes 6 to 12. No half sizes. Wide widths. Send no money now. Pay only $4.69 and postage on arrival. If not equal to similar boots priced at $8 to $10 a pair elsewhere, send them back and we will refund your money. **Order one size larger than shoe you wear. Order No. AX6000.** Mark X in ☐ in coupon below.

KNEE BOOTS

Biggest bargain in knee length rubber boots also. Made of same pure rubber and in the same way as the hip boots. The very same boot in fact, except that it is knee length and has no straps. Sizes 6 to 12, no half sizes. Wide widths. No money to send now. Pay only **$3.98** and postage on arrival. If not satisfied return boots and we refund your money. **Order No. AX6001. Put X in ☐ in coupon below.**

FREE Pair of English made sole leather straps to strap over instep and around ankle to hold boot on firmly when working in heavy clay or mud. Good for harness straps also. Worth $1.00, but Free with the boots.

Now Don't let this big opportunity pass. Take advantage of this rare chance and buy TWO pairs. You don't risk a penny. We send the boots on approval. Only coupon to send now. Pay nothing until boots arrive. Back ey come and back your money goes to you if not satisfied after amination. Get the coupon into the mail now. Mark X in in coupon to show which you want, hip or knee boots.

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ne Size
arger Than
hoe You Wear

EONARD-MORTON & CO.

ept. 7800 Chicago, Illinois

LEONARD-MORTON & CO., Dept. 7800 Chicago

Send the Pure Gum Rubber Boots marked X in ☐ below. When they arrive, I will pay bargain price ($4.69 and postage for hip boots, or $3.98 and postage for knee boots). If not satisfied, will return the boots and you will refund my money.

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☐ No. AX6001 Knee Boots $3.98 and postage

Size............(1 size larger than shoe you wear.)

Name ....

Address ....

City.................................... State...............................

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXX—No. 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1920

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Stuff That Counts

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
The grit that he daily shows;
The way he stands on his feet and takes
Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory, after all,
But the fight that a brother makes;
The man who, driven against the wall,
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of Fate with his head held high,
Bleeding, and bruised, and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get, and the jolts you get,
And the shocks that your courage stands,
The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
The prize that escapes your hands,
That test your mettle and prove your worth;
It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows you take on the good old earth
That shows if your stuff is real.

THE THREE PARTNERS.

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work-service in the
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Strong
for
Work”

MAKE your money get you more work-wear and work-comfort. That's why thrifty men buy Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats.

Get the extra wear that's in Blue Buckles' sturdily woven indigo-blue denim; in the solid reinforced back-band; in tack-stitched pockets and seams; the Union workmanship turned out by skillful workers on a 44-hour week. And comfort?—All a man wants he gets in Blue Buckles!

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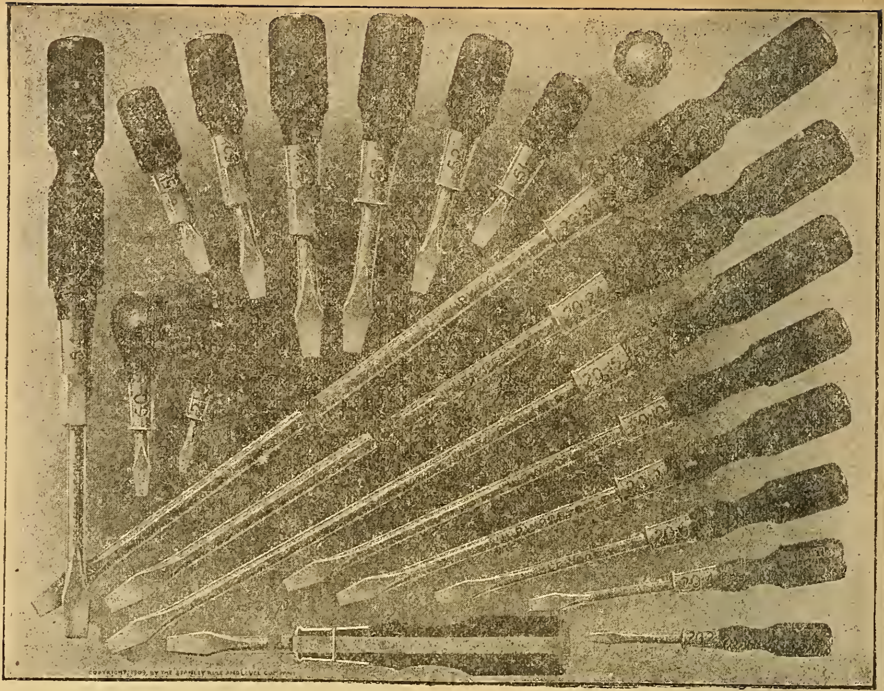
Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world

Blue Buckle Union Made **OverAlls**



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STANLEY "HURWOOD" SCREW DRIVERS are unsu passed for strength and durability.

The Blade, Shank and Head are one piece of special steel. Tw patented projecting wings under the head, together with a riv which passes through the ferrule, handle and shank, secure fasten the blade in the handle preventing its turnings.

The Blades are finely tempered, the handles fluted and staine black.

No up-to-date Tool Kit is complete without an assortment these drivers.

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THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

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SHEETROCK

Has Scores of Uses

Sheetrock is now firmly established the country over as the standard, fireproof wall and ceiling material in unit form. It is used, economically and with complete satisfaction, in original construction as well as for additions, alterations and repairs.

Homes, attic rooms, billiard rooms, children's playrooms, spare bedrooms, laundries, clothes closets, garages, stores, office partitions, factory additions—these are a few of the many uses for Sheetrock.

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Makers of "Millers Falls" and "Universal" Hack Saw Blades

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NEW YORK
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There is but one Ru-ber-oid
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New Method Makes Music Amazingly Easy to Learn

Learn to Play or Sing in Spare Time at Home —Every Step Made Simple as A B C by Print-and-Picture Lessons That You Can't Go Wrong On.

TRY IT ON APPROVAL

Entire Cost Only a Few Cents a Lesson—and Nothing Whatever to Pay Unless You Are Satisfied.

How often have you wished that you knew how to play the violin or piano—or whatever your favorite instrument may be —or that you could take part in singing!

How many an evening's pleasure has been utterly spoiled and ruined by the admission "I can't sing," or "No, I am sorry, but I can't play."

At all social gatherings some one is sooner or later sure to suggest music. When the others gather around for the fun, the one who can take no part feels hopelessly out of it—a wall flower — a mere listener and looker-on.

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For Beginners or Advanced Pupils

Piano,	Harmony and Composition,
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Violin,	Guitar,
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And now—at last—this pleasure and satisfaction that you have so often wished for can easily be added to your daily life.

No need to join a class or pin yourself down to certain hours for lessons or practice. No need to pay a dollar or more per lesson to a private teacher. Neither the question of time nor expense is any longer a bar—every one of the obstacles that have been confining your enjoyment to mere listening have now been removed.

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Whether for an advanced pupil or a beginner, my method is a revolutionary improvement over the old methods used by private teachers. The lessons I send you explain every point and show every step in simple Print-and-Picture form that you can't go wrong on—every step is made as clear as A B C. My method makes each step so easy to understand and practice that even children hav quickly become accomplished players or singer under my direction by mail Also thousands of men and women 50 to 70 years ol —including many who ha never before tried to pla any instrument or taken lesson of any kind — hav found my method equall easy. My method is a thorough as it is easy. teach you the only righ way—teach you to play o sing BY NOTE. No 'trick' music, no "numbers," n makeshifts of any kind.

I call my method "new"—simply because it i so radically different from the old and hard-tc understand ways of teaching music. But m method is thoroughly time tried and prover Over 250,000 successful pupils—in all parts of the world and including all ages fron boys and girls of 7 to 8 to me and women of 70 — are th proof. Largely through th recommendations of satisfie pupils, I have built up th largest school of music in th world.

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Just now I am making a special short-time offer that cuts the cost per lesson in two. Send your name now, before the special offer is withdrawn. No obligation—simply use the coupon or send your name and address in a letter or on a postcard.

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UNION MADE
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No K88
This saw is made of Specially Tempered Highest Grade Crucible Spring Steel taper ground and hand filed for quality and Teeth that has no equal
E. C. Simmons
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KEEN KUTTER
CUTLERY
TOOLS

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Easy to work with

The skilled workman finds that Keen Kutter tools enable him to prove his skill by the work he does. For these tools have been developed through the last half century to meet the exacting demands of the men who know tools best.

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Keeps Cold Out — Keeps Heat In

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GIVES PROTECTION WHERE PROTECTION IS NEEDED.

Men who work outdoors in Winter need clothing which will provide warmth and protection without being so bulky or burdensome that the wearer's movements are hampered. DOUBLE-BODY UNDERWEAR combines maximum protection and comfort with minimum bulk and weight.

This underwear is built on the principle of the vacuum bottle—two thicknesses of fabric with an air space between. This double thickness of fabric covers the vital parts of the body which need extra protection. The arms and legs are covered with but a single thickness, thus allowing perfect freedom of movement.

DOUBLE-BODY UNDERWEAR is made in cotton, wool and cotton mixtures, and in all wool fabrics for men, women and children.

Learn more about this superior Winter underwear. **Write us today for our Special Underwear Catalog No. 76C80,** telling all about the DOUBLE-BODY principle of underwear construction and illustrating the different styles and fabrics in which it is made. **Be sure to ask for Catalog No. 70C80.** Made for and sold exclusively by

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During Your Spare Time

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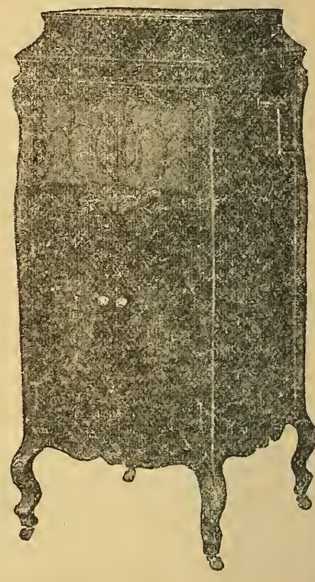

Facts Every Carpenter Should Know About NEPONSET Black Waterproof Building Paper

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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Neponset is waterproof. Test this feature by holding a strip under a faucet of running water and you will see that Neponset does not absorb moisture.

Neponset is odorless.

Neponset is air-tight.

Neponset is moderate in price.

Neponset is easy to handle and apply.

Neponset is easy to get. It is sold by leading hardware, lumber, and building-supply concerns.

Neponset comes in rolls of 250 and 500 square feet 36 inches wide. The larger roll weighs 45 pounds. Some of the chief uses of Neponset are under clapboards and shingles, under wooden floors, over concrete, under slate and tile roofs, and back of stucco.

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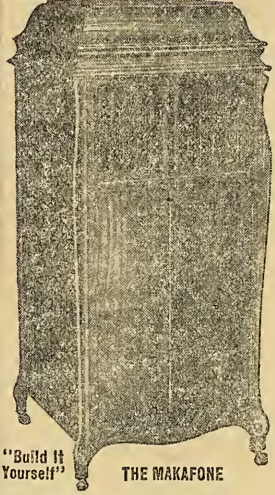
Makers of the NEPONSET Twin Shingles, NEPONSET Roll Roofings and NEPONSET Board

YOU can BUILD this PHONOGRAPH *easily*

TREMENDOUS SAVING IN COST



"Build It Yourself"

THE MAKAFONE

A FEW hours' pleasant work—some simple tools found in any man's home—and

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It's an easy and interesting job to build this fine, sweet-toned cabinet instrument by our system. We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motors, tone arms and all other metal parts together with knockdown cabinet and ready built horn all complete. You do the assembling and finishing at a saving of more than one-half the retail cost. You can't go wrong if you follow our instructions. There's a model and price for every taste and purse. Your choice of four beautiful models.

Everybody who has built a Makafone has found it much easier than he first thought. You will find it so too.

Read What Satisfied Builders Say

"I have built my phonograph that I purchased from you and it is a dandy. I am well pleased."—Crawford, East Peoria, Ill. "I received everything OK and I have already built and enjoyed it for two weeks and I am very much pleased with it."—Bieschke, Chicago, Ill. "I have the model No. 1 set up and in fine running condition and would not sell it unless I could get another one like it. It is equal to any I ever saw."—Corbin, Vancouver, Wash. "Have just finished the cabinet and she sure does look swell. I can guarantee you several more orders very soon."—Armhein, Milwaukee, Wis. "I am well pleased with the MAKAFONE I ordered from you sometime ago and am now placing another order for a No. 4 Machine."—Hysong, Covington, Ky. "I received my MAKAFONE and have built it and find it a dandy. I will send an order for a No. 3 machine in the very near future."—Bank, Sanatobia, Miss.

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Many of these people have come from clerical or other non-mechanical vocations. **And they are all making good.** Why not you? We shall be glad to give you full particulars, so send in this coupon today.

Modern Phonograph Supply Co.

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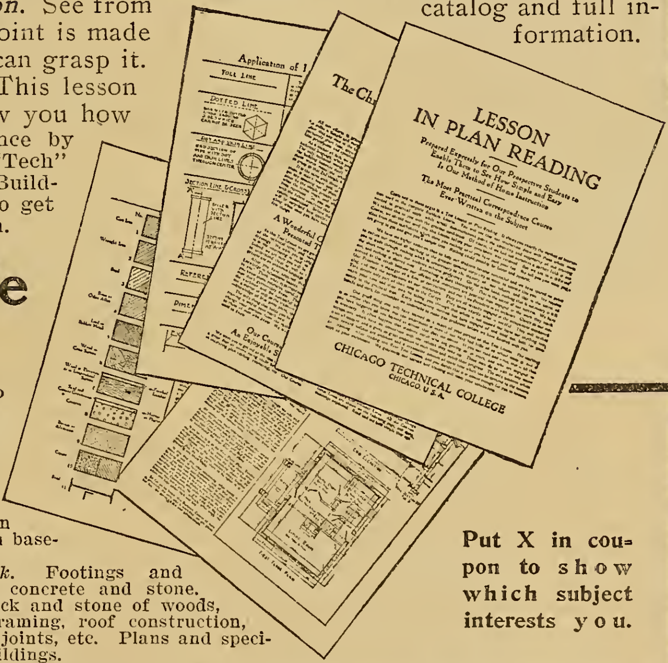
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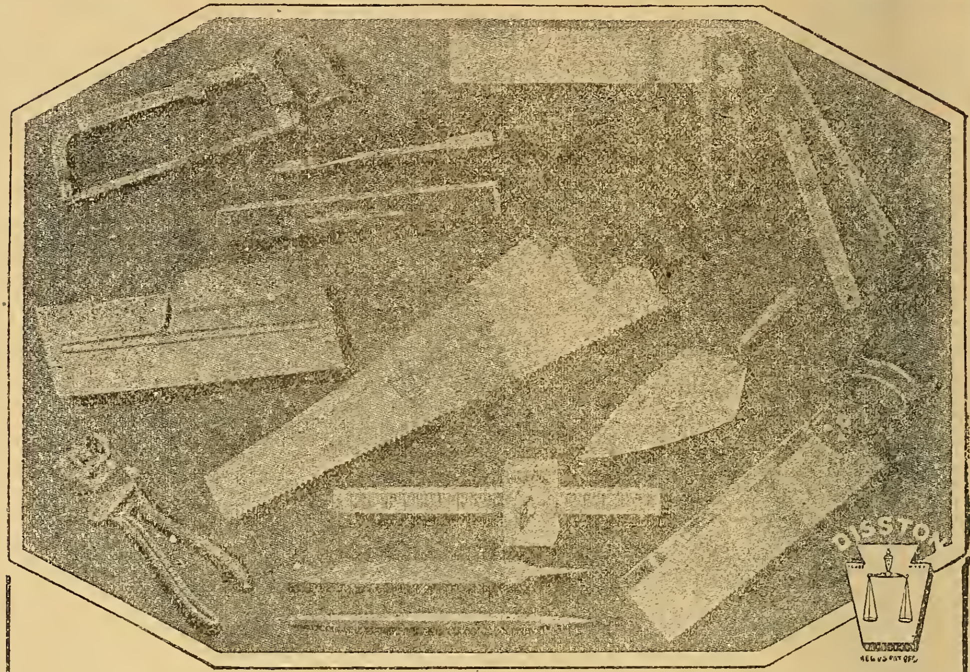

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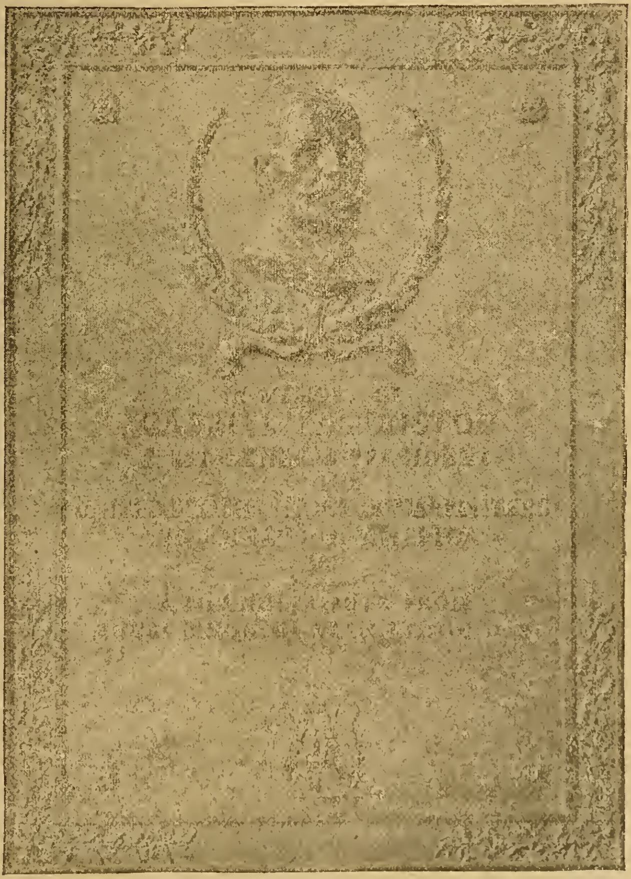
A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GABRIEL EDMONSTON

Address of General Secretary Frank Duffy, at the Twentieth General Convention, Held at Indianapolis, September, 1920

IT is fitting and right at this time, when the Grand Army of the Republic is holding its reunion in the city of Indianapolis, that we should give honor to Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of our organization. He was a member of the Confederate Army, he fought on the other side of the line for what he thought was right and just and square and open and above board. He was wounded in action twice, he was taken prisoner four times. So that when this dedication is taking place here in Indianapolis, when the Grand Army of the Republic is holding its reunion, it is a fitting ceremonial to hold in honor to his memory.



He and I have been old friends for a great many years. He has been my close friend. Every time I went to Washington on business of the organization or to attend meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Gabriel Edmonston made it his business to come and see me and talk over matters affecting our organization. He wanted to know how it was getting along, how many Local Unions we had, and how large our membership was. He liked to get me away to himself so that we could sit down and talk over matters.

I have asked him on many occasions, he being the first General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters — I say the "Brotherhood of Carpenters," later I will explain why — to write for me on the early history of our organization, and he would say to me: "Frank, I can write sometimes and at other times I can not. When I sit down to write my thoughts seem scattered; I can only write as the spirit moves me." I would say to him in reply: "All right, Gabe, write at any time you may feel inclined. I will always be pleased and glad to get from you any writings on any subject, but particularly on the Brotherhood of Carpenters."

We should take some time this afternoon, and we are taking it, to fittingly dedicate this bronze tablet in his memory. Since we went into session yesterday morning we have been going at our business like a steam engine, and now when we come to this part of it we should take a little time, and instead of looking to the future, as we all are, let us look backward and find out what Gabriel Edmonston had to contend with in the old days, what P. J. McGuire had to contend with in the old days. Both of them were the founders, the organizers of this organization known today as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. You know it was organized in 1881. Before that, several attempts were made to organize an international union of carpenters. Gabriel Edmonston went from Washington to Chicago to attend the first convention. At that time the prospects for organizing an international union were not very bright. He had the discouragements and failures of years and years before that to face, and he carried them with him.

In 1836 a convention call went out from the carpenters of the independent unions of the East to meet in Philadelphia, Pa., to form an international organization of carpenters. I have that call, I have the name of the man who signed it as chairman and the name of the man who signed it as secretary. The convention was held, and it was decided to have an international union, so as to be able to establish better working conditions, better wages, and better hours. Carpenters worked then from sunrise to sunset. You heard one of the delegates here say that carpenters worked for from 25 to 30 cents an hour in Washington, D. C., in Edmonston's day. That convention in Philadelphia decided on an international organization and decided that the next year they would hold a convention in Baltimore. That Baltimore convention was never held, as the international union went by the board. That was the last of it.

And so the carpenters of the country went on for years and years, organizing in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, organizing in Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago and in the smaller places, but these were independent organizations, formed for the purpose of getting better wages.

Again in 1854 another convention call went out to form an international organization, and that convention, we are told, was held. George MacNeill, the father of the eight-hour movement, in his history of "The Eight-Hour Movement," tells us of the carpenters' convention called in 1854. John Mitchell, now dead and gone, former President of the United Mine Workers, tells us in his book on "Organized Labor" of the attempt of the carpenters in 1854 to form an international organization. Pete McGuire, my predecessor, tells in "The Carpenter," more than twenty-five years ago, of the attempt made in 1854 to form an international organization of carpenters. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, only within the last year wrote me and told me that the carpenters of the country tried to organize an international union in 1854, and that attempt failed.

Then they went on organizing again and taking care of themselves the best way they could. Then came 1861 and the Civil War, and the men in the trade unions — the carpenters — just as they were wanted by our Government in the World War, so they were wanted by the Government in the Civil War. Unions disbanded, carpenters joined the army. We have them here today; you seated one of them just a few moments ago, a member of the G. A. R., thirty-four years a member of our organization—and there were several others who came before the Credentials Committee saying that they were members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

About the time that war was ended, or, to be exact, in 1865, a third attempt to form an international union of carpenters was made, and this time the convention was held in New York. I have the names of the delegates who attended that convention and the names of the cities and States from which they came, perhaps eleven or twelve Local Unions, and they decided that they would form a carpenters' international union. They thought they had formed it, but in less than a year, whether it was from the effects of the war or the reconstruction period which followed, it went by the board.

So when Gabriel Edmonston went to Chicago as a delegate from the Carpenters' Union in Washington in 1881 he had those three attempts before him, and the forming of an international organization presented a question in Gabe's mind, in the mind of Pete McGuire, whether this fourth attempt would stick or not. It did stick, and we are here today, with no apology for our existence to the press, the public, the pulpit nor to our Government. The carpenters in history are called and are known as the "fighting carpenters." That is the name they won back in history years ago. Why? Because when unjust taxes were imposed on this country by the mother country, when we were then a dependency of Great Britain, it was men of our trade, the ship carpenters, the ship joiners, the ship caulkers and the house carpenters who went oboard the ship in the Boston harbor and threw the tea into the sea.

And then when a new Government was being formed in 1776 at old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the forefathers of our country were there drafting the Declaration of Independence, drafting the first Constitution of the United States, and were driven out of that hall by the British soldiers and had nowhere to go, the carpenters of Philadelphia said: "Come on down here three or four blocks to Carpenters' Hall. You can have the use of our hall." And they went down, and it was in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence and the first Constitution of the United States were drawn up.

Then in 1789, when George Washington, first President of the United States, went on his first visit to Boston, a great reception was tendered him and a great parade held in his honor. Who were the first, who were those that led that parade? The house carpenters, the cabinet makers, the ship carpenters and joiners and the ship caulkers.

Follow along all the way down the line to the opening of the Erie Canal—in its day a great event—it was the house carpenters, as they were known then, that led in the parade.

As I have told you, in 1861 it was the carpenters that the Government called upon for assistance, just as they called upon them in the World War, when your General President served on the War Labor Board and when your Executive Board gave to the Government the machinery of our organization to aid in winning the war.

Gabriel Edmonston knew all these things, and he had these discouraging matters in mind when he went to Chicago. While he was a quiet, retiring fellow, he was one of those men who made up his mind that if he was going to do something he was going to make it a success. So through his efforts and through the efforts of Pete McGuire, this organization was formed in Chicago in 1881 with 2,042 members. Now you have 400,104 members — thirty-nine years later. They were afraid it would not be a success; they thought to themselves, both Gabe, Pete McGuire and Bill Shields, another old war horse of the early days, a former General President now dead and gone, that if they could get an organization that existed down in New York to join hands with the Brotherhood they would have a good nucleus for the formation of an organization. In New York there existed what was called the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. I was a member of Lodge No. 2. For several years we could not agree, but at last at the Detroit convention in 1888 we decided to agree. The United Order, organized in 1872—more a district organization than anything else—said: "We are first—Brotherhood, come to us." The Brotherhood said: "You are not an international organization. We are. You come to us." One delegate, a quiet fellow who had not much to say in the convention, got up on the floor of the convention and said: "Of course the United Order was ahead of the Brotherhood. Nobody can deny that; they were organized in 1872, and we were organized in 1881. I propose, Mr. Chairman, that we take the word 'United' and put it in front of the word 'Brotherhood,' and then the organization would be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." The idea went like wild-fire, and that is how we got our name.

This man, my friend Edmonston, was at that first convention elected President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America — thirty-nine years ago last month. He returned home with a big responsibility on his shoulders, but he was determined that he was going to make it a success. In October, 1881, he issued his first circular letter calling on the men of the trade to come into the organization. Do you know of it? I do. I have read it over and over again. I am going to read some of it to you, because it contains words from his mouth, and I want you to know what he said:

"We cannot expect to accomplish our objects in a day. It will require patience and fortitude—two manly virtues that eminently fit us for our calling, and without which we cannot become proficient in the trade. Next to these, education is an able assistant to help us attain the objects of our Brotherhood. We must first understand the rights of labor before we can intelligently defend or discuss its claims. We can all readily see the difference between a life of toil and a life of ease. But it is not easy to explain how one class, numerically the weaker, can tax the majority of a part of their hard earnings in order that they may be spared the fiat, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' We can not expect to elevate our trade and better our condition by individual exertions alone, because we are not independent, and must have the assistance of others whose interests are identical with our own, in order that we may, through numbers, impress the dignity of our just demands on the public. If we are confident we are right, let us convince our fellow workmen, not by force, but by cool argument, conceding to them the right to differ with us in honest opinion."

And then he said:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be heroes in the strife."

Let these words come to you today from Gabriel Edmonston, our first President, rather than from me.

He was anxious in the early days, as was Pete McGuire, the first General Secretary, about the growth, advancement, development and prosperity of the organization. He had certain things in his mind, and so had Pete, that must be kept outside of the organization. One thing was the question of religion — there must not be any difference on that score, that was not a matter for trade unions, that must be left on the outside. The question of nationality was another. No matter where a man came from, be it Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain or elsewhere, if he came here, Gabe wanted him to become an American citizen. Then we would fight for better conditions, for better wages and for shorter hours for him. He must forget the trials and troubles he had under a monarchy from whence he came, and we would extend to him the handclasp of friendship in a republic. The question of nationality was one that Gabriel Edmonston wanted to be left on the outside. As long as a man took out his first papers, as soon as he became a citizen, then he was known as an American, and after that the question of nationality in our organization must be left one side.

He said: "Men differ in religion, in nationality and in politics, and if this organization is to live, thrive and prosper, party politics must be left out of the union; men have the right to belong to any political party they desire and to vote as they see fit; an organization that is trying to get better working conditions, to protect the home, to educate the children, and to make them better men and women, should leave politics to the politicians — on the outside of the unions."

The fourth thing was the color line. Gabe Edmonston was a Southerner, but he said that the colored men of the craft must be taken care of as well as the white men; because if the colored men are not organized, if they are not getting the wages and the hours, if they are not getting the same privileges and benefits, then when the white men come out on strike for better working conditions the gap will be wide open for the colored men to go in and take their places. From that day to this we have taken the stand that men of the trade, no matter what their color, are eligible to membership in our organization, and in the conventions of the past, in this convention, we have colored men sitting as delegates, and they are entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the white carpenters.

I said he was a quiet, retiring fellow. Yes,

"Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
He kept the noiseless tenor of his way."

He held many important positions. You know he was a delegate from Washington in 1881 to our first convention; you know he was first General President; he was also elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to represent the new baby organization away back in the early days. In 1884 he went there as a delegate. Gabriel Edmonston was the one who introduced the first resolution in the American Federation of Labor demanding the eight-hour day, and I claim he is the father of the eight-hour day in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and in the American labor movement. He later became Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and filled that position for one term. After that he was elected Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and following that he was a delegate from Washington, D. C., to several of our conventions. He was a delegate to the Atlanta convention in 1902, and we were all glad to have him. Six years ago, when the convention was held in this hall, Gabriel Edmonston was the guest of honor at the invitation of the then living General President, James Kirby. He sat here with us six years ago, we listened to his advice and we shook hands with him. When our General Headquarters was dedicated in 1909 he was the honor guest—the first General President. In this same hall at that time we had a banquet in winding up the dedication ceremonies, and right here in front of this platform Gabriel Edmonston sat, and when called upon to say something in connection with the dedication of our building and of our organization, it was the proudest moment in his life when he got upon the floor and told the members of our organization that 'way back in 1881 he was present at the birth of the baby organization, the Brotherhood of Carpenters; that now it was a great, big giant numbering about 250,000 members. Oh, if he was only alive now and we could tell him that we have 400,000 members—how his heart would be satisfied!

Gabe Edmonston left his footprints on the sands of time—

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's stormy main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

So if we should ever become discouraged, let us remember Gabe Edmonston and all that he had to contend with. His object in life was to make this world better than he found it. He wanted to see the little tots, the rising generation, better men and women, better American citizens than he was, if that was possible, and he worked to that end, he worked all the time. He was pleased, delighted and satisfied with the growth of our organization.

I was in Washington attending a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor when he died. It came as a surprise to me. He was still working at the trade, and only the day before he died I met some of the boys of Local No. 132, and as was usual on my trips to Washington, if I went down to the meetings and did not find him there, I would inquire for him. They told me the day before that he was all right, that he was working at the trade. He had a little carpenter shop where he was tinkering away himself. That day he was all right, and the next morning I was called up and was told that Gabriel Edmonston was dead. The members of his family did not know I was in Washington, so they telegraphed the General Office, but I was there. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor went up and visited the remains, because he was a Secretary of the American Federation of Labor once upon a time, because he was Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, because he was President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and because he was still a trade unionist. I was at his funeral. He was dressed in the gray of the South, and the old boys as we will see them tomorrow in this city in the parade, with their blue and gray uniforms, were there surrounding that casket. Reverently they bore it on the way to Arlington Cemetery. I was one of the honorary pallbearers, along with other members of Local Union No. 132, and it pleased me when Uncle Sam's brave, stalwart fellows met us at the entrance to the cemetery and marched ahead of the casket to the grave, where he was laid to rest. And then when the ceremonies were over and three rounds were fired over his grave, I could not resist the temptation to gather two or three of the empty shells and bring them back to Indianapolis with me in remembrance of my old friend, Gabriel Edmonston.

Perhaps I can sum up in a few words, better than all I have said this afternoon, his qualities and his virtues. They are these:

"He hasn't been one that hungered for
fame,
Nor struck out for goals that the selfish
may claim.
He sought not the glory that many
pursue,
But his strength has been spent for the
good he could do.
For his life has been rich in the service
of love,
And his fame and his name is now
written above."

ADVANTAGES OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN PREVENTING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

(By C. W. Woodman.)

COLLECTIVE bargaining, if universally adopted in America, would go far toward preventing industrial disputes, but what is worth more, would be a positive guarantee against industrial disputes in strikes and lockouts.

Collective bargaining carries with it the forming of associations of wage earners, the entering into written contracts with the associations in which there would be clauses providing for the arbitration of all differences that could not otherwise be adjusted — meaning, through the use of committees sitting in conference with employers.

I think all will admit that the great war applied the acid test to every association of human beings, as well as to the individual citizen. The system of collective bargaining, where perfected, did not furnish one instance of even one day's lost time on the part of the wage earners during the war.

There were some 3,000 strikes during the war; there were perhaps that number of lockouts, but in not one case was there a written contract broken.

Collective bargaining carries with it the certain knowledge that the employer will sit around the council table with the employes or representatives of the employes, and there and then try to adjust whatever differences might exist; failing, to leave the differences with an arbitration board jointly selected.

I say to you with a full belief, based upon an experience that comes to few men, that had the collective bargaining system been universally adopted in the United States prior to the war we would not have heard of such things as I. W. W., the Soviets or Bolsheviki. More, there would be no considerable number of Socialists, for such ideas could not gain any headway where the freedom of collective bargaining existed.

We would have our dreamers. We will always have them, as we will always have impractical people, but their dreams would not cause any disturbance in any field.

All we need to end industrial disputes —another name for strikes and lockouts —is some certain system the workers can always rely upon to bring to them justice.

That is the one big problem of today —to make certain we have found the right system, then adopt it. The workers believe collective bargaining is the right one. Thousands of employers agree, but there are still sufficient employers who refuse, to bring about the strikes and the lockouts and the boycotts and all the other complications we have in mind when we use the term "industrial strife."

I will cite a concrete example of collective bargaining that came under my notice last year:

In the city of Boston all the employers of the building trades formed an association, then entered into an agreement with all of the building trades labor organizations. This agreement included hours and wages and such working conditions as the two parties thought would be all right for a period of one year. But, to make certain there would be no stoppage of labor, they wrote into that agreement a provision calling for a standing committee, onehalf of the committee selected by the workers, the other half by the employers, this committee to adjust any and all differences that might arise during the life of the agreement. The contract further stipulated that if any contractor member violated the agreement he would be expelled from the employers' association and then all, the employers and workers, would combine and make the violator see the error of his way. The same thing to happen if any one of the labor unions were to violate the agreement—all would combine against it. But, the agreement did not stop with the local organization of labor—the contract was underwritten by the National or International organization of labor for each respective craft, and that carried with the agreement that any union failing to keep the faith found itself without a charter. And, that is not all—this agreement provides for arbitration in the making of a new agreement for all changes asked that could not be adjusted through the means of conferences.

Since then Kansas City has entered into a like agreement.

Collective bargaining would mean the stabilizing of every occupation, of every industry in the country. It would both increase production and lower the cost of production.

Collective bargaining would insure the fair employer against the unfair competition of the greedy, unscrupulous employer.

It would bring about such a complete understanding between the employer and employes of this nation the radicals and Reds would not be able to find the slightest foothold.

It is a system that would bring the employers and employes into such intimate relations that each would know the needs of the other, and being mutually interested in each other's welfare, would co-operate to the end that both enjoy the maximum of prosperity. This with the welfare of the general public always in mind.

The time is here when more thought must be given to labor than at any time in the world's history. It is the most important factor in all the world.

For centuries it was treated as a commodity, something to be bartered and sold. That day is gone—gone forever. There are struggles ahead, but if the employers of this land will join hands with the workers, sit around the council table with them, conceding them the freedom of thought and action they assume themselves, agreeing, to begin with, that exact justice is to be rendered unto both employers and the workers, the struggle will soon be over.

I am one who holds that employers are as necessary as the worker. Read the history of any big industry, of any big combination of industries—go back to their beginning and you will find that the first employer is an ambitious worker who has forged his way to leadership. The trouble in the past with many industries is that the succeeding employers, be they sons or grandsons of the original employer, have become so far removed from the workers as to have lost all sense of obligation and to them the worker is but a piece of machinery. Due to this we hear the term, "the soulless corporation." We owe much of our troubles to absentee-ownership, to absentee-managership. Had we collective bargaining thoroughly established, it would not matter, but when the worker is so far removed from the actual employer, as is the case with so many of our large institutions, the human touch is lost, hence the strikes, hence the industrial disputes, hence so much of what we call labor troubles, and hence the I. W. W.'s the Reds and the radicals in the ranks of labor. If the employer refuses the right of collective bargaining, refuses the freedom of thought and action all human beings are entitled to, he is the author of the I. W. W., of the Bolsheviki, for say what one will, the burden of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the employer.

I say to you, with a certain knowledge of what I am talking about, that labor abhors strikes as much as does the innocent public. It means physical and mental suffering, not for the striker alone, but for his loved ones. Knowing this, then, can you doubt that the wage earner is ready to adopt a system that is a guarantee of a square deal, of justice? Knowing this, can you wonder he insists upon collective bargaining? He more than the employer, desires industrial peace, for it means more to him. But, when he knows or thinks he is not receiving his share of what he produces, that he is not receiving a living wage, if you please, can you expect less than that he will struggle on, experimenting with this or that theory? If he thinks that justice is not being meted out, can you blame him for attempting experiments?

Adopt collective bargaining, make it the general rule in America, write into the contract conciliation and arbitration, and you will have written strikes and lockouts out of America. Make it nation-wide, and all unhealthy unrest will be at an end. Too, we will write finis to the demagogic politics that has so cursed this country. We will make of this the happiest and most prosperous nation in the world.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1920

Reports of the General President, First General Vice-President and General Executive Board

Owing to lack of space last month we were unable to give a resumé on the reports of our General President, First General Vice-President and the General Executive Board, but as they contain matters of great import to our organization, we now give a brief review of them, knowing they will prove of interest to those having the welfare of the United Brotherhood at heart:

The General President

The report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson covers in brief form the most important matters dealt with by him in the past four years, and in this connection he says:

"On August 12, 1881, there assembled in the city of Chicago delegates for the purpose of convening in session the first general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who represented twelve Local Unions with a combined membership of 2,042 members.

"Today those of us who are assembled here represent an organization composed of 2,505 Local Unions with a membership of 400,104 members.

"Since 1881, delegates representing our Brotherhood have assembled in convention from time to time for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the growth and welfare of our organization, until today we stand as the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the labor movement of the continent.

"At the time of our last convention the Dominion of Canada, which is a part of the jurisdiction covered by our Brotherhood, was engaged in the World's War and we had confronting us in the Dominion various situations affecting our membership, due to Canada being involved in the struggle, but after the United States entered the war our problems became more numerous and perplexing, owing to the increased number of our members being engaged in our countries' activities.

"While it was generally conceded that the Government, in order to procure the maximum of production in all lines, should have availed itself of the services, assistance and co-operation of every institution, association and organization (which was done by the Government officials calling upon financial interests and manufacturing establishments) there was a reluctant attitude shown by a great number of the Government officials in reference to giving due and proper consideration and recognition to organized labor. Inasmuch as organized labor is an institution or organization of mechanics, the Government should have given them the same consideration and recognition as was given associations of financial interests and manufacturing establishments, but as this was not done it was therefore necessary that constant attention be given to matters as affecting our membership in order to maintain the standards we had established and to retain unto ourselves the rights, benefits and privileges as guaranteed to us under the laws of our country."

Under the head of "Organization" the General President pointed out the many changes in working conditions brought about during the past four years and calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the advanced scale of wages as put into effect by our members, they have not received an increase in wages equal in percentage to the increased percentage cost of living. In speaking of our organizers and their work, he says:

"Since the inception of our Brotherhood the representatives on the road have been known as organizers. Their work today is vastly different than that of the past. Formerly the greater portion, if not all, of their time was spent in organizing new Local Unions of our Brotherhood and getting the non-union men of our craft interested in the workings of our organization and becoming members thereof, while the greater portion of their time is now employed in the settlement of controversies which arise between our Local Unions and District Councils, and our membership and other organizations, and the adjustment of differences that arise between our membership and their employers.

"Notwithstanding the attention given to the various matters as affecting our membership, our representatives have been able to put forth efforts to further increase our membership, and with the assistance of the various Local Unions and District Councils we have been able to add to our membership within the past four years 138,382 members, as is shown by the tabulated report of the General Secretary. In carrying on the work of organizing mills, shops and factories we find quite often that women are employed in the running of various woodworking machines, and inasmuch as there is no provision in the laws of our Brotherhood for the admitting of women as members in our organization, and in order to meet the situation, we have admitted them as associate members, they paying no per capita tax to the General Office and paying only such dues as are determined upon by the Local Unions."

The important subject of strikes and lockouts was dealt with at length in the report and it was shown that those made necessary on account of disagreements between our membership and their employers during the past four years had been very successful, for the reason that the General Officers had entered into the contests and aided the membership, either personally or by deputy, in securing desirable agreements. He particularly lays stress on the unfair manner in which the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and the chairman of the United States Shipping Board treated members of our organization during the war, and has in a detailed statement made very clear his attitude during that vital period, and says:

"We were asked what we wanted. We replied: 'Fair treatment and a square deal. We are patriotic American citizens; we love our country, our Government and our flag; we love justice, freedom and democracy, and we will fight for them as well as work for them. The United Brotherhood is composed of patriotic and loyal citizens, thousands of whom are now serving their country, many others have sons who are in service. Millions of dollars have been invested by our organization and our members in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war, and we stand ready and willing to further show our patriotism by reassuring you that we will abide by the memorandum as presented to the United States Shipping Board to assist in carrying out their program of shipbuilding.'"

On the subject of agreements the General President called special attention to the one entered into between the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and our Brotherhood, and says in part:

"As the membership of our organization know, there has existed for many years a very strong and, in some instances, a bitter feeling between the memberships of the Iron Workers and our Brotherhood over jurisdictional disputes, and while perhaps there still exists in some localities a feeling of animosity, it is gratifying to know that in the majority of instances the membership of our Brotherhood and the Iron Workers are now co-operating with one another. As per the terms of the agreement, to our organization is conceded the work of pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building, and members who formerly belonged to the pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building Locals of the Iron Workers' organization became affiliated with our Brotherhood."

Touching on the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, he says in part:

"We as an organization are affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, but in many localities our members are not affiliated with the local Building Trades Councils, due to the unsatisfactory manner in which the affairs of said Councils are conducted. That, however, is not a sufficient reason for our members remaining unaffiliated with the local Building Trades Councils, as they could accomplish more by becoming affiliated therewith and putting forth an effort to eliminate the objectionable features that exist."

He further says:

"I feel that our members are justified in objecting to the rule in effect in local Building Trades Councils that all organizations have equal representation, inasmuch as the laws of our Brotherhood provide that where two or more Local Unions exist in one locality, they must join in forming a District Council, and that the basis of representation shall be according to membership."

In speaking of the Printing Plant, he gives a tabulated list of the principal items supplied during the four-year period and shows that the circulation of "The Carpenter" has steadily increased until at the present time we are printing 310,000 copies per month. He also gives a detailed statement of the machinery and equipment in the plant and itemizes the receipts and expenses for the past four years.

In speaking of our revenue, he says:

"As our membership increases our liabilities and expenses likewise increase, and while a substantial revenue is derived from the present per capita tax, I believe that we should provide for a further increased revenue and in so doing let those who have not spent their money and efforts in assisting to establish the conditions now enjoyed by our membership bear the burden of providing the increase in revenue by amending our Constitution to provide that on each new member admitted to the Brotherhood that there be forwarded to the General Office the sum of three dollars."

In conclusion he says:

"The growth in the membership of our Brotherhood, the financial condition in which we now stand, and the conditions under which our membership are now working, all speak for work well done and is the achievement of the co-operation of the General Officers, representatives and the membership of our Brotherhood in general, as by the efforts of no one person could the results have been obtained."

The report as a whole is worthy of the man and shows a clear insight into the respective duties he is called on to perform as General President of this United Brotherhood.

* * *

The First General Vice-President

First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove submitted a report to the Convention covering the work he has done since the last Convention. The report showed that the work of securing detailed information as to working conditions in the mills, shops and factories, both union and non-union, has been kept up, and the information obtained, through circular letters and schedules of inquiries sent to Local Unions and District Councils, appears in the report in tabulated form, showing the conditions existing in the mill-working industry in the various States and Provinces, and the approximate number of union and non-union men, as near as can be obtained; also the average hours worked and the average wage paid. Thus one can see at a glance the status of union as compared with non-union mill workers in the various States, and, needless to say, the advantage is altogether in favor of the former.

It is pleasing to note that the number of mills using our label on their products has been increased 35 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that in the past few months one of the most general campaigns towards the so-called "open shop" policy has been waged by the mill owners that our organization has ever experienced. Four years ago we showed 949 firms using the label on their products. Today we have 1,282, a net gain of 333. Commenting on this, the First General Vice-President says:

> "It will be noted from the foregoing that in most States we have made a substantial gain in the number of firms using our label, but in a few instances the loss has exceeded the gain, through strikes and lockouts and firms suspending business. However, those lost were practically all of meagre importance, and today we have a number of large mills using the label, any one of which is able to more than equal the production of the total number lost, and who give employment to more members regularly. During the past four years eighty-nine firms suspended business for various reasons, and forty-six firms were deprived of the use of our Label for failure to comply with local conditions, as shown.

Another important table in the reports shows that 2,692 Local Unions, 389 District Councils, 47 State and Provincial Councils, seven Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, and three from the only State Councils of Ladies' Auxiliary Unions submitted their laws to the First General Vice-President for consideration and approval. From rulings adverse to them, six Local Unions and one District Council appealed to the General Executive Board, but in each case the decision of the First General Vice-President was sustained by the Board. From the decisions of the General Executive Board in these cases one appeal has been taken to the Indianapolis Convention.

In connection with the submission of laws for approval, the First General Vice-President notes that many Locals fail to fulfill the requirements of the law in this respect, notably in the matter of failure to affix the Seal and secure the sanction of the District Council, with which they are affiliated. Speaking further he says:

"I have also found many Local Unions tend to disregard the fact that an apprentice should be classed as semi-beneficial members, and insist upon admitting them at a different initiation fee from that charged the class of members in which they rightfully belong. Many of these Local Unions also desire to charge apprentices a different rate of dues from that charged semi-beneficial members. Then again, other Local Unions desire to make laws permitting them to accept apprentices at different age limits from that expressed in our General Constitution. I have also found laws granting apprentices the right to demand a journeyman carpenter's scale after serving three years or even less.

"Other Local Unions have endeavored to have laws approved permitting them to admit 'helpers' or men who are beyond the age limit for acceptance as apprentices, but who have not worked at the trade the time required to be accepted as journeymen carpenters.

"In my report of four years ago mention was made of the fact that some of our Local Unions made provisions in their laws for the payment of their officers for services rendered according to the membership of the Local, or on a per cent basis, and at that time I pointed out that same was in reality piece work, and therefore contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our organization. In this report I am again compelled to mention the fact for the reason that a number of our Local Unions that have been in existence for several years still persist in submitting laws containing such provisions, but in each instance I have insisted upon the Local Unions arranging to pay their officials a certain specified salary per meeting, month or year, as may be best suited to their local conditions.

"I have also found that many of our Local Unions desire to adopt laws containing various provisions, the ultimate object of which is to make the payment of an additional death or disability donation over that paid by the General Office, but in each incident I have disapproved of same, for the reason that our General Executive Board has made at least two separate rulings on this subject, both of which deny our Local Unions this right to do so."

The matter of advertising the Label as authorized by the Indianapolis General Convention is also dealt with, the sum of $1,285.85 having been expended in distributing free pencils, card cases and key chains advertising our Label at Conventions of our State Councils, International Unions and similar meetings. He also shows that 31,000 blotters bearing a reproduction of our Label have been distributed to our Local Unions and District Councils at a cost of $209.25. Likewise 12,675 calenders, costing $790, and 20,000 Union Label directories at a cost of $471. Altogether the report is one worthy of serious consideration.

* * *

The General Executive Board

The various matters of importance which came before the General Executive Board in the last four years, the greater portion of which appeared in brief in previous issues of "The Carpenter" as part of the quarterly sessions, are incorporated in the report of that body to the Twentieth General Convention. During the last four years the Board met in session every three months and during that time dealt with more applications for approval of trade movements than in any previous four years in our history. A tabulated statement of the movements sanctioned, giving the results of same, is shown in the report, and it will be noted that the number which succeeded in obtaining their demands is strikingly large.

In expressing themselves on the principles of the Kansas Law and the Esch-Cummins Law, they say:

"We are opposed to the principles as set forth in both these laws, as under our constitutional law there is no recognized standard with which judges or Boards of Arbitration can square their decisions. We insist upon the undisputed right to associate for any purpose not criminal in the individual, and we hold, as members of such voluntary association, that we must have the right to do as individuals may do, whether in war or in peace. We insist further, as citizens of a common country, that we have the right to be governed by law and not by the arbitrary will of any man, no matter who he may be, either industrially, judicially or politically. We insist that so-called equity must cease to be involved in personal relations and be again relegated to the protection of vested rights in property, pending the adjudication of what is in fact right in the case. We know we speak the minds of our members when we say we have no hesitation in insisting upon these rights, because they are based upon the teachings of the religion of Christ, they are based upon the principles of the first Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and upon our rendering of equal service before the enemy of our country."

In their report they comment on the fact that many of our members use the term "open shop" very carelessly, and they call the attention of those members to the fact that the term "open shop" has been coined by employers of labor who are opposed to all labor unions and was brought into general use in an attempt to deceive the public. The term as applied by employers relates to a factory or other place where labor of any kind is performed by laborers or artisans who work for him, and where such working people cannot collectively present to the employer their conviction as regards wages, hours of labor, or sanitary conditions. They say:

"The 'open shop' is a denial of the right of individual liberty, for individual liberty necessarily includes the right to determine with whom one will associate, whether it be in the parlor or, what is more important, in the workshop or factory or on a building where the question of safety is always involved by acts of omission or commission of a fellow-workman. Personal liberty necessarily includes the right to associate one's self with others for mutual defense or advantage. Anything short of this would mean isolation and would be contrary to the highest concepts of religion, which enjoins us to bear each other's burdens.

"The employers who are advocates of this so-called 'open shop' are telling the public that the non-union man is not willing to be placed on an equity, industrially or politically, with our workmen. They are telling the public that the non-union man insists upon being treated as property, and that property belongs to the employers. They are telling the public that the non-union man insists on being the ward of the employer, and the employer is insisting upon the right to represent the non-union man."

In speaking of the "closed shop" they call attention to the error made by many of the members in the use of the term when they really mean the "union shop," and say:

"A 'closed shop' is a shop that is closed to any person who is a member of a labor union. While we disagree with the principle of the 'closed shop,' nevertheless we must admire its advocates for being on the level and honest with employes and the public in stating the truth of their position, so that 'he who runs may read' and reach a just conclusion as to why the shop is closed to union men."

The report gives in detail the resolutions referred to that body by the Fort Worth convention, and their disposition of same. In the matter of requests on the Board for appropriations for local organizing purposes they have this to say:

"During the past four years the Board received many requests for appropriations to aid in local organization work. Each request has been treated on its merits by the Board. We have aided many, and in some cases we refused the appropriations asked. We find that many localities consume all, or nearly all, of their income paying local sick benefits, and that they have no money left to do the necessary local organizing work that is essential to protect working conditions. In such cases we are compelled to call these facts to their attention and refuse their requests."

The report then shows a detailed list of all applications, showing the action of the Board in each case. It also deals at some length with injunction cases during the past four years and gives an account in full of the many suits instituted against not only the National Organization and the National Officers but against many of our District Councils and their officers, as well as against our Local Unions and their officers and members. In dealing with this matter they say:

"To say the least, we have never yet been found carrying a chip on our shoulders looking for controversies of this nature, neither have we been found wanting in lending all the aid possible to combat the pernicious practices of the employers who admit when filing such cases that they cannot economically cope with our organization and must perforce ask some other tribunal to assist them in whipping our members into submission."

Another interesting feature of the Board's report is that section devoted to "Necrology," in which is set forth in chronological order, since the last convention held at Fort Worth Texas, in detail the deaths occurring among well-known and prominent members of our organization. In their recommendations realizing the high cost of living at the present time, they recommend that the strike pay be increased to $1.50 per day and not to exceed that amount. In conclusion they say:

"It has been our purpose to serve you and our cause as faithfully, earnestly and sincerely as we know how. We have not spared ourselves in any way in order that our organization might be a success. We cannot find words to give expression to our thoughts of how highly we appreciate the confidence which the membership has reposed in us."

All in all the report is one that will have to be read thoroughly to be appreciated.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly session, 1920, the following matters were acted upon by the General Executive Board.

August 6, 1920.

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for an increase in wages from 93½c to $1 per hour, effective September 2, 1920. Official sanction granted.

August 12, 1920.

Middlesboro, Ky., L. U. 451.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

September 17, 1920.

The fourth quarterly 1920 session of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—Report was received dealing with a trade movement and strike appropriations. The resident officers concurred in the report and instructed the General Secretary to secure final accounting for appropriations made, inasmuch as the strike had been declared off by the Local Union.

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $1,108 as the final payment for the relief of men on strike.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 1425.—Request for an appropriation for relief of members on strike in jurisdiction of another Local Union. The General Executive Board ruled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "C," Section 58; providing that when a member from an outside district goes into any city to take advantage of better conditions he shall take the risk of being called out on strike without pay.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance to promote the erection of a Labor Temple. Request denied.

New York Furniture Workers' District Council.—Movement for adoption of new working agreement. Sanction by the Board without financial aid, as financial assistance has been given the District Council within the past year as liberal as possible.

Teague, Tex., L. U. 130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 1, 1920. Official sanction only granted.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Millville, N. J., L. U. 305.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1920. Official sanction granted only.

Boston, Mass., L. U. 394.—Movement for an increase in wages of $6 per week, pay for legal holidays and a reduction of eight hours per week. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Painesville, O., L. U. 404.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective October 15th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Santa Anna, Cal., L. U. 688.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—Movement for the 44-hour week. Official sanction granted.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1920. Official sanction granted only.

September 21, 1920.

Brothers Allen Gripp and Maurer, delegates to the Twentieth General Convention, appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the millmen's strike in Philadelphia. The Board appropriated the sum of $468 as payment of one week's strike benefits.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—Report was received and considered by the General Executive Board after which the sum of $582 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved in the strike.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Brothers Anderson, Powell and Harvey, delegates to the convention, appeared before the General Executive Board relative to a trade movement deferred to take effect until a more suitable time. L. U. No. 276 decided that the movement go into effect October 1st. Laid over for further consideration.

September 22, 1920.

Tidewater District Council, Norfolk, Va.—An appropriation of $2,088 was made for the relief of 348 men out on strike one week and $120 for 20 men not previously listed, who were entitled to benefits, making a total of $2,208.

Riverside, Cal., L. U. 235.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to $1 per hour, effective October 18, 1920. Official sanction only granted.

Port Arthur, Tex., L. U. 610.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective November 15, 1920. Official sanction and financial aid granted when the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have been complied with.

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. 665.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.12 per hour, effective November 22, 1920. Official sanction only granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—An appropriation of $43 was made as the final payment of strike benefits for seven men involved.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 47.—Brothers Wilms and Lindeman, delegates to the Twentieth General Convention, appeared before the General Executive Board relative to claim of Brother George H. Schmitz, who was disabled over four years ago; asking for a donation in his behalf. The Board ruled that it was not authorized to make donations of this kind.

September 25, 1920.

New York Furniture Workers' District Council.—The General Executive Board considered correspondence received from the District Council relative to receiving strike benefits in connection with a trade movement sanctioned for "official sanction only." The General Secretary was instructed to communicate to the organizer the action of the General Executive Board as per instructions given the District Council under date of September 18, 1920.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Brother Philips, a delegate to the Twentieth General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to organizing work in the State of West Virginia. Since all matters pertaining to organizing are handled by the General President, the matter was referred to that official for his consideration.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7.—Brothers Nelson and Hope representing L. U. No. 7, at the Twentieth General Convention appeared before the Board, asking that an organizer be sent to that city to assist them in their present troubles. As all matters pertaining to the services of organizers are handled by the General President, the matter was referred to that official for his consideration.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Brother Howat, representing L. U. No. 764, at the Twentieth General Convention appeared before the General Executive Board relative to complications they have with other organizations. The matter was referred to General President Hutcheson for consideration.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 158.—Brother Mellville, a delegate to the Twentieth General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to an appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in the death claim of deceased Brother Strand. The matter will be taken up in the regular manner later by the General Executive Board.

September 27, 1920.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Brothers A. L. Cassilly, P. O. Rosco and John Mueck, delegates from L. U. No. 1560, St. Louis, to the General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to the troubles they are having in the mills. The request for financial aid was denied, as only a few men are involved.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Trade movement for better conditions was again considered by the General Executive Board and since that body has not been officially notified of date movement is to go into effect, no action can be taken at this time.

Brothers Bolton of Chelyan and Porter and Bond of Huntington, W. Va., delegates to the convention, appeared before the Board relative to an appropriation for organizing purposes in the State of West Virginia. As no official request has been made by any Local Union or District Council to this effect, the Board cannot take action at this time.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, L. U. 1320.—The request received from the Local Union for an appropriation for the relief of men who were on strike was considered by the Board and referred by that body to the General Secretary to secure further information.

September 28, 1920.

Brothers Stopples and Dykena, delegates to the General Convention, representing L. U. No. 824, Muskegon, Mich., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to a proposed trade movement to take effect January, 1921. The delegates were instructed to have a schedule of inquiries filed with the General Secretary before the Board could take action.

Brothers White and Fisher, delegates to the convention, representing L. U. No. 2108, Shelbyville, Ind., appeared before the Board relative to the men on strike in the furniture factories. The Board appropriated $612 for the relief of men involved.

Brothers White and Fisher also appeared before the Board in support of a request by said Local Union, asking permission to send out a circular letter to sister unions for financial aid. The request was granted. Circular letter to be first submitted for approval before sending it out. It is further understood that a full accounting of all donations made must be furnished to the General Office.

Brothers DeLille, Day and Knapp, delegates to the General Convention from St. Louis, Mo., appeared before the Board relative to the installation and erection of opera seats in contention with the Iron Workers. The matter was referred to the General President.

September 29, 1920.

Brothers Luquire, L. U. 283, Clarke, L. U. 144 and Weaver, L. U. 1294, delegates to the General Convention, appeared before the Board through special request by correspondence relative to organizing work in the State of Georgia and explained conditions as they exist at the present time. The matter was referred to the General President for consideration, as the matter of organizing comes under the supervision of that official.

Communication received from the New York Furniture Workers' District Council relative to conditions existing in the jurisdiction of the District Council. Laid over for further information. The General Secretary to secure same and report to the Board.

Brother Robbins, delegate to the convention from L. U. No. 2146, Charlotte, N. C., appeared before the Board relative to the recent trouble they had in that city, and after a detailed explanation of same, the matter was laid over for further investigation.

Brothers Kelso, Halkett, Rodd, Pearson, Mitchell, and Mortan, delegates to the convention from New York City, appeared before the Board in reference to an appeal pending on decision rendered in the case of L. U. No. 366 vs. the New York District Council.

Brothers Mowell, Newark, Vreeland, Bayonne and Neary, Orange, delegates to the General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to the consolidation of the Local Unions in the Essex County District Council. The matter was referred to the General President.

Brother Mowell, delegate to the General Convention from Newark, N. J., appeared before the Board relative to an appropriation for organizing work for the Tri-Counties District Council. The matter was referred to the General President.

Brother Vreeland, delegate to the convention from L. U. No. 486, Bayonne, N. J., appeared before the Board relative to an organizer for the mills in Hudson County. Matter referred to the General President.

September 30, 1920.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1920. Official sanction only granted.

Colonel John Price Jackson, former Labor Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania and later a member of a mission to Europe to study the labor problem, appeared before the Board to lay conditions as he found them in Europe. He asked that the Near East Relief Commission be encouraged and supported in behalf of the people who are suffering in Armenia and nearby territory. He specially asked that a subcommittee of the Board be appointed to cooperate with him in supplying the public with reliable information relative to conditions existing in the Near East.

D. A. Post of the Second District, T. M. Guerin of the First District and J. W. Williams of the Fifth District were appointed a committee to make an investigation of the merits of the case and report to the Board.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages effective September 21, 1920, was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information in view of the fact that the date on which the movement was to have become effective had passed.

Mobile, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages for outside men and ship yard workers, effective October 1, 1920. The Board granted official sanction and financial aid in connection with the movement of the outside men. The shipyard movement was referred to the General President for further investigation.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 10, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Lake Charles, La., L. U. 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 4, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Eldorado, Ark., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Preston, Ont., Can., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective September 30, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. The proposed agreement was referred to the First General Vice-President to pass upon.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1506.—Movement for increased wages referred to the General Secretary to secure present status of movement.

Brother Chas. E. Spiess, delegate to the convention from L. U. No. 2103, Cigar Box Makers, Chicago, Ill., appeared before the Board relative to their trade movement, to become effective January 1, 1921. The movement was sanctioned under the usual terms and conditions.

Keyport, N. J., L. U. 1374.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective November 4, 1920. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Brighton, Colo., L. U. 1674.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective October 15, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Neodosha, Kan., L. U. 1730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 90c per hour, effective November 1, 1920. Official sanction only granted.

Brenham, Tex., L. U. 1891.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to 94c per hour, effective October 28, 1920. Movement successful without stoppage of work.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. 1892.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

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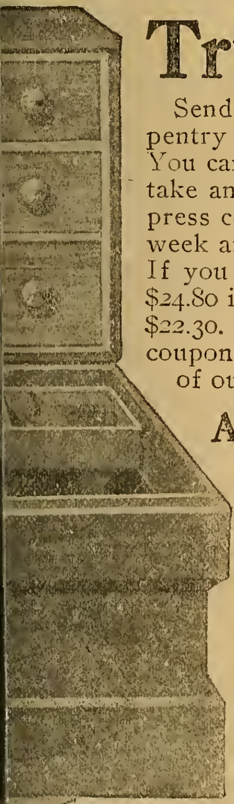

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McLeansboro, Ill., L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, L. U. 2129.—Movement for an increase in wages from 31c to 40c per hour, effective October 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective October 1st. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

McComb, Miss., L. U. 2249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective November 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½c to $1.25 per hour, effective November 22, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Conway, Ark., L. U. 1379.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective November 2, 1920. Sanctioned under usual terms and conditions when the provisions of Section 58 have been complied with.

The bond on General Secretary Frank Duffy, to the amount of $20,000, No. 52627-10 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company was referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Communications were received from the Public Ownership League of America relative to depositing some of the funds of the United Brotherhood in the Bank of North Dakota. The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

Frontier District Council, Province of Ontario, Canada.—The General Executive Board made an appropriation of $55 as final settlement of strike benefits for those men who were on strike on the Chippawa development work.

Appeal of Nathan Gold, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer account of disapproval claim for disability donation. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved death claim of Olaf A. Shrand. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved disability claim of Albert L. Deyoe. The Board referred the matter back to the General Treasurer to reopen and secure further evidence as promised by the Local Union.

Appeal of Emma M. Carne from the decision of the General Treasurer account the disapproval of death claim of Wm. J. Carne, former member of L. U. No. 393, Camden, N. J. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

October 1, 1920.

An appropriation of $432 was made by the General Executive Board for the relief of 72 millmen of the Philadelphia District Council, now on strike.

Resolution 138, submitted by the Ohio State Council of Carpenters to the Twentieth General Convention. Subject: Old Age Pension.

Action: Committee on Resolutions recommended the resolution be non-concurred in and that the General Executive Board be authorized to formulate a proposition on old age pension and submit the same to a referendum vote of the membership. Therefore, the General Executive Board submits the following:

QUESTION TO BE VOTED ON

Shall each beneficial and semi-beneficial member pay an extra per capita tax of 25c a month to create an Old Age Pension Fund to be paid at the rate of $20.00 per member per month to all members who have reached the age of sixty years or over and who have held membership continuously in our organization for twenty-five years or more, and shall the General Executive Board have power to draft a Constitution, By-Laws and Rules to govern the same?

Appeal of John Lamorte, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of John Lamorte vs. L. U. No. 385. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein, and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of David MacAdams, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of David MacAdams vs. the Philadelphia District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

An appropriation of $3,822 was made for the relief of those men now on strike in the Tidewater District Council, Norfolk, Va.

The Board directed the General Secretary to correspond with Secretary Spencer of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, notifying him of the action of our Twentieth General Convention in reference to our future relations with that body.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Twentieth General Convention the General Executive Board authorized the General Treasurer to pay the disability claim of Enoch Parker, a member of L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn.

The General Executive Board decided that the amended Constitution and Laws as amended by the Twentieth General Convention and approved by referendum vote are to take effect January 1, 1921.

The following telegram was referred to the General Executive Board by the Twentieth General Convention:

"Frank Duffy, Secretary, Carpenters' Convention
"222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Eleven hundred street car men of Denver on strike for seven weeks and still standing firm. Only eleven returning to work. Executive Board thrown in jail for violating injunction. A large number of leaders in the movement indicted by Grand Jury. Need money for legal defense. Would appreciate a donation from your organization and the approval of the convention for an appeal to be sent out by us to all of your Local Unions for relief funds.

(Signed) "ED. ANDERSON,
"Secretary-Treasurer, Colorado State Federation of Labor."

The Board ruled that all such appeals should come through the International Union, whose members are involved to receive the consideration of the General Executive Board.

There being no further business to come before the Board, that body adjourned to meet in session at the General Office on Wednesday, January 12, 1921. Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

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Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40557	Frances A. Snoke	8	18	4	Heart disease	$75.00
40558	George Zirkenbach	14	4	2	Accidental	200.00
40559	Maryann Simmons	16	19	4	Kidney trouble	75.00
40560	William Blackett (Dis.)	56	7	8	Fractured left leg	400.00
40561	Bertie Collins	64	10	0	Nephritis	75.00
40562	Clara A. Nelson	65	18	11	Myocarditis	75.00
40563	Beecher T. Coleman	80	15	1	Accidental	300.00
40564	John K. Hanson	101	4	2	Fractured skull	200.00
40565	John J. McLarney	129	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
40566	Walter S. H. Bliven	176	18	9	Myocarditis	300.00
40567	Peter Hansen	181	25	2	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
40568	Henry Klein	265	17	3	Cancer	300.00
40569	Mina Hall Nares	700	19	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40570	Summerfield Tooker	746	28	4	Hernia	300.00
40571	Ester Reppe	755	3	11	Herpetiformis puerperal	75.00
40572	Grant J. Gilbert	912	18	7	Suicide	300.00
40573	William Voss	955	1	0	Tuberculosis	50.00
40574	Rose Cowley	1152	3	11	Paralysis	75.00
40575	Minna Sawitzky	1391	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
40576	Chester W. Babcock	1400	4	9	Angina pectoris	200.00
40577	Charles H. Farley	1616	5	0	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
40578	Fred Coyle	1	13	4	Paralysis	300.00
40579	Margaretha Pfleger	28	28	0	Heart trouble	75.00
40580	Martin Hansen	7	16	1	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
40581	Frederick Schubert (Dis.)	15	3	7	Left hand injured	200.00
40582	James H. Elwood	20	28	2	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
40583	Catherine Jannone	20	14	3	Shock from operation	75.00
40584	Katherine Frances Thoms	36	9	2	Nephritis	75.00
40585	Theresa Francis Vehle	42	20	3	Heart disease	75.00
40586	Annie C. Trowbridge	42	20	7	Carcinoma	75.00
40587	Christ Kiesling	47	13	6	Murdered	300.00
40588	Emma C. Johnson	61	11	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40589	Johanna H. Dawson	77	4	0	Carcinoma	75.00
40590	Moses P. Provost	96	31	3	Nephritis	300.00
40591	Sophia H. Buttner	101	4	3	Heart disease	75.00
40592	Ellen Brandt	139	21	4	Carcinoma	75.00
40593	Anna Anderson	141	14	4	Suicide	75.00
40594	Bertha McMurray	183	4	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
40595	Charles M. Ferguson	186	3	8	Uraemic poisoning	50.00
40596	Edgar J. Curry	198	18	2	Accidental	300.00
40597	Carrie E. Nickerson	218	4	2	Acute salpingitis	75.00
40598	John W. Bates	261	5	1	Hypertrophied prostate	300.00
40599	Thomas Fisher	298	20	3	Endocarditis	300.00
40600	Nellie W. Beecher	322	9	9	Nephritis	75.00
40601	Charles Ford	350	8	10	Killed in U. S. Service	300.00
40602	Archibald R. Brown	350	4	10	Pneumonia	200.00
40603	Alice Wyllie	429	21	5	Myocarditis	75.00
40604	William Senft	448	12	9	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
40605	Helen Watson	452	2	1	Myocarditis	50.00
40606	Hazel Louise Sigelkoff	483	7	6	Septicaemia	75.00
40607	Jacob Simon	504	12	1	Paralysis	300.00
40608	Fred Klawitter	711	6	1	Accidental	300.00
40609	Bert S. Maynard	1019	2	3	Fractured skull	100.00
40610	Annie M. Thompson	1035	4	3	Heart exhaustion	75.00
40611	Lizzie Francis Norton	1035	4	3	Myocarditis	75.00
40612	George D. Sweeney	1112	13	0	Apoplexy	125.00
40613	John Schramm	1164	18	2	Nephritis	300.00
40614	Gertrude E. Supry	1609	2	10	Nephritis	50.00
40615	Justo Cruz	1787	3	2	Ntphritis	50.00
40616	A. D. Gordon (Dis.)	36	7	0	Fractured skull	400.00
40617	William Smith	36	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
40618	Anna Louise Bohlen	73	13	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
40619	Arthur S. Lowe	101	4	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
40620	William Thompson	122	18	10	Myocarditis	300.00
40621	John T. Oldham	131	21	9	Uraemic poisoning	300.00
40622	Webster Jones, Jr.	203	8	1	Accidental	300.00
40623	George A. Green	246	11	11	Carcinoma	300.00
40624	Julia J. Deagle	275	14	3	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
40625	Solomon Whittaker	454	1	6	Typhoid fever	50.00
40626	Johanna Kehrberger	488	1	11	Nephritis	25.00
40627	Joseph D. Leblanc	493	13	10	Sarcoma	300.00
40628	Charles Pyles	706	19	7	Nephritis	125.00
40629	Oliver J. Pierce	871	2	9	Bright's disease	100.00
40630	Cora Young	881	6	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40631	Louis Bazinet	1021	2	10	Intestinal obstruction	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40632	Agnes Thelen	1105	17	7	Tumor	75.00
40633	Leo C. Gabriel	1117	7	4	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
40634	Mary Ann Lavender	1588	1	3	Cancer	25.00
40635	Siffroid Beaulieu	1699	10	10	Diabetes	300.00
40636	Hildegard Z. Angell	1776	2	2	Heart disease	50.00
40637	Lars Stubban	1776	2	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	100.00
40638	Elmer D. Stratton	1792	6	11	Accidental	300.00
40639	Hattie Gustafson	2026	1	10	Typhoid fever	25.00
40640	Jacob Sterbling	2	1	4	Meningitis	50.00
40641	Jeptha Cooper	2	19	2	Pneumonia	300.00
40642	Genevieve Dreelan	10	18	2	Uraemic coma	75.00
40643	James P. McIntyr..e	159	18	11	Nephritis	300.00
40644	Mrs. Frank C. Varner	213	2	4	Appendicitis	50.00
40645	Hannah Palmquist	266	17	0	Bright's disease	75.00
40646	Clara C. Harker	393	1	11	Nephritis	25.00
40647	Fred W. Sawyer	517	14	6	Pneumonia	300.00
40648	George W. Wardwell	530	15	7	Erysipelas	125.00
40649	Harry A. Shaub	586	3	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	150.00
40650	Alexander Dallas	628	32	0	Septicaemia	300.00
40651	Edward Carman	746	14	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
40652	John W. Adams	977	5	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
40653	Morris King	1017	27	3	Apoplexy	300.00
40654	Ada Pearl Clark	1184	14	1	Pneumonia	75.00
40655	Ole T. Nelson	1367	11	5	Sarcoma	300.00
40656	Juan de la Cruz Rivera	1450	12	10	Cancer	125.00
40657	Tomas Tavarez	1589	16	2	Heart disease	50.00
40658	Bernard Lammers	1668	4	11	Heart disease	300.00
40659	Vincent Dando	1678	1	11	Fractured skull	50.00
40660	Peter Mueller	1784	8	5	Heart disease	300.00
40661	Elizabeth Redel	1784	7	4	Myocarditis	75.00
40662	Gustav Rose	1784	13	11	Accidental	300.00
40663	Gustaf A. Anderson	1	34	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
40664	Josephine Rhilinger	51	14	3	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40665	Edwin R Banks	51	7	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40666	Samuel Radcliffe	62	19	9	Angina pectoris	300.00
40667	S. Ernest Riddle	198	1	11	Gun shot wound	50.00
40668	Luther W. McDaniels	208	2	11	Heart trouble	150.00
40669	Isabelle Christie	273	9	8	Embolic gangrene	75.00
40670	Mary Chladek	427	2	2	Cancer	50.00
40671	Thomas Dupuis	570	14	3	Brain tumor	300.00
40672	William O. Easterly	871	3	11	Heart disease	50.00
40673	James Ney	1243	2	9	Acute indigestion	25.00
40674	James M. Paul	1406	2	9	Carcinoma	25.00
40675	Anton Hoffman	1786	8	5	Suicide	300.00
40676	J. H. Cook	1975	6	4	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
40677	Orrin T. Hill	72	20	5	Carcinoma	300.00
40678	Michael P. Harrity	142	18	11	Accidental	300.00
40679	Francis M. Ridenour	183	7	9	Apoplexy	75.00
40680	Robert S. Cox	213	18	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
40681	Peter Lindecrantz	226	1	11	Goitre	50.00
40682	George W. Deitrich	228	4	0	Paralysis	50.00
40683	Frank Klugiewicz	341	6	10	Endocarditis	300.00
40684	George E. Belleville	351	20	7	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
40685	Fred Pauli	355	22	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
40686	Raymond A. Sandt	368	3	8	Heart failure	150.00
40687	Simeon Estes	407	17	4	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
40688	George T. Wilson	592	19	11	Nephritis	125.00
40689	Agnes A. Kendley	703	17	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40690	Fred Gettman	1214	1	1	Empyemia	50.00
40691	Anton Reichl	2090	15	4	Heart disease	300.00
40692	William K. Shaw	34	17	0	Heart trouble	300.00
40693	Harry C. Loser	34	7	1	Drowning	300.00
40694	William H. Mitchell	52	21	7	Apoplexy	300.00
40695	Frank E. Murray	278	7	3	Angina pectoris	300.00
40695	Gactano Roffa	385	14	8	Pneumonia	300.00
40697	Michael Finger	516	20	5	Pneumonia	300.00
40698	Rose M. Bronnenkaut	808	23	7	Myocarditis	75.00
40699	Nels Nelson	1013	3	10	Accidental	150.00
40700	James W. Ramsey Jr.	1076	18	4	Apoplexy	300.00
40701	Viola Geschke	1108	4	3	Eclampsia	75.00
40702	Betty Mattson	1443	14	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
40703	Jeremiah McGlynn	8	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
40704	Sydney King	8	19	4	Laryngitis	300.00
40705	Lester G. Sweet	33	8	2	Accidental	300.00
40706	Margaret Schulz	101	29	8	Gangrene	75.00
40707	Anthony Thurn	209	20	3	Myocarditis	125.00
40708	Alfred Anderson	488	6	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
40709	Josiah G. Foster	533	2	4	Typhoid fever	100.00
40710	William A. Irwin	541	17	11	Heart disease	125.00
40711	A. A. Runaldue	605	11	11	Cancer	125.00
40712	William Justus	44	6	10	Asthma	75.00
40713	Robert L. McMurry	61	19	1	Carcinoma	300.00
40714	Axel T. Peterson	63	12	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40715	Albert Laginess	198	9	5	Typhoid fever	300.00
40716	Catherine Hendry	261	5	7	Rheumatic fever	75.00
40717	Thomas O. Nolan	278	2	2	Angina pectoris	100.00
40718	Mabel L. Enbohne	284	13	11	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
40719	Annie Thoms	301	22	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40720	William Coyne	325	18	10	Myocarditis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40721	Rosanna Drolet	342	16	7	Cancer	75.00
40722	Louis W. Boulais	342	14	0	Nephritis	175.00
40723	Mary Duignan	366	17	11	Peritonitis	75.00
40724	Anthony C. Zappone	684	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
40725	Kate Doctor	824	13	4	Paralysis	75.00
40726	Raphael De Masi	77	6	2	Apoplexy	300.00
40727	Samuel R. Rice	131	16	7	Heart trouble	300.00
40728	Minnie Gremblevski	182	22	11	Endocarditis	75.00
40729	John Mercer (Dis.)	218	6	6	Accidental	400.00
40730	Mrs. O. C. Hodges	384	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
40731	C. E. Lominac	384	4	5	Concussion of brain	200.00
40732	Aaron L. Baker	462	14	3	Peritonitis	300.00
40733	Edward Martin	515	20	7	Paresis	300.00
40734	T. P. King	586	11	3	Septicaemia	300.00
40735	Amedie Fortin	685	19	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
40736	Betty Anderson	875	13	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40737	Ella Roberts	971	10	1	Carcinoma	75.00
40738	George Jommes	1122	2	6	Appendicitis	100.00
40739	Samuel H. Wiggins	1276	14	11	Angina pectoris	300.00
40740	Samuel Sandberg	1367	8	6	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
40741	Bertha H. Lambert	1485	14	2	Peritonitis	75.00
40742	Louisa Layer	2030	25	5	Dysentery	75.00
40743	William C. Weber	101	4	11	Accidental	50.00
40744	Marcus Chalde	131	2	1	Carcinoma	25.00
40745	Louise C. Tabler	143	4	8	Pneumonia	75.00
40746	Anna Sveijda	242	10	10	Tubal pregnacy	75.00
40747	Frank Richard	272	14	11	Carbuncle	300.00
40748	Jacob S. Barrick	287	16	2	Bright's disease	300.00
40749	Paul Marancsck	420	15	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
40750	Theodore Bilodeau	551	17	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40751	Lewis Shireman	592	22	6	Nephritis	300.00
40752	Annie McShane	845	19	2	Hemiplegia	75.00
40753	Benjamin Abramson	1073	2	11	Heart disease	100.00
40754	George Raymond	1305	9	8	Acute indigestion	300.00
40755	Rosa Halyard	1690	1	5	Heart disease	25.00
40756	Martin E. Carlson	1693	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
40757	George W. Turner	1722	3	2	Abscess	50.00
					Total	$35,200.00

111 Full beneficial claims	$27,700.00
21 Semi-beneficial claims	1,625.00
65 Wife's claims	4,475.00
4 Disability claims	1,400.00
Total	$35,200.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
4009	Olaf A. Strand	158	24	1	Three months in arrears	$400.00
4010	Samuel Brown (Dis.)	87	20	3	Disease not due to accident	400.00
4011	Joseph A. Burner	151	2	11	Six months in arrears	100.00
4012	Johanna S. Isberg	174	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
4013	Marie Stenzel	179	8	11	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4014	Albert Watson (Dis.)	375	0	0	Disease not due to accident	
4015	Morton Steelman	432	14	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
4016	Mary O. Taylor	624	1	10	Three months in arrears	25.00
4017	Hubert David Deagle	713	2	6	Not filed within six months	100.00
4018	David Roos (Dis.)	808	16	1	Not totally and permanently disabled	400.00
4019	Ralph E. Catlin	879	6	9	Six months in arrears	75.00
4020	Mrs. Rock Carriveau Provost	952	3	9	Three months in arrears	75.00
4021	J. J. Meaney	1039	6	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
4022	Hugh D. Gilbert	1464	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
4023	Andrew B. Campbell	1548	3	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
4024	Frank A. Coburn	1645	4	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
4025	John Winslow	1752	2	2	Six months in arrears	100.00
4026	Mary Lilly	1879	2	4	Wife sick when member was admitted	50.00
4027	C. E. Stone	1936	3	9	Six months in arrears	150.00
4029	Lelia D. Witt	2247	0	10	Wife sick when member was admitted	50.00
4028	Sarah Jane Wooten	1959	2	6	Not one year a member	25.00

Mr. Dooley on Double Indimity

Hogan—"An' where did ye git all the foine clothes ye be wearin', Dooley?"

Dooley—"Faith, wid me axidint inshoorance money. An' have ye forgotten th' railroad wreck I wus in?"

"Shure not, but ye wasn't hurt. How could ye collict?"

"Whist. Come closer an' I'll enlighten ye. See, me policy inshoored me binefishary, who is my woife. Will, afther th' crash I saw naither of us was hurt, but I had the prizince o' mind to kick Mrs. Dooley in th' face. Ah, Hogan, it's a foine thing not to git rattled at such a toime. Thin, whin I recollected that the policy caled for dooble indimity for railroad axidints I kicked her again."

"Yis, but couldn't ye have let Mrs. Dooley kick ye instid, and collected indemnity?"

"Shure I could, but th' toime was too limited to explain th' provisions o' th' policy to her, and besides it didn't matter joost so th' money stayed in the family. Thim axidint inshorance policies be foine things, Hogan, f'r ye kin niver till whin an axidint will o'ertake ye."

Local Unions Chartered In September

Johnsonburg, Pa.
Johnstown, Colo.
El Paso, Ill.
Anaheim, Cal.
Slick, Okla.
Kerrville, Tex.
Hartshorne, Okla.
Union, S. C.
Rocky Mount, N. C. (Colored).
Cairo, Ill. (Shopmen).

Total, 10 Local Unions.

The Union Label stands for the noblest sentiments and loftiest aspirations of the human race. By it the toiling masses are delivered from industrial thraldom and its beneficent influence extends to the home and fireside.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

GEORGIA—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Luquere, 548 Bohler Ave., Augusta, Ga.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. I. Day, 4929 Magoun Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

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Correspondence

Report of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor has just submitted a report of so important a character that I think it my duty to send a copy of it to you for your information and for such dissemination as you will observe the merits of the report warrants.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President, American Federation of Labor.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The people of the United States are faced with a most dangerous menace. Plans have been carefully and insidiously laid to present to the regular session of Congress a bill providing for the admission of Chinese coolie labor providing the elections result satisfactorily to the industrial autocrats and reactionaries. The agitation has been going on for several years intermittently. In the last Congress members received frequently a postal card alleged to have been sent them by the "Producers' Association of Brooklyn." This advocated the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in order that "through coolie labor the high cost of living could be reduced."

The extent of the conspiracy to break down American standards is contained in a letter sent to various employers by F. C. Harley, Chairman of the Western States Agricultural Development Committee, San Francisco, Cal. It is also emphasized by a letter from Charles T. Henderson, Chairman of the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Committee, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Harley thus tells of a visit he made through the East and the result of his conferences:

"The writer was more than pleased with the spirit shown by the business men of Chicago and their familiarity with the Chinese as laborers, thus rendering the sojourn in your city of longer duration than anticipated, to assist them in organizing the Central States Agricultural and Industrial Committee to obtain the needed legislation permitting the admission of Chinese into the United States to do the menial work our white labor will no longer do. My only regret is that I could not meet you all personally but trust I may have that pleasure at some future time during which interval I hope you will not hesitate to lend your co-operation to the Central States Committee, with Headquarters in the First National Bank Building, Chicago, under the guidance of Mr. Chas. T. Henderson, Associate Chairman, as success can only be achieved by educating others to the importance of the movement. For without immigration we must stand still."

Mr. Henderson corroborates the statements made by Mr. Harley, as he in a letter sent to various employers states:

"These raids of the Reds, Communists and I. W. W.'s emphasize the desirability of bringing into this country hereafter a class of labor that does not organize, has no foolish notions of six-hour days or five-day weeks, and does not wish to upset our present form of government.

"The raising of the ban on Chinese labor will, we believe, go far to solve the problem of our present danger.

"Our representative will call on you shortly and we trust you may be able to give him a few moments of your time in which to explain to you matters of interest in connection with our work."

If the people of the United States do not elect men to the next Congress who will place the interests of the country above those of conscienceless corporations the gates will be opened and hordes of Chinese coolies will be admitted. The last attempt to destroy the Chinese Exclusion Act was made in 1905, and the American Federation of Labor Convention of that year unanimously declared:

"We make no pretense that the exclusion of Chinese can be defended upon a high ethical ground, but we insist it is our essential duty to maintain and preserve our physical condition and standard of living and civilization, and thus to assure us the opportunity for the development of our interior and moral character. Self-preservation always has been regarded as the first law of nature. It is a principle from which we must not and ought not depart."

No greater crime could be committed against the workers as well as the people of our land than to open the doors to Chinese immigration. The Chinese can live where an American would starve. Not only would it destroy American economic standards, but would endanger the prosperity of the country, for where labor is cheap prosperity is only for the few.

State Federations, Central Bodies and Local Unions should immediately organize to demand of their respective Congressmen, both Senators and representatives, that they vote against such a cruel, despicable and contemptible proposition. Those who passed through the agitation in the early 60's against Chinese immigration can realize the danger to our Republic by their admission now.

No man who advocates Chinese immigration is an American. He does not in any sense represent the feelings or opinions of the people. He stands for greed, oppression, and against all that has made our country great. Not only will the organized and unorganized workers be affected, but the merchants and business men of all kinds will feel the effects of coolie immigration. Only unfair employers, blinded by greed, will benefit, but in time they will suffer also.

It is difficult to believe that any sane citizen of the United States who is elected to Congress will give his voice and vote to a bill proposing to foist such a curse on his country. The men interested in permitting Chinese coolies to come to the United States care nothing for the people or they would not advocate such an inhuman proposition.

Mr. Henderson, the Chairman of the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Committee, was formerly a newspaper publisher, but his services are said to have been unsatisfactory to his employer, and he was therefore thrown on his own resources. He therefore fell a ready victim to the crusade to bring Chinamen into the United States.

If the people of the country elect members to the next Congress as reactionary as in the present, raising the ban on Chinese immigration will be one of the first measures to be taken up if it is not considered in the short session of this Congress that begins the first Monday in December.

W. C. ROBERTS,
EDWARD F. McGRADY,
EDGAR WALLACE.

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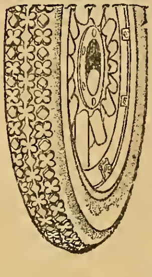

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31x4	10.00	36x4½	13.50
32x4	10.50	35x5	14.25
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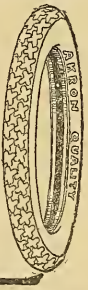

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

Local Starts a "Build Your Own Home" Movement of Its Own

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I will tell you about ourselves a little. Our Central Body meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock and have a fairly good turnout. Brother Halder, from Washington, D. C., was out to our Central Body meeting last meeting night and gave us a good talk on unionism.

I will tell you what kind of movement we have on foot. I told the carpenters last night that every carpenter ought to build himself a house before he builds so many for someone else, and there was a brother present who is going to build and I made a statement, that, I, for one, would go and donate one day's work free of charge and the entire membership that was present jumped up and declared they would do the same to any one who was going to build him a home for his wife and baby, and we are going to try to put every carpenter in his own home before this time next year. If there is room for this in the Journal, please put it in, maybe it will strike some other poor Local like this one. We are for helping one another—that is what it means to call a fellow-workman brother.

Fraternally yours,

N. K. HATTER, R. S.
L. U. No. 2220, Somerset, Ky.

Open Shoppers Defy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Dear Sir and Brother: The "Open Shoppers" as represented by the National Chamber of Commerce, through a referendum vote taken by that organization, have served notice on the Trade Union Movement that they are opposed to and intend to destroy all forms of industrial democracy as represented by the trade agreement.

This challenge to the exercise of fundamental rights can not be ignored by the workers, and the best way to meet it is by a concerted and united movement where each union in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor can use its purchasing power to help every other union.

The organized workers of this country receive more than $5,000,000,000 each year in wages, and despite the fact that this vast amount of money comes to us through organized efforts, a large portion of it is spent for the commodities made and sold by our avowed enemies, thus giving them financial aid to continue their hostility to us.

All this must be changed and every trades unionist must learn that the most effective way to hit back at our enemies is through their pockets. This can be done very easily when we confine our purchases to Union Labeled goods only from stores and shops where Shop Cards or Working Buttons are used.

The Union Label, shop card and working button are the hall marks of industrial freedom and democracy. Given the support which is justly theirs, there is no more potent weapon that can be utilized to maintain and improve the social and economic standards of the workers.

Join the ranks of the live ones! Line up and be counted with all real trade unionists who refuse to spend money earned under union conditions for anything not made or sold under union conditions.

Be true to yourself and your brother unionist by giving preference to the Union Label, shop card and working button of his craft, and at the same time deal an effective blow at the pocketbook of those who are seeking to destroy your working conditions and the union through which they were secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

Information Wanted

The accompany picture shows Raymond Beaver, formerly a member of L. U. No. 878; last heard from in East Liverpool, O. He left Beverly, Mass., leaving a wife and child in destitute circumstances. May take the name of R. M. Beaver. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife.

MRS. B. C. BEAVER,
464 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.

Ninety-two Years Old and Still Working At the Trade

The accompanying photograph shows Gilbert Nettleton, a member of L. U. No. 515 of Colorado Springs, Colo.

We believe Brother Nettleton is the oldest member of our organization; he was born February 21, 1828, and has worked at the trade since 16 years of age. He became a member of L. U. No. 515 October 22, 1901, prior to which time he was a member of the Goldfield Local, Cripple Creek District. Notwithstanding his age, Brother Nettleton is still doing light jobs of carpentering and we sincerely hope he will be as hale and hearty when he passes the century mark.

A Trick Phrase

In an address to the Tri-City Labor Congress at Clinton, Iowa, President Canfield of the Iowa State Federation of Labor called upon unionists to abandon the use of the term "open" shop, so widely favored by cheap labor employers. He declared that the term "open" shop was a misnomer and its use misleading. In theory and practice it meant the non-union shop with the workers at the mercy of unfair employers, who could take advantage of the necessities and condition of employes to impose any condition on them.

The Union Label enlists the unions, their members and friends, in the interest of the employer.

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Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement.
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TO Be or Not to Be

I'd rather be a Could Be
  If I could not be an Are,
For a Could Be is a Maybe
  With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a Has Been
  Than a Might Have Been by far;
For a Might Have Been has never been,
  But a Has was once an Are.
—*Stanford Chaparral.*

The Union Label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union products.

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. Wm. Pearson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 130, Teague, Tex.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. T. F. Hamilton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1148, Olympia, Wash.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8 a day. I. B. Parrott, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2114, Napa, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. Edward P. Maxwell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1549, Keansburg, N. J.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting from 80c to 90c an hour. Franklin H. Eastmond, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. Jno. L. Schieker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. E. J. Fellmer, R. S.

Notice

All Local Unions of this United Brotherhood are warned to be on the lookout for a man going under the name of C. P. Howard, claiming to be a member of Local Union No. 948 of Sioux City, Iowa. We are informed that he forged a Clearance Card, also the Financial Secretary's name for the past four months' dues. Any information as to his whereabouts should be addressed to W. J. Brown, R. S., Local Union No. 226, Portland, Ore.

A Correction

In our September issue under the caption "Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1920, of the General Executive Board," through a typographical error, the report of the Sub-Committee on Third Liberty Loan, 4½% bonds was erroneously given $1,000 each; it should read 35 bonds, Third Liberty Loan, 4½%, $100 each; totaling $3,500.

Union Label Store

There is at 904-906 Broadway, Brooklyn, a little triangle store known as the Union Label Store.

This little store is the property of labor unions affiliated with the C. F. U.

Local Unions and members of Local Unions capitalize and patronize the venture.

The membership of unions affiliated with the C. F. U. is over 350,000.

What a compelling figure when it comes to co-operation. Three hundred and fifty thousand class-conscious working men and women interested in a co-operative venture that has for its object economic freedom of the masses. That sounds so big, doesn't it? Why, one is tempted to see a square block building stored from the basement up to the roof with everything that a family of a million souls is in need of from day to day. One imagines a weekly turnover of at least $750,000, employing about 500 people, together with 25 auto trucks and automobiles constituting the business magnitude of the Union Label Store.

But what is the fact?

A little store, capitalized at $5,000, badly squeezed in between larger and more conspicuous stores, with one or two devoted men and women giving their time and doing their best in the presence of innumerable obstacles.

This is not doing credit to Organized Labor!

Nothing is gained from floating in ideals and falling flat when it comes to realize them. But this seems to be the case with labor. There is no sense in agreeing upon a theory and support the other fellow on business.

Were the capital of $5,000 evenly divided among 350,000 people it would accredit each one with less than 1½c. What a grand total! Now the patronage of these 350,000 union people seems to be in proportion to their financial contribution, perhaps a little below.

Suppose the financial contribution of each member would be $1.50 instead of 1½c and their patronage in due proportion, wouldn't that give color, life and enthusiasm to the scheme?

Why not give that much for your own good, your own future? Labor can have almost anything with a united effort at the bottom; 350,000 union people with a following two times that much can have considerable, providing they know what they want and go out to get it.

Wouldn't it be nice, if we could walk along Broadway, Brooklyn, pointing with pride at a building as described above instead of stealing away from it when we happen to get in that neighborhood? Yes, you can have such a business if you put your mind and your soul in that direction.

In the wee little past you worked hard, you gave much and you risked all in order that democracy might live. Why not manifest the same spirit, the same earnestness in the building up of the new social structure, your world's dream, in order that the principle of reciprocity and co-operation might triumph?

Let labor erect an Eldorado in every city and town—solidarity of mind and action will do it.

Some Vocabulary

A man whose vocabulary seems to be unlimited when he desires to describe conditions, and whose nights were made sleepless by a switch engine, recently wrote as follows to the railroad company:

"Is it absolutely necessary in discharge of his duty day and night, that the engineer of your yard at the upper terminal bridge should make his engine ding and dong and fizz and spit and clang and bang and buzz and hiss and bell and wail and pant and rant and yowl and grate and grind and puff and bump and click and clank and chug and moan and hoot and toot and crash and grunt and gasp and groan and whistle and wheeze and squawk and blow and jar and peek and rasp and jingle and twang and clack and rumble and jangle and ring and clatter and yelp and croak and howl and hum and snarl and puff and growl and thump and boom and clash and jolt and jostle and shake and screech and snort and snarl and slam and shake and throb and crink and quiver and rumble and roar and rattle and yell and smoke and smell and shriek like h—?"—Ex.

Education Next To Life and Liberty

"Next to life and liberty we consider education the greatest blessing bestowed upon mankind."

This is how a general meeting of mechanics and workingmen expressed themselves about education way back in the year 1829. The meeting then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the public funds should be appropriated (to a reasonable extent) to the purpose of education upon a regular system that shall insue the opportunity to every individual of obtaining a competent education before he shall have arrived at the age of maturity.

At that time, the only free schools were pauper schools. Workingmen and women would not send their children to pauper schools. "No system of educattion which a freeman can accept has yet been established for the poor," declared a meeting in Philadelphia in this same year 1829.

Moveover, it was a good many years before it was generally seen that the school tax "is not imposed on the rich for the benefit of the poor; but imposed on the whole state for the benefit of the state." This statement was made in 1850 by the supporters of the School Law of New York.

Between 1825 and 1850 waged the battle for public schools. Side by side with labor fought the Humanitarians, rightly distressed by the spectacle of idle children roaming the streets of Boston, of numbers of women and children at work in the cotton mills. Among the leaders of the Humanitarians were Emerson, Thoreau, William E. Channing, Horace Mann.

Humanitarians and working folk together urged this cause of public education. They tell us that the fight was almost as bitter as the differences over the abolition of slavery.

By 1850 the fight was practically won. Almost all northern states then had their tax-supported, publicly controlled and directed, non-sectarian schools. The South with its widely scattered agricultural population had a different educational problem.

But labor had not finished its fight for education. In 1908 the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor created a special committee on education headed by the late John Mitchell. The committee made a survey of the educational situation especially as it affected industrial workers. The result was the drafting of the bill passed by Congress on February 23, 1917, and now known as the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Law. This law provides for vocational education for boys and girls of fourteen and over still at school, or for people already at work and needing further training.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, established by the Smith-Hughes Law, was later entrusted with the rehabilitation of the disabled veterans of the world war.

And labor is not through. It is now eagerly awaiting the passage of the bill providing for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. The Senate Bill, known as S. 18, passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. The House Bill (H. R. 4438) passed the House of Representatives October 17, 1919, by a vote of 196 to 105. There were minor differences between the two bills which are awaiting adjustment in conference.

Why I Am a Union Man

First—Because I propose to protest against any man or set of men stealing my right to health, home and happiness.

Second—Because I want plenty of good food in my craw, along with the sand that is in there, and I want to see my fellowmen have the same blessing.

Third—Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow-workers and make our honest demand for that which is our heritage.

Fourth—Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance and am in favor of health and knowledge.

Fifth—Because I think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a blockhead individual with a bank account.

Sixth—Because a union man is never disrespected by anyone except a lot of red-eyed, money-grabbing individuals with more money than kindness.

Seventh—Because when I pay my dues into the union I feel that I am stirring some thickening into a bowl of soup for some poor, hungry, halfclad woman or child.

Eighth—Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned doughheads than to show the white feather to my fellow-workmen.

Ninth—Because I believe it is better to give than receive, and by being a union man, I am giving my influence and money to those who deserve and should receive it.

Tenth—Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness; more pie and less punk; more homes and less shacks, and less cowards and criminals; more soup and less superstition; more health and happiness and less hell and hellishness; more honet women, neatly dressed, and less foolish women, overdressed; more live, loving husbands and fewer dirty, drunken drones.

Eleventh—Because "in union there is strength," and in strength there is knowledge, and in knowledge there is health, and in health there is happiness, and all sensible people want to be happy.

The Union Label

"Have ye not heard of the Union Label, Hinnessy?"

"I have that. I've heard nothin' else for th' last two months. But by the same token, what is this Union Label?"

What th' polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch the votes of th' intelligent workingmin; 't is what gives the citizens beliance people hydrophoby; 'tis what gives th' scab manufacturers bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure, the labor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' Chinamin invinted gunpowder, and didn't have since enough to use it after they made it. All th' Chinamin cud do with gunpowder, is to make phire, create a lot of stink and noise. Sure the Japs showed 'em phwat to do with it whin they wint over to visit their frind Nick of Rushy. 'T has been th' same way with th' labor unions. They invinted a wipon, and then kept on foightin wid their hands, wid risholutions and Labor Day parades."

"An' do ye think, Dooley, 'tis a good thing for th' terries?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis th' yellow period o' th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmerin' of intelligence th' workingmin have shown in twinty years. Why don't ye demand th' Union Label, ye Turk?"

"But Dooley," continued Hennessy, "Why is it, if the Union Label is after bein all ye say it is, that so few of the trades Union Label blatherskites give it the go bye whin spindin their union wages, tell me that will ye?"

"And it is an entoirely contrary thing to principal, do ye git that?"

"I do not, Dooley! How can a thing be the same and still be different? A thing's either right or wrong, it can't be both, no matter what anny man do be after sayin."

"True for you, Hinnessy, principle, if its the roight kind, is niver wrong, but principal don't always come first, last and all the time; sure there be places when principal must take a back seat and be after letting principle have the floor in order that justice be done."

"Dooley 'tis a thick head I may be after havin, but principle sounds so much like principal, 'tis mesilf can't be able to till one from the other."

"Now ye have it Hinnessey, and naither can most min, and a lot of thim belave the Shapinspear was roight whin he sid, 'What you don't know, won't hurt ye, so don't be gittin in bad with yoursilf by trying to find out things ye don't understand.' Principle, Hinnessy, has an "e," whoile principal is split with an "a," the last means yourself and the first means roight."

"I see Dooley, the sinners what be after makin the last the first, do be salving their conscience by holdin' that the Bible so says, the dirty scuts, draggin' in the word of the Lord behind which to hide their sinfulness."

"Roight ye are Hinnessy, and until min do be learning' that principal split with an "a," must be forgotten whin principle, split with an "e:," demands action, trades unionists will continue to be loike the Gospel sharp what says, 'Don't be after doin' as I do, but do as I preach.' "

"Sure Dooley, now I kin see if the millions what claims to be trade unionists would be after insistin on the Label and refuse to buy annything it wasn't on, sure the pinny-chasers and nickel snatchers would be takin the Union Label as a principle that was nicissary to the wilfare of the principal, so I say long live the principle of the Union Label and damned be the principal what don't make it a life principle to ask for it at all times avin if it costs a penny or two more, principle as I see it is the rale thing, whoile principal is a matter of secondary consideration."

The Man Who Wins

If you think you are beaten, you are;
 If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win but you think you cant,
 It's almost certain you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
 For out in the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
 It's all in the state of mind.

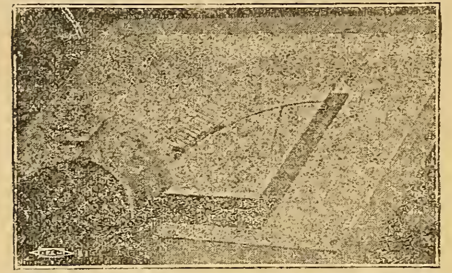
If you think you're outclassed, you are;
 You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
 You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
 To the strongest or fastest man;
But soon or late the man who wins
 Is the man who thinks he can.

—*Selected.*

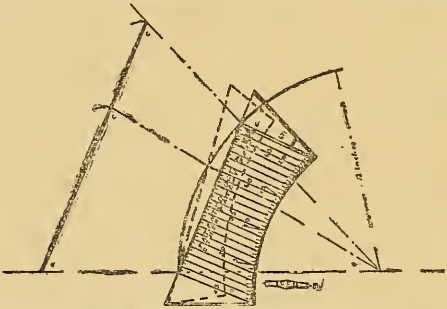
Craft Problems

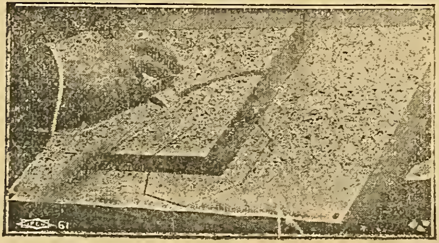
The Protractor and How Used

In illustration Fig. 1 is shown that a circle having a radius of 12 in. can be constructed without the aid of a compass by scribing along the arcuate edge of protractor and alternatively reversing protractor.



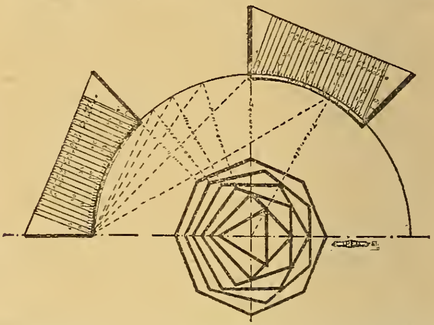
In Fig. 2 the protractor is shown as applied in the position for obtaining the length of a circle, or an arc of 60 degrees. In regards to this illustration I wish very respectfully call your attention to an error made on my part, and since I have shown the same example in the black line print in Fig. 5, the same error exists there also, namely: The length of line O-C' must be made equal in length to the radius or the line O-A, or O-C, then A-C' connected will indicate the length of 15 degrees of that circle.



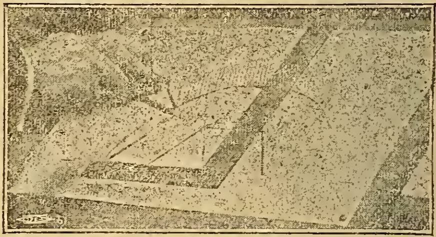


In Fig. 3 the illustration shows the position into which the protractor is to be placed when constructing an inscribed heptagon, or seven-sided figure.

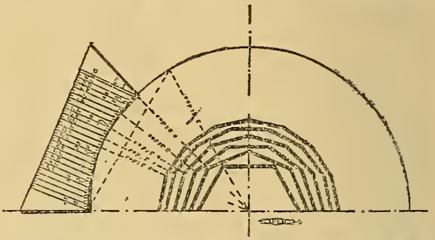
In Fig. 4 is shown an arrangement of polygons inscribed in a circle, their gauge point being obtained by dividing 180 degrees by the number of sides of polygons desired.



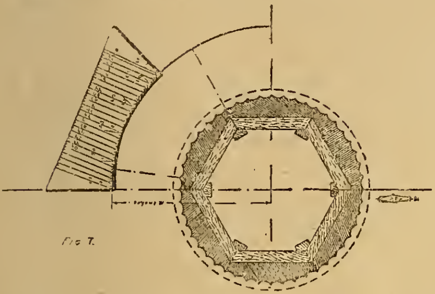
In Fig. 5 in the illustration is shown the position into which the protractor is placed when constructing a three-sided figure inscribed in a semi-circle.

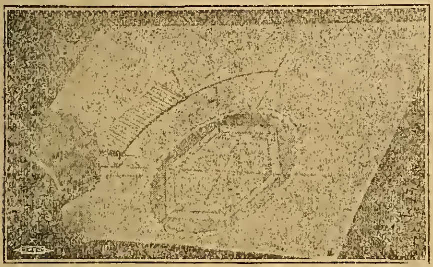


In Fig. 6 is shown an arrangement of some number of sides, which can be inscribed in a semi-circle, their respective gauge points being found by dividing 90 degrees by the number of sides of figure desired.



In Fig. 7 is shown, for example, the construction of a circular fluted column showing that the gauge points of the flutes are readily transferred from this protractor to a column having a considerable less radius.



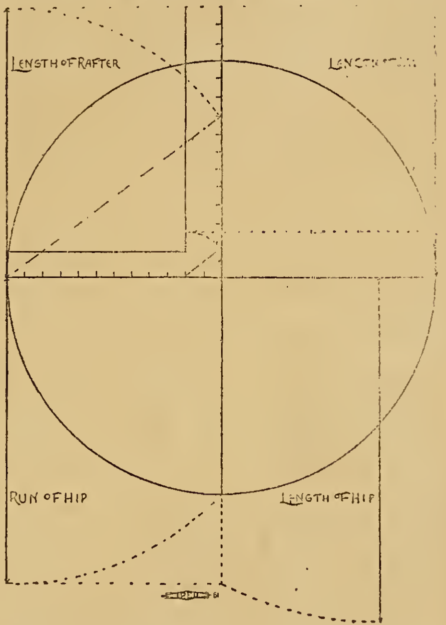


C. SCHREIBER,
428 Russia Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Local Millmen No. 42.

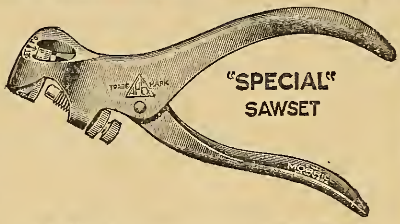
The Compasses and How I Use Them
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Fig. 11. I have tried here to illustrate how to lay out a roof with the compasses, have in your mind if you wish the roofing of a 24 ft. building, which would be a 12 ft run, and I have illustrated a 9 ft. rise. Now this can be taken as inches for feet as is often done with the steel square and other methods of roof framing. Now if 12 in. is what we want, we set our compasses at 12 in. and strike the circle, divide it into four equal parts and it gives us our level and plumb lines, I illustrate the square here to show this is a square angle and to show in a way something why a square takes such a prominent part in roof framing, but for no other use do I illustrate the square here, for I am not going to ask the square to help us at all in this article, as the compasses not only encircle the entire corner where the square is located, but the entire other three-quarters of the circle as well. The square in its own corner can do its work and do it well, but the compasses with one sweep can finish the complete circle.

Now, after getting our straight lines that give us our level and plumb lines, space up on the center line to 9, and that gives us the rise, the run is from the edge of the circle to the center, just the same as the run of the building is from the edge to the center. Set the compasses from the rise to the run and that gives the length of the rafter, I have illustrated it by bringing it around to the top of the left edge, as you will see.



Set the composses diagonally across the corner and it gives the run for a hip or valley rafter, swing that around as I have and that will give you the run of the hip, as I have illustrated it at the bottom of left hand corner. Now, with that length just found, spread your compasses so they will reach from that run to the rise and it gives the length of the hip rafter, you will note I have brought down that length of run by dotting down below the plumb line in the center, and I have measured up my rise of 9 on the level line and show my length of hip at the bottom of the right hand corner. Now, if the jacks are 2 ft. apart, divide the common rafter into 6 equal parts and each division will be the length of one of the jack rafters, as you will note the dotted lines at the top shows the common rafter length at the left and the



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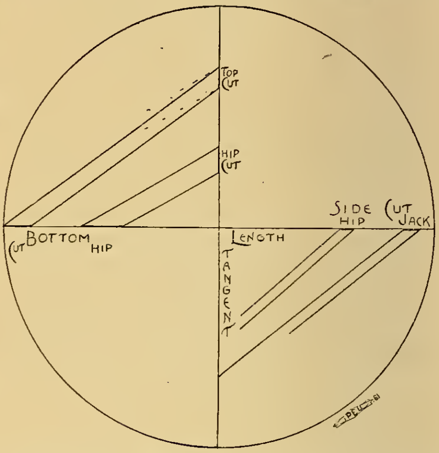
length of all the jack rafters at the right. Again, if the jack rafters are to be 2 ft. apart the run for first jack would be 2 ft. and the rise, as this roof is 9 in. to the foot, would be for 2 ft., 18 in. Measure across with your compasses from 2 ft. to 18 in. on your level and plumb lines and it will give you the length of the shortest jack, apply the compasses twice and it will give you the second jock three times, the third, and so on, as the dotted and dashed lines show the length of the short jack and the length of the common rafter.

Now, in looking at this drawing you can consider it as a 24 ft. building, as I have already stated, or you can look at it as only 1 ft. of run, it matters not which way, it describes a roof of 9 in. rise to the foot of run. A roof of that rise and run for each foot the rafter is exactly 15 in., while the run of the hip is practically 17, that makes nice and convenient measurements, especially when you are getting your measurements with a rule, square or pole, but one measure is practically as easy as another with the compasses when fully understood.

Fig. 12. Again sweep the compasses clear around and complete the circle and then divide it into four equal parts so as to give us the level and plumb lines, space up our 9, and take our run which is from the center to the outer edge, and it gives us the length and position of the rafter, therefore it being in position, the top gives us the top cut and the bottom gives us the bottom cut. The top cut is plumb and the bottom cut is level. The hip rafter is shown by the dotted lines and would extend out longer than the common rafter, so to illustrate it here in smaller space I have taken half the length and half the rise, and also of course, half of the run, which of course, gives the cuts, the same as if I had the full lengths.

The main cuts you will see in the top corner, while the bottom cuts show the side cuts, which are always the length and tangent cut on length, of course, here, same as before. The hip is longer than a jack, but I have taken a part of it to make the illustration in less space.



Remember, all there is to get the side cut is to get tangent and length and cut on length.

Some who have not studied roofing very much may say: "What is the tangent?" The tangent is the distance from the jack or other rafter that has a side cut square over the rafter that the side cut comes against. On a common roof, the tangent, you will note, makes the same distance squaring over as the run, and that's the reason why many give it as the run and do not say tangent at all, though really the run is not what gives the cut, although as I have just stated, they are the same on all common roofs, while on an uneven pitched roof the tangent ,you will note, is the same as the run on the opposite side of the hip or valley rafter that you are cutting your jack rafters with a side cut to fit against.

And so it matters not how complicated the roof may be, all there is to it is measure across the rise and run, and that gives length of rafter, and that in its proper places gives top and bottom cuts, which is about all the cuts most rafters have. If there should be any more they would be cut on about the same plan, while the side cuts is length and tangent cut on length. There is not much to learn about roof framing is there? For those few words tell it all. Let me repeat it juts once more, hoping every one that reads it will always remember it:

Run and rise gives length and cuts of rafters; tangent and length cut on length gives side cuts.

More Information On Stair Building

As soon as I have sketches and explanation completed, I will furnish "The Carpenter" with plans and explanation how to make plans and to lay off winding stairs, etc., also show that the square with the guiding strip, fastened with two screws, is the most accurate and easiest way to lay off the different stringers. All winding stringers have a different pitch, so a single pitch board will not serve the purpose. Do not discriminate against the square. In my previous article, I stated that the rod and pitch board is the best to get all of the different stringers and rails the same in length. Said claim still holds.

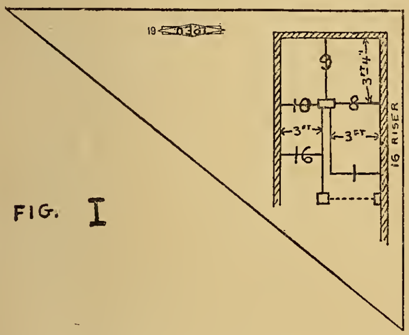


FIG. I

When I say stairs, I mean any and all stairs, and not only stairs that have stringers alike, so that after the first is cut the others can be marked from the first one cut. In stairs you will find wall stringers, face stringers, carriage stringers and rails, which must be marked off independent of each, so when the first stringer is marked off while shifting from riser to riser at the same time, make a mark on the rod until the entire stringer is marked off. Use the same marks on the rod for all other stringers and rails and they will be all the same in length by shifting the pitch board or square from riser to riser without the rod, the length of stringers will differ in most cases because it is almost impossible to shift the square or pitch board without variation in length of pitch.

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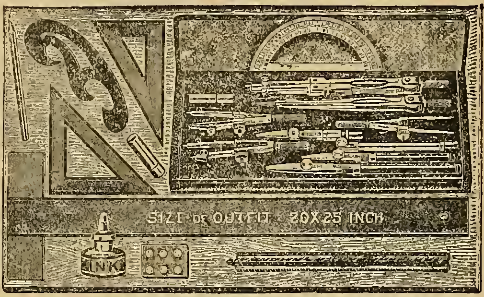
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....

If the pitch differs 1-16 in. on a thread the rail will be 1 in. out of the way on 16 risers. Since said claim was criticised, I will furnish a few more benefits for the pitch board. Mark the entire stair on pitch board as shown in Fig. 1, so when you are laying off, a glance at the pitch board will tell where the different stringers must be cut, where posts, etc., will intersect with the stringers, etc.

The advantage the pitch board has for laying off outside stairs over the square has no comparison. Such a stair should have a riser set on a plumb line, while the thread should pitch about ⅛-in to every 4¾ in., so the risers and threads are not square in relation to each other. Make the pitch board to full height of riser and full width of thread, square, then leave full thread and full pitch and cut the riser on pitch board down on top and the stair will have a riser on the plumb. It will take in the exact distance from start to finish and the threads will pitch, as stated before.

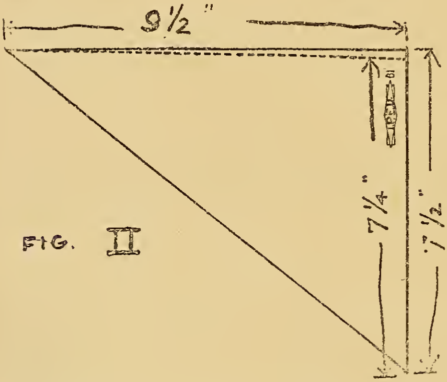


FIG. II

If the threads and risers are cut out square, the risers will be cut off plumb, under edge will run back, thereby shortens the pitch and stringers will run short of full distance. See Fig 2, solid line 7½ in. riser by 9½ in. thread full height riser on the square dotted line riser cut down for pitch of thread 7¼ in., ¼ in. pitch in 9½ in., as stated before.

To avoid errors after the pitch board is made, take dividers and set same to full height of one riser taken by holding dividers against the pitch board. If the stair has 16 risers, measure off 16 spaces with dividers, same must give full height of stairs. Space off threads the same way, do not forget there are only 15 threads to 16 risers. Do not be in a hurry to lay off stairs, be sure about it before you commence, mistakes on stair work make plenty of work and kindling wood.

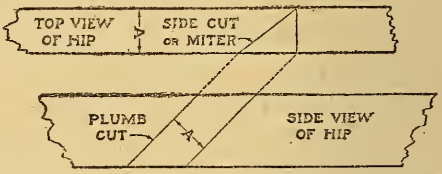
I thank the brother for his friendly criticism. I expected some, so my feeling is not aroused. The best teacher is to be criticised. I am for more of it.

GEORGE HACKER,
L. U. No. 47. St. Louis, Mo.

The Correct Way of How to Obtain the Plumb Cut and Side Cut for Jack and Cripple Rafters With a Rule

Refering to your problem in the September issue of "The Carpenter," entitled "How To Obtain the Plumb Cut and Side Cut for Jack and Cripple Rafters With a Rule," I feel that the writer is in error relative to laying out the side cut. The side cut is not the diagonal of a square laid out on the rake or top edge of the rafter as illustrated. A miter is the diagonal of a square laid out on a level line only. The top edge of a rafter in its relative position is not a level line but a slanting or rake line, so that the above method does not apply.

Refering to my illustration herewith, produce a plumb line on the side of the rafter, measure on a level line, (A), the thickness of the stock used (A) and produce another parallel line to it. Square these lines across the top edge as shown and connect the corners. Cut on the plumb line on this diagonal for the side cut of jack, cripples or hip rafters.



Trusting that the brother will agree with me in this correction, I am,

Very truly yours,
R. M. VAN GAASBEEK,
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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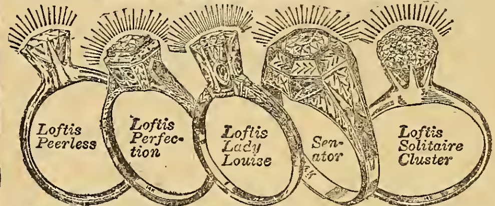

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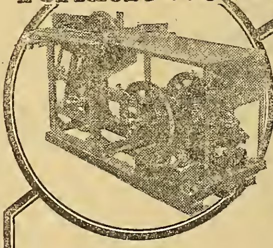

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An amazing value. Each piece is made of heavy gauge pressed sheet aluminum of a grade never offered at this price before. Seamless. Not cast like ordinary aluminum ware. **All pieces (except the pie plates) are highly polished, made of genuine Manganese aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guranteed for 20 years.** Yours for only $1.00 down, then $2.50 monthly. Price $23.90. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Send coupon.

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Combination tea kettle and double boiler (3 pieces) 5-quart size, 8 1-4 inch inside, with a double boiler, 2-quart capacity; one Colonial design coffee percolator (2 pieces), 8-cup size with welded spout, dome cover, fully polished; one roaster, consisting of 9 pieces, measures 10 1-2 inches wide and 6 inches high. These 9 pieces have dozens of different uses, including bread or bake pan (7-pint capacity), stew or pudding pan (7-pint capacity), pudding pan or mixing bowl (4-pint capacity); egg poacher, 5 eggs at a time, muffin pan; biscuit baker with 5 custard cups or jelly moulds; deep locking self-basting roaster; double boiler cereal cooker or triple steamer. This outfit also includes 6-quart preserving kettle with cover, 2 bread pans, 1 lip stew pan (1-quart capacity), 1 lip stew pan (1 1-2 quart capacity). Combination cake and pudding pans (2 pieces), consists of 2-quart pudding pan with cake tube; two 9-inch pie plates; two 9 1-2 inch extra deep cake pans; 1 collander with 9-inch top, 5 1-8 inch bottom and 2 1-4 inch depth (can also be used as a steamer). Shipping weight about 15 pounds. **All pieces (except the pie plates) are highly polished, made of genuine Manganese aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guaranteed for 20 years.**

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I have used your "More Eggs" Tonic since last fall and can surely say it has amply paid me. I have had chickens for 7 years and this is the first time they have ever laid through their moulting season.

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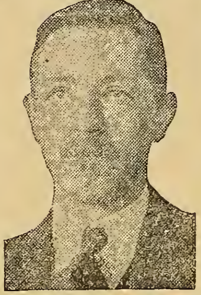
Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two $1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I agree to pay the postman $1.00 when he brings me the two packages. You agree to refund me $1.00 at any time within 30 days, if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name --

Address ---------------------------------------

Try My Winter EGG MAKER For 30 Days



Send me no money. Just the coupon. My great Winter Egg Maker is called "Two-for-One." I want to send you some to try. Joe Brabec, Jr., of Mount Olive, Ill., gave his hens "Two-for-One" and got 336 eggs last November from 12 hens. Mrs. T.T. Sirmons of Milltown, Ga., got 469 eggs from 19 hens in one month. Mrs J. A. Doll of Corinth, Mass., in February got 709 eggs from 25 hens. Mrs. T. W. Wills of San Diego, Calif., writes that her 42 hens laid 1,260 eggs in one month. Mrs. R. Hegi of Buckeye, Ariz., got 93 eggs a day from 100 hens in February. Your hens can do as well if you give them "Two-for-One."

I Guarantee It to Produce Winter Eggs for You at a Cost of 1c per Dozen or It Won't Cost You a Penny

If your hens are moulting they need help in getting over it quickly. If your hens are over the moult they need help because the process of moulting has weakened them. That is why they are droopy, lazy, listless.

My great Winter Egg Maker contains Iron Sulphate for the bone building and strengthening, Precipitated Calcium Phosphate for shell-forming material, Ginger for a general tonic, invigorator and to sharpen the appetite, and Aloes as a gentle yet effective laxative and intestinal antiseptic. These four ingredients are just what hens need now, just as weak soils need nitrogen or other ingredients.

Send No Money

I want to send you my great Winter Egg Maker, "Two-for-One," to try 30 days. Don't send any money now. Just send me the coupon. I will mail you "Two-for-One" prepaid. Try it 10 days, 20 days, or thirty days. Watch for results. If you are not completely satisfied, "Two-for-One" won't cost you a cent. The publisher of this paper guarantees that I will refund your money at once upon your mere request if you are not more than pleased. Send me the coupon now, without money, and begin getting big egg yields at once, as so many thousands of users are doing. Don't put this off—write me now before you forget.

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Kinsella Company, 997 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

H. E. GOODRICH, President
Kinsella Company, 997 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Goodrich: If my hens do not lay extra winter eggs at a cost of 1c per dozen as a result of "Two-for-One" you guarantee to refund my money on request. On this condition you may send me the following, as checked, on 30 days' trial

☐ One package of "Two-for-One," for which I will pay the postman $1.00 upon arrival.
☐ Three packages of "Two-for-One," for which I will pay the postman $2.25 on arrival.
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☐ 1 large size bottle of Kinsella Roup Cure, for which I will pay postman $2.00 on arrival.
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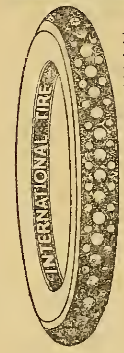

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34x4	9.25	2.60
34x4½	10.75	2.85
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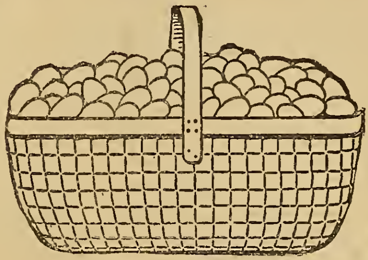

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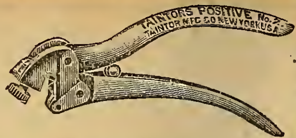

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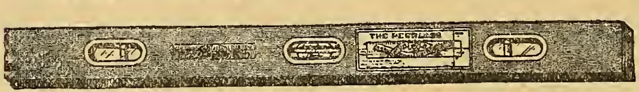

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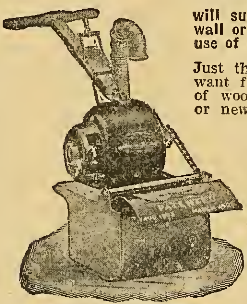

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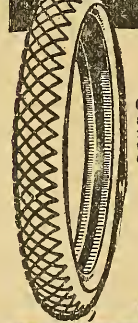

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30x3½	7.00	2.00	33x4	9.00	2.75	35x5	13.00	3.60
31x3½	7.25	2.10	34x4	9.25	2.85	36x5	13.25	3.70
32x3½	7.50	2.25	34x4½	10.50	3.00	37x5	13.50	3.75
31x4	8.50	2.50	35x4½	11.50	3.15			

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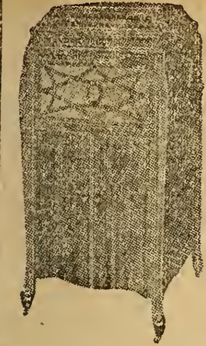

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As QUALITY of work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Removes old varnish, paint, oil-soak, black, etc., rapidly, or cuts down warped edges quickly. Four sizes—for the largest areas or the smallest rooms.

Write for folders. Accept our free trial offer.

(Machines demonstrated also at our Branch Office, 921 Washington Blvd., Chicago.)

Manufactured by
Wayvell Chappell & Co.
137 N. Jackson St. Dept. A.
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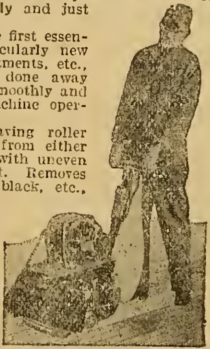
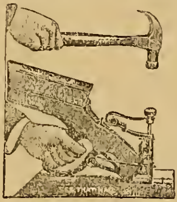


Pat. 1912-1916

The PEARSON SHINGLE & ROOFING NAILERS



are the ONLY Nailers, Practical and easy to operate. Let us send you one by Parcel post. The SHINGLE NAILERS are for 3rd common and galvanized wire nails. The Roofing Nailers for the big-headed roofing nails ¾ to 1 inch in length.

Price $7.00 each—prepaid.

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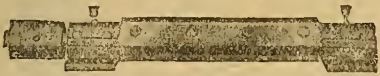

Wood stock and lumber is high. With our Jointer Heads you can buy rough lumber of any kind and dress it to suit your job. Saves time, money and lumber. Would this be any object to you? If so, get circulars and prices. Sold on 30 days' trial. Manufactured by

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Guides set on steel Squares for Rafter cuts, Stair Stringers, Gable siding, Roof board cuts, etc. Used on pocket rule for Ripping, and as a Siding liner, etc. Cold-rolled steel, nickel finished.

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Spot it by the spots

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We make Braided Cord in all sizes and colors for all purposes, including Masons' Lines, Awning Lines, Dumb Waiter Rope, Ventilator Cord, and Shade Cord.

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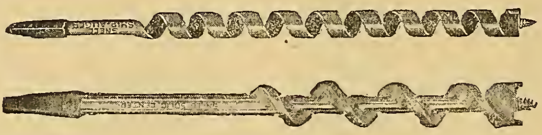

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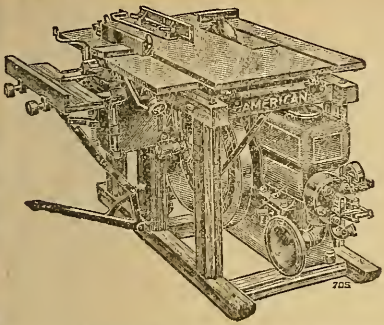
Dark Mahogany, Wingfoot Rubber Heel, Goodyear Welt Sole of Heavy, Natural Grain Oak Finish, Duck Lining. Heavier than used in any other shoe. We manufacture and deal only with you, saving all middle-men's profits and expenses.

Upon receipt of postal stating size and width, shoes will be forwarded to you for your inspection and approval.

THE "ONE" SHOE CO. Division C. 11 Brocckton, Mass. $7.00 Delivered



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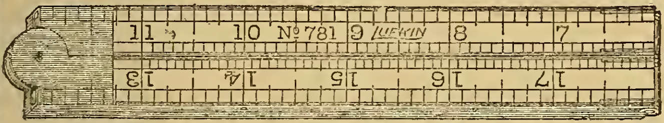

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Cost less than Cord and Weight installation more durable, neater and more quiet.

No breaking of Cords or rattling of Weights. Guaranteed for Ten Years

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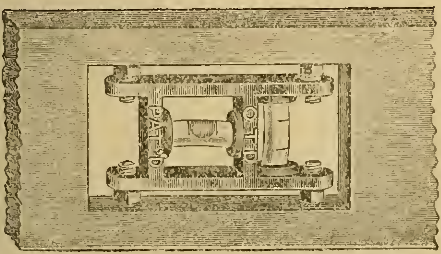

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There are five reasons why every mechanic should own an O. T. D. Level.

It is the greatest invention in the Building Trades in a decade.

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Makes your level bar any length that the job may require.

It was invented by a brother member of the Carpenters' Union at Chicago.

It is the most practical level on the market.

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ROUND CORD PULLEY CHAIN

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Sixteen Good Reasons Why "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain excels and outsells Sash Cord.

No. 1 *"ACCO"* runs over any common round cord pulley.
No. 2 Sharp-edged pulleys will not cut *"ACCO"*.
No. 3 Does not stretch.
No. 4 Will not rot.
No. 5 *"ACCO"* is fireproof.
No. 6 Easier to install.
No. 7 Runs more freely over pulley.
No. 8 *"ACCO"* is easier to carry over pulley than Sash Cord.
No. 9 Sash Weights with sharp-edged eyes often cut Sash Cord, but do not effect Sash Chain.
No. 10 Is considerably stronger than Cord, as carrying capacity or tensile strength indicates.
No. 11 *"ACCO"* keeps clean. Used exclusively in Hospitals.
No. 12 Will not twist.
No. 13 Requires less space in stock than Sash Cord, and is easier to handle.
No. 14 No carpenter's "mouse" required to fetch *"ACCO"* through hole in sash, as weight of chain carries it through.
No. 15 No waste—no knots to be tied—as in Sash Cord. Every inch of *"ACCO"* is utilized. This means a saving of at least 21,000 ft. in every 100,000 ft.
No. 16 *"ACCO"* is cheaper than Sash Cord, as proven by the facts given above and below.

THE GREAT LOSS IN SASH CORD

The loss in Sash Cord can readily be verified by referring to any of its users, and by the table listed below. There are eight knots required to each opening, and the resulting loss is as follows:

21 2-3	Ft. loss to	1	hank of cord of	100	ft. or	7-16	of a lb. loss
217	" " "	10	hanks " " "	1,000	" "	4 3-5	Lbs. "
2170	" " "	100	" " " "	10,000	" "	44 3-5	" "
5424	" " "	250	" " " "	25,000	" "	109 3-8	" "
10850	" " "	500	" " " "	50,000	" "	218 3-4	" "
21700	" " "	1000	" " " "	100,000	" "	436 3-4	" "

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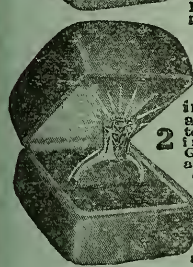
1 **Flat Belcher Ring** Solid gold mounting, with wide flat band. Almost a carat, guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem. Price $16.50; only $4.50 on arrival. Balance $3 per month.



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To quickly introduce into every locality our beautiful TIFNITE GEMS, we will absolutely and positively send them out FREE and on trial for 10 days' wear. You simply pay only $4.50 on arrival, balance $3.00 per month if satisfactory. In appearance and by every test, these wonderful gems are so much like a diamond that even an expert can hardly tell the difference. But only 10,000 will be shipped on this plan. To take advantage of it, you must act quickly.

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Send the coupon NOW! Send no money. Tell us which ring you prefer. We'll send it at once. After you see the beautiful, dazzling gem and the handsome solid gold mounting—after you have carefully made an examination and decided that you have a wonderful bargain and want to keep it, you can pay for it in such small payments that you'll hardly miss the money. If you can tell a TIFNITE GEM from a genuine diamond, or if, for any reason at all, you do not wish to keep it, return it at our expense.

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The closest thing to a diamond ever discovered. In appearance a TIFNITE and a diamond are as alike as two peas. TIFNITE GEMS have the wonderful pure white color of diamonds of the first water, the dazzling fire, brilliancy, cut and polish. Stand every diamond test—fire, acid and diamond file. Mountings are exclusively fashioned in latest designs—and guaranteed solid gold.

Send No Money

Just send coupon. Send no reference, no money, no obligation to you in any way! You run no risk. The coupon brings you any of the exquisitely beautiful rings shown and described here for 10 days' wear free. Be sure to enclose strip of paper showing exact finger measurement as explained.

Mail This Coupon

Send now and get a TIFNITE GEM on this liberal offer. Wear it for 10 days on trial. Every one set in latest style Solid gold mountings. Decide then whether you want to keep it or not. Send for yours now—today—sure. Send no money.

THE TIFNITE CO.
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Dept. 929 Chicago, Ill.

How to Order Rings To get the right size ring, cut a strip of heavy paper so that the ends exactly meet when drawn tightly around the second joint of finger on which you want to wear the ring. Be careful that the measuring paper fits snugly without overlapping, and measure at the second joint. Send the strip of paper to us with order coupon.

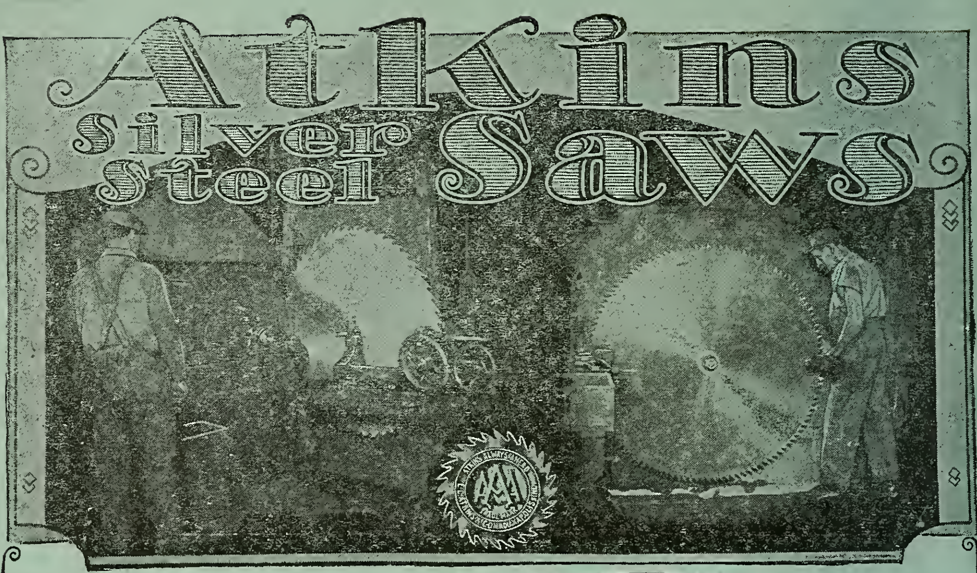
Mail This Coupon

THE TIFNITE COMPANY
511 S. Plymouth Ct., Dept. 929, Chicago, Ill.

Send me Ring No...... ....on 10 days' approval. (In ordering ring, be sure to enclose size as described above.) I agree to pay $4.50 on arrival and balance at the rate of $3.00 per month. If not satisfactory, I will return [illegible] within 10 days at your expense.

Name...

Address...



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Saw grinding has a very important bearing on lumber production. If a saw is not ground properly production is interfered with. E. C. Atkins, the founder of this business realized this in the late fifties when he invented and developed exclusive saw grinding machines. Many improvements have been made with the result that *Atkins Silver Steel Saws* are known for their excellent work in the leading saw mills.

"Send 30 cents, coin or stamps for Nail Apron, Saw Sense & Carpenter Pencil."

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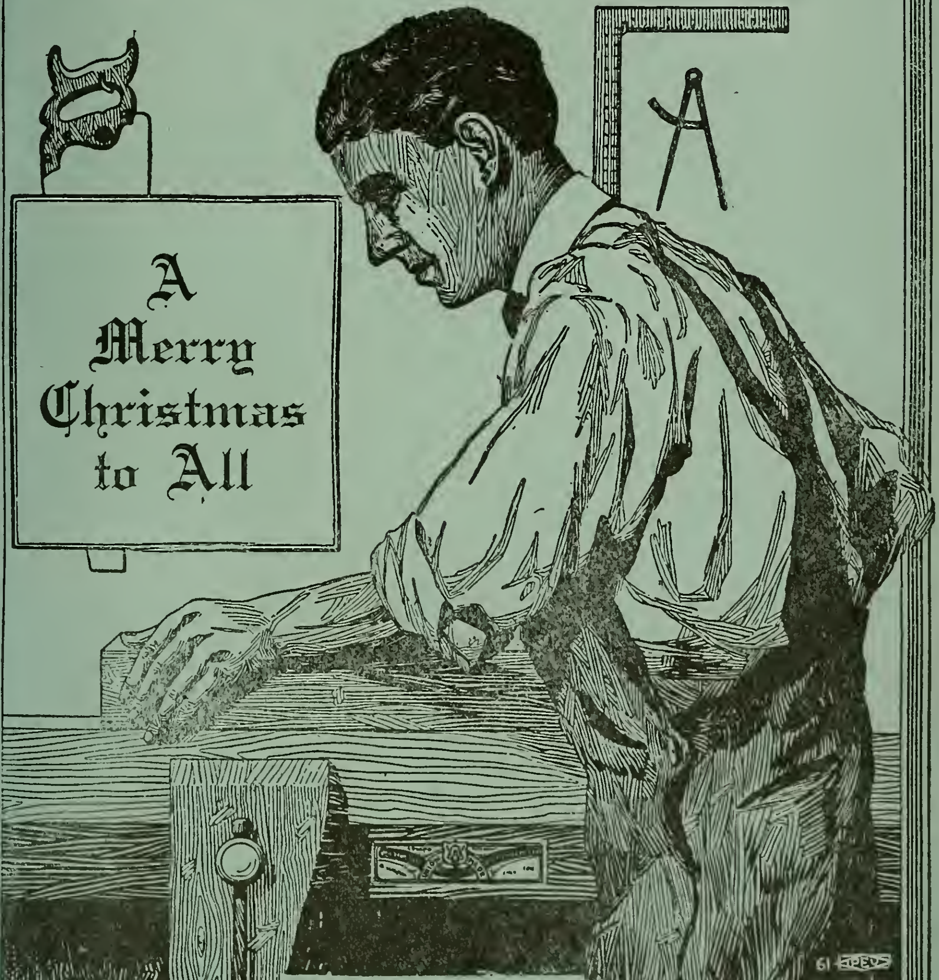
The CARPENTER


A Merry Christmas to All

DECEMBER, 1920

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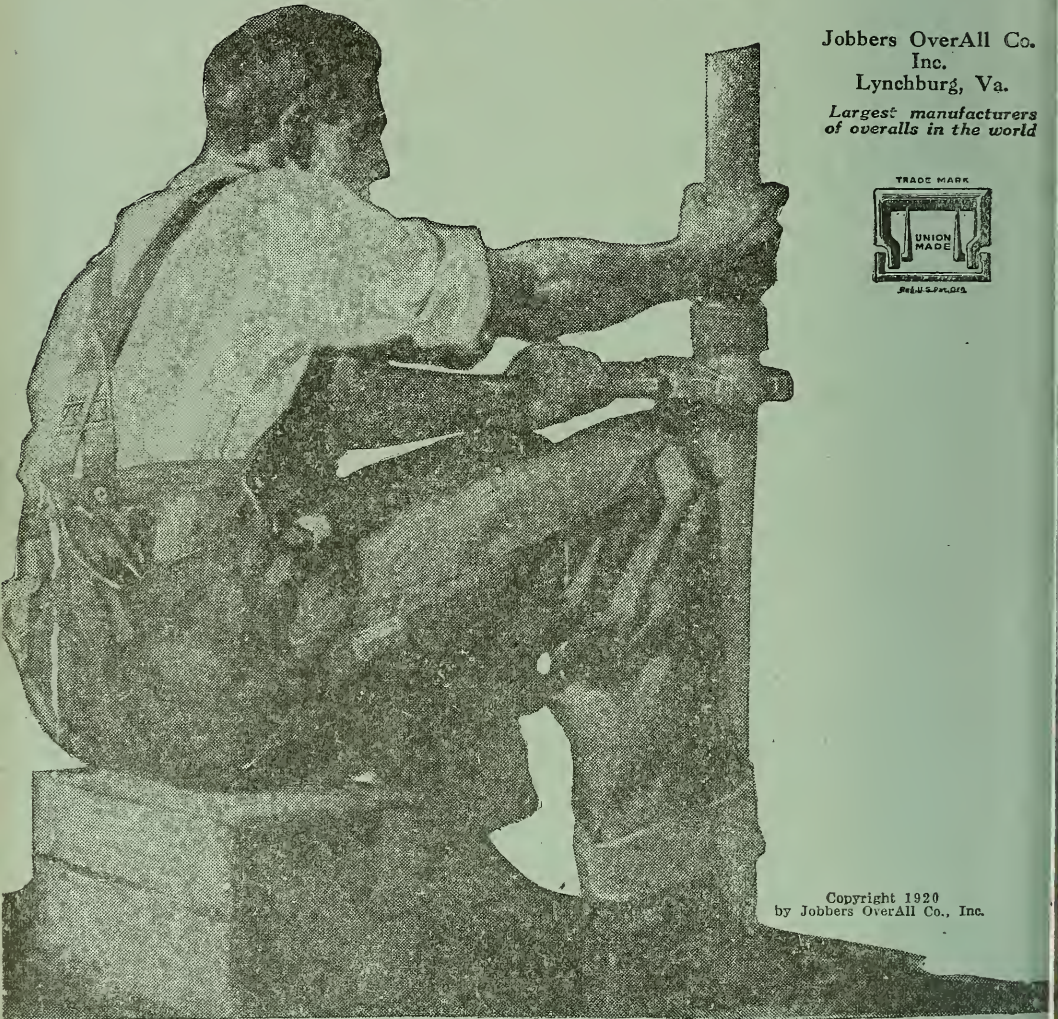
"Strong-for-Work"

Husky, indigo blue denim, generous roominess to prevent straining and binding—that's why Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats outwear any work-rig you ever got into.

Every stitch of Blue Buckle workmanship does its job. Skilled union workers on a 44-hour week make it their business to give you the most in wear and service.

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles.



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And all of this for $5.00—only $5.00 per month—a great reduction in watch prices—direct to you—positively the lowest price at which the Burlington is sold. Think of the high-grade guaranteed watch we offer at such a remarkable price. And, if you wish, you may pay this price at the rate of $5.00 a month. Indeed, the days of exhorbitant watch prices have passed.

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Please send me (without obligation and prepaid) your free book on watches with full explanation of your cash or $5.00 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

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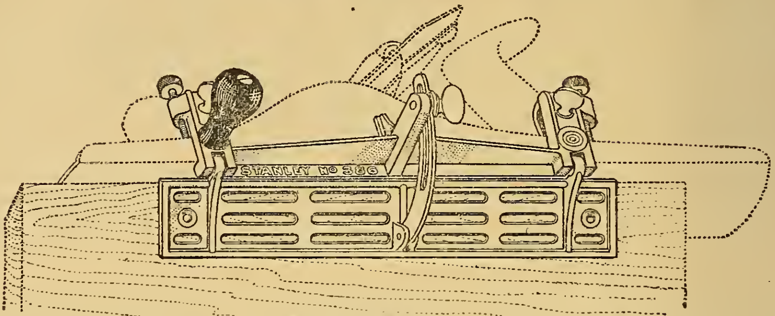
Stanley Tools



No 386

Stanley Jointer Gauge

For Iron Planes

The Stanley Jointer Gauge is designed for use in connection with all sizes of Iron Jack or Jointer Planes.

It is a tool that will enable the workman to plane bevels of any angle between 30 and 90 degrees, or to square up the edges of boards with extreme accuracy.

The method of attaching same to a Plane is such as to insure its being absolutely rigid when in use.

It is so constructed that it may be attached to either side of the Plane, making it equally adaptable for right or left hand work.

Manufactured by

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT.
THE STANLEY WORKS
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USG

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Quickly and Economically Applied

Ease in handling, and rapidity and economy of application on new construction, alterations and repairs make Sheetrock jobs highly profitable for you.

Sheetrock—made by the special U.S.G. process—is strong, tough and durable. It can be sawed like lumber and can be nailed securely to the studs or joists. It is reinforced with U.S.G. Patented Reinforcement for protection in handling, for extra nailing strength and for a tight, flush joint.

Being made of pure gypsum rock, Sheetrock cannot warp, shrink or buckle. It is fireproof. It resists heat, cold and sound. It takes any decorative treatment: paper, paint, panels.

Remember, too, that Sheetrock national advertising is regularly appealing to home builders in every section of the country. See your dealer today and ask him to show you Sheetrock.

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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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Was $100 Now $64

New Oliver Nine for nearly half

This is the most startling typewriter offer of all! A brand new, latest model Oliver for $64. The identical model formerly priced at $100. We make it possible for you to save $36 by our new way of selling, ways we learned during the war. We have found out that it is unnecessary to have great numbers of traveling salesmen and numerous, expensive branch houses throughout the country. We were also able to discontinue many other superfluous, costly sales methods. You benefit by these savings.

The Oliver Nine—our latest model—direct from the factory to you. It is the finest, the costliest, the greatest typewriter ever built. Used by the leading concerns.

Who would ever pay over $64 again for a new typewriter? Especially when we not only make a new low price, but also give the lowest terms—about 13 cents per day—over a year to pay.

STARTLING FACTS

Contractor's Special

For contractors, our Special Oliver Nine is unbeatable. Besides being the best for ordinary correspondence, none can equal it for figure work. It has the characters you need, as shown on the keyboard herewith. And remember, carbon copies of everything written, for your records.

A FINER TYPEWRITER AT A FAIR PRICE
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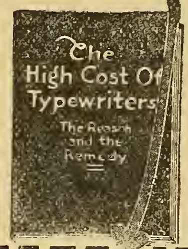
Over 800,000 Sold

Our new price and terms ought to sell an Oliver to every contractor. Longhand writing will be out of date among progressive men.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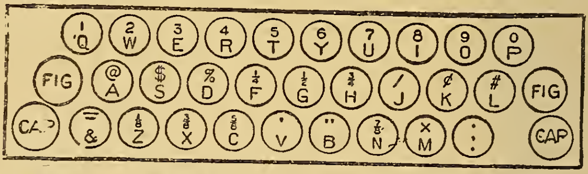
The Reason and the Remedy



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Send in the coupon below today for one copy of this sensational book that exposes the secrets of the typewriter world.

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THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
2439 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name ______________________________

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Easy When You Kneel Or Stoop

EVER wear overalls that take hold of you every time you crouch or stoop, that cut and bind under your legs and at the seat? Then it must be good news to you to know that Sweet-Orr Overalls *don't* act that way.

They are made with the high rise and full seat, there's plenty of leg and seat room—*plenty of comfort.* The big, strong, convenient pockets are just what you want; two swinging pockets in front, two patch ones on the hips, two for rules—one on each leg—and a combination watch and pencil pocket on the bib.

If you can't find Sweet-Orr Overalls and Coats to match at the store where you deal, write to us. We'll see that you get them.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.
15 Union Square New York City

The World-Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-of-War Trade-Mark

There are Sweet-Orr Work Pants and Suits, Khakis, and Corduroys, too. As with Sweet-Orr Overalls, every dollar you put into them comes back to you in long-time wear. All are sold with the famous half-century-old Sweet-Orr guarantee. *Absolute satisfaction or money back.*

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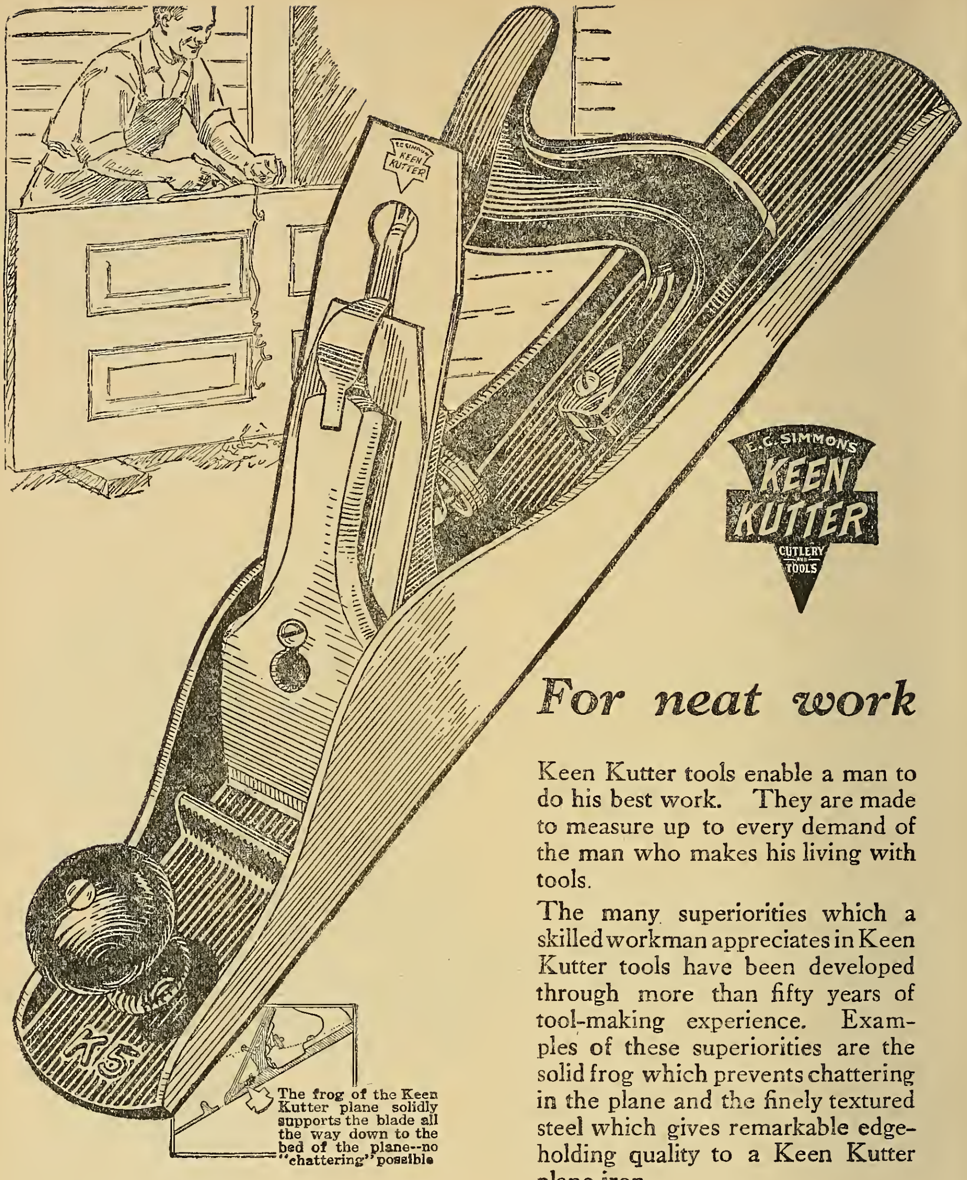
CLOTHES TO WORK IN



The frog of the Keen Kutter plane solidly supports the blade all the way down to the bed of the plane--no "chattering" possible

For neat work

Keen Kutter tools enable a man to do his best work. They are made to measure up to every demand of the man who makes his living with tools.

The many superiorities which a skilled workman appreciates in Keen Kutter tools have been developed through more than fifty years of tool-making experience. Examples of these superiorities are the solid frog which prevents chattering in the plane and the finely textured steel which gives remarkable edge-holding quality to a Keen Kutter plane iron.

And to uphold the faith of the tool-buying man every Keen Kutter tool is sold with a guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back.

Simmons Hardware Company

"The recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten"
Trade Mark Registered —*E. C. Simmons*

KEEN KUTTER

Christmas Time -- Ingersoll Time

MAKE your gift one of these Ingersoll Watches. It will be the year-round reminder of the spirit of Yuletide—with Merry Christmas in every tick.

Waterbury is a natty little, twelve size jeweled watch, serviceable as the famous Ingersoll Yankee—and smart as a high priced watch. Yet it sells for only $5.50.

Waterbury Radiolite—which tells time in the dark—$6.25

Reliance—the Ingersoll with a college Education—is seven jeweled, very slim and distinguished, with a style that is correct anywhere.

Price, nickel case, $8.00

Gold filled, $11.50—with five engraved cases to choose from.

You can get either of these watches at any Ingersoll dealer.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
New York Chicago San Fransisco Montreal

Ingersoll

Waterbury Radiolite $6.25

At left

Reliance (nickel) $8.00

At right

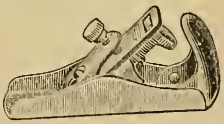
Sargent Planes Mean Clean Work

The real test of a plane comes when it is called upon to perform work which requires cleanness, nicety and precision. On such jobs Sargent Planes prove their worth.

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane for instance—you could not find a worthier tool for your kit. It is light, fast and clean cutting. It is positive in adjustment and has heaps of handle room. Cuts with or across the grain without chatter.

The blade of a Sargent Auto-Set can be taken out, whetted and replaced in exactly the same position without readjustment. Cap iron and clamp are in one piece. Made in six sizes. Smooth or corrugated bottom.

Sargent Block Planes



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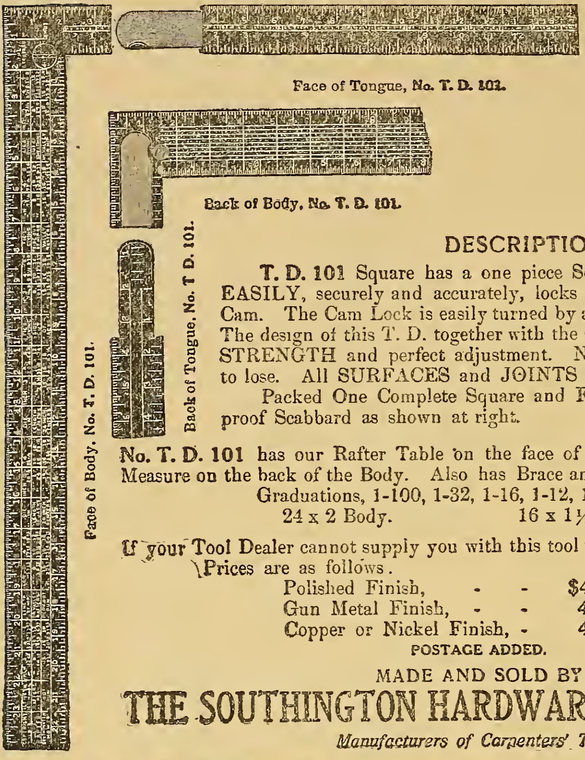

Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Square Showing Packed in Scabbard.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.

Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4

24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

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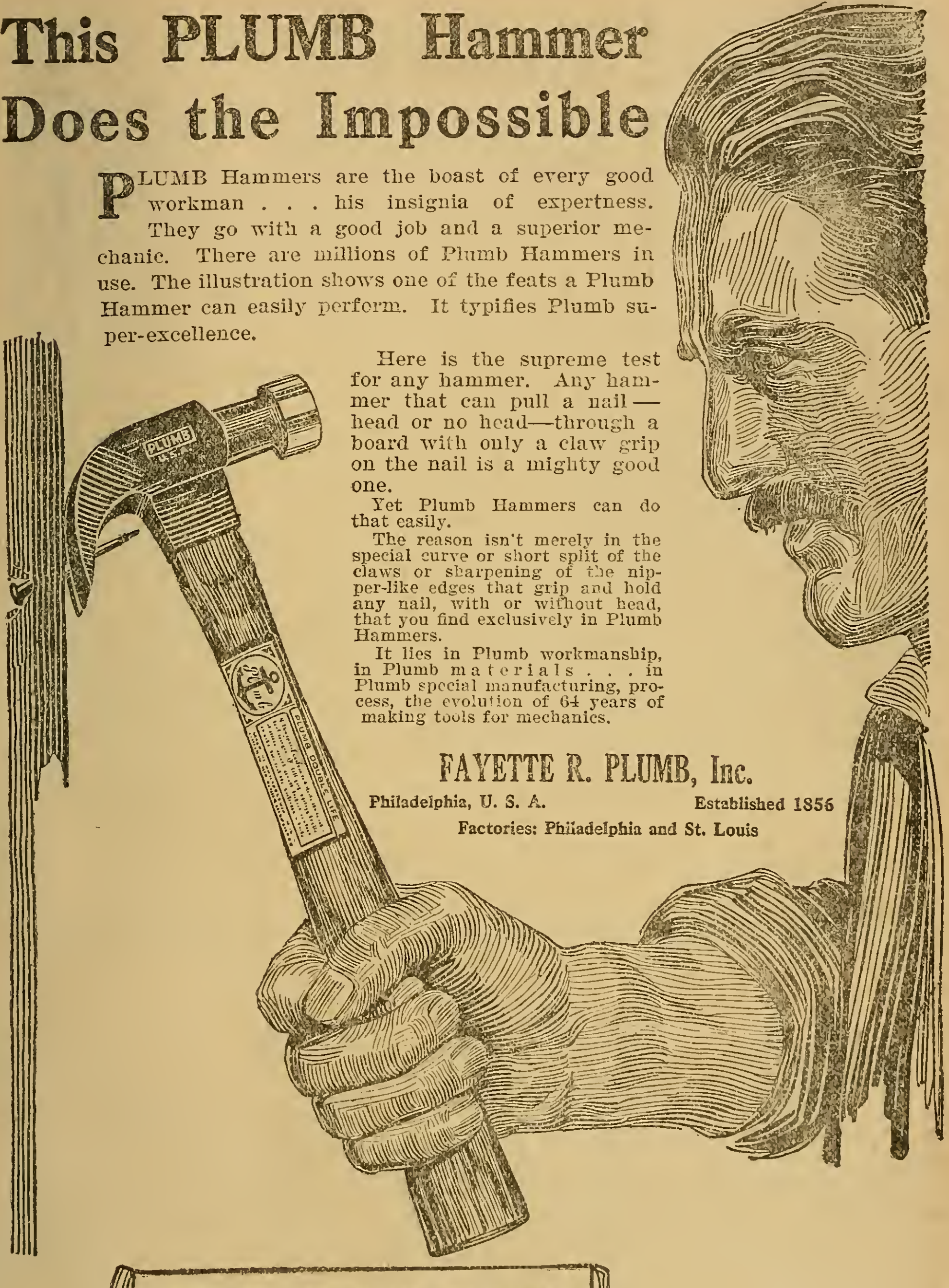

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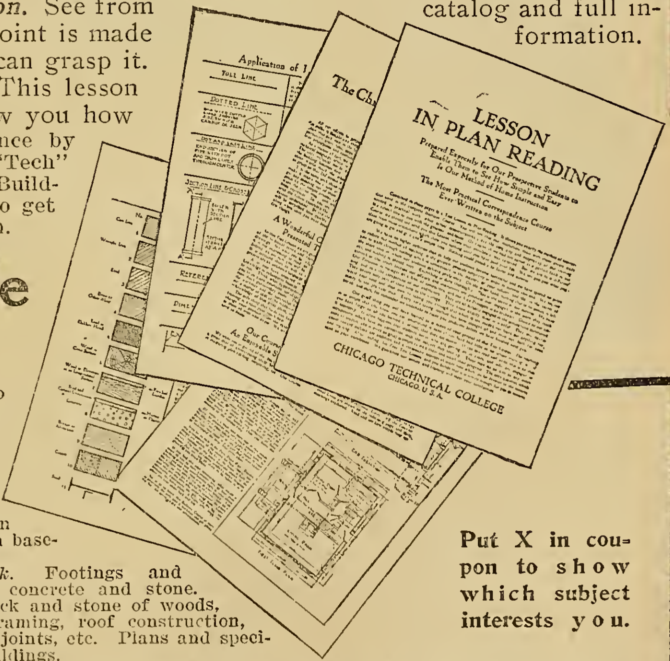

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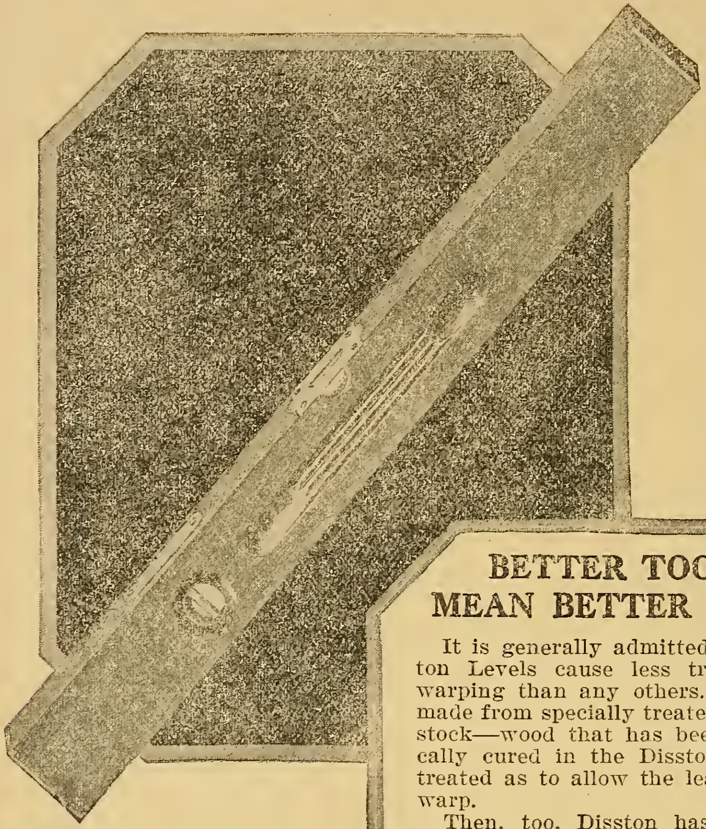

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HISTORY OF STRIKES

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

IN delving into ancient history of the labor movement in the work we have under way in compiling a history of our organization, we ran across several times a "History of Strikes," from the dim past of prehistoric days to the middle of the nineteenth century. Thinking this history would be of interest to our members, we herewith publish it:

Strikes of working people for better pay, better conditions in life, and possibly for less hours of labor, are almost as old as the world itself. In fact labor organizations may be said to have had their birth in strikes. The world of human thought, so far as the workingman is concerned, has changed but little during 3,000 years. In times of trouble men of the same trade or calling are naturally brought together for mutual protection, and whether the strike succeeds or fails, the foundation for a trade union is often laid.

The trade union is the most ancient form of labor organization known. The first law written for trade unions were by Solon.

The first strike, we are told, occurred about a thousand years before the time of Christ. This was the strike of Helots, or slave-labor, of Sparta, during the reign of Agis I.

No account is given of the demands of the Helots, but the strike was evidently successful, judging by the pains taken by their masters to inveigle the workers or slaves into fancied security, resulting in the slaughter of some 2,000.

The next great strike of which history speaks, occurred about 400 years before Christ, when 20,900 Grecian workmen, principally miners of Laurium, struck for a raise in wages from 17c to 18c a day. Possibly, also, the employment of convicts in the mines at that time was a source of trouble. The strike failed, but it ruined the Athenian Government.

Farmers struck in B. C., 1916, and the Roman Army under the praetor, M. Acilius Glabro, came very near suffering defeat at their hands. It is evident a kind of a Farmers' Alliance existed at that period, the uprising being simultaneous over a large extent of territory.

Many strikes occurred during this period among mechanics, the failure of one which sent 7,000 workmen as slaves to the mines to wear "chains not less than 10 pounds weight," but in none of the strikes is shown any personality, or labor agitator as the cause. The earliest known of this much abused personage was probably Hesiod, author of "Work and Days," who lived about a thousand years before Christ. Just prior to and for years after the birth of Christ, however, the labor agitator came forward and stamped his individuality upon the movement. Thus Caius and Tiberius Cracchus, the instigators of the Agrarian agitation—on legislative lines—fell beneath the batons of the aristocrats; Eunus led the great workers' strike in Sicily, which lasted ten years. Aristonicus led a revolt of the working people in Asia.

Another strike occurred at the Laurium Mines of Greece B. C. 133, and a thousand workmen were crucified for taking part in it.

During the same year 417 workmen went on strike in Rome and attempted to burn the city. Following this came general strikes and insurrections in several Roman cities. A species of home-soldiers or militia were called out, and suppressed the strikers, executing over 2,000 and imprisoning as slaves, in quarries, some 10,000 men and women.

The first labor congress was held in the temple of Palikoi, near Syracuse, in Sicily, about one hundred years before Christ, and while a small affair, it resulted in a general strike, an insurrection, and gathering of an army of 22,000 men under Salvius and 10,000 men under Athenson, who for several years won victory, but were finally defeated and the labor army exterminated.

The great strike of gladiators under Spartacus, which, like most others, drifted into revolution, occurred B. C. 74, and was suppressed in the year 70, mainly through dissensions in the labor army, after which nearly a million workmen were executed as rebels against established authority.

When the workmen's army under Spartacus was defeated, only 6,000 prisoners were taken, and an historian states that every one of these were crucified along the Appian Way, the aristocratic drive, to delight the patricians travelling between the cities of Rome and Capua.

With the fall of Spartacus practically ended the great strikes of ancient working people.

For hundreds of years afterwards, the labor movement seems to have drifted into and become absorbed by the religious movement. But as civilization marched onward the necessity for trades organizations again became apparent. Tyrants are tyrants, whether Christian or Pagan, and an industrial drone or robber is as malodorous under either name.

In England the tailors have the credit for being the first to offer organized resistance to industrial oppression, and hence were the pioneers of modern trades unionism in that country. As nearly as 1721, in the days of the handicrafts, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000. They went on strike for better conditions of employment, notwithstanding that acts of Parliament outlawed such combinations and made strikes criminal acts and limited wages by law. This historic strike so incensed the masters that they sent a committee to Parliament with an appeal reciting their grievances, charging the journeymen with conspiring to increase their wages beyond the legal rate, with having formed unlawful combinations, threatening the peace of the community, discouraging industry, encouraging indolence and setting a bad example to other workmen.

During the great plague in London it is known that all classes of workmen struck for and received higher wages; the rebellion of Watt Tyler and Jack Cade, and the Chartist Rebellion, are matters of history.

The French revolution of 1793 and the Paris Commune of '71 were instances of the revolutionary movement; in suppressing the latter some 12,000 workmen were executed in a barbarous and inhuman manner.

During 1848 under the auspices of the famed International, a series of strikes and insurrections swept all over Europe.

In China, in the year 1865, delegates from the leading trades met in an interior city, the result of their deliberations being a general insurrection, known as Tai-ping rebellion, in the cause of which an American, General Burgovine, lost his life. The rebellion was crushed with the assistance of the French and English fleets.

THE WAGE PROBLEM

(By Stanley Gibson.)

THE problem of wages is the problem of wealth distribution among the laboring classes. Profits go to the employers, interest to the money lenders, rent to the land owners, but the great mass of workers, particularly in the more advanced countries, receive their income entirely through wages and this condition increases as civilization advances. The more the division of labor and the more science, machinery and factory methods are employed in production, the more the whole army of workers come under wage conditions and receive stipulated, instead of contingent incomes. Consequently wages are not limited to common laborers, but include all salary receivers as well. Manifestly, then, the wage problem is the problem of the welfare of eight-tenths or more of the community.

It is therefore, the most important question connected with the entire problem of wealth distribution. The welfare of the laboring classes—not because they are laborers, but because they are the great majority in the community—is the real foundation for the prosperity of the nation. Hence the question of wages is at the bottom of all questions of equitable distribution of wealth.

A knowledge of the wage question is indispensable to an intelligent understanding of any of the public questions relating to economic policy. Whatever the particular question that may be presented for popular judgment, whether it be tariff, taxation, ownership of railroads, trade unions, trusts, whatsoever, its acceptance or rejection should depend upon the influence it would exercise upon wages, because its effect upon wages would measure its effect upon public welfare.

There are two points which it is particularly important clearly to comprehend in connection with this topic: (1) what wages are, (2) how wages are determined.

(1) Wages are not the product of labor but the price of labor, that is to say, wages are not what the particular laborer may produce, but the price that his

service commands in the labor market. What a laborer produces does not go directly to him; it goes first to his employer. It may be more than he produces or it may be less, but neither the gain nor the loss involved directly affects the laborer's income because he receives as wages a stipulated amount, which is determined beforehand by the market price, nor of the product, but of labor. If we keep this constantly in mind, it will greatly aid in understanding the wage question.

This must not be confounded, however, with the idea that labor is a commodity. Labor and laborers are distinct. The essential difference between the wage system and the slavery system consists in the fact that under slavery laborers were sold as commodity. Under the wage system laborers are free and sell their labor, not as commodity, but as service. This takes place only when one works for another. When one works for himself he does not receive wages, but receives the product, and his income is directly governed by what he produces; but when he works for another he does not own the product, but sells his service and receives wages as the price.

(2) The next question is, what governs wages? This is all important, because the great object of industrial and social improvement is to increase wages. Nothing can be a permanent social improvement which does not, directly or indirectly, tend ultimately to increase wages, since in no other way can the great mass of society be improved. Since wages are the price of labor, it will not be difficult to see that the price of labor is governed by the same general principle as the price of commodities, which as, already explained, is the cost of production; and this, in the case of labor, is the cost of living. The cost of production, however, always means the cost of continuous production.

It should also be noted in this connection that neither the cost of production nor the price is governed by individual laborers or single articles. Prices are determined by the action and reaction of economic forces upon groups or, in common parlance, the market. A market is a local area within which competition for the supply of a commodity of labor takes place. There is a great difference in the markets. Some are very narrow, others are very extensive, according to the nature of things sold; for instance, the market for wheat, gold, silver, etc., is the world, while the market for strawberries and some other products is often limited to an area of fifty miles or less. In the case of labor the market is very restricted in area; this is chiefly due to the reluctance of laborers to change from one locality and social environment to another. Consequently we find a great difference in wages for the same work in different localities, which means that there is a multitude of local markets within which the price of labor is determined. It cannot be said, therefore, that there is a general rate of wages in the United States in the same way there is a general price for wheat, iron or silver.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets, not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living), greatly differs in different localities. Thus, in New York City, Chicago, etc., carpenters, masons, printers and other mechanics get for the same work fifty and sometimes a hundred per cent more than in some other localities. While the cost of living is sometimes affected by the difference in prices of particular articles of consumption, it is usually determined largely by the difference in the social style of living. The greater the variety of the things consumed and comforts enjoyed by the laborers the higher is their standard of living and the greater their expenses or cost of living. Now it is universally true in all countries and localities that in proportion as this standard of living, or social expense, of the laborer's family, rises among any class of laborers, wages rise, hence they are always highest in large cities and lowest in remote country districts.

It may be laid down, then as a general principle, that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the social standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed towards increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform, which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.

EDUCATING THE CARPENTER

(By B. E. Newton, Instructor in Carpentry, Idaho Tech.)

IN the August "Carpenter" appeared a pertinent article on "Education — Its Importance to the CarCarpenter," by John Upton.

I think the brothers as a whole feel the need of education, not only as a means to greater efficiency and therefore a greater degree of satisfaction and contentment in their work, but in this day of unrest and change. they feel a deep need of more general knowledge.

Though his article showed convincingly the need of education, it pointed out no definite plan for obtaining it.

The apprenticeship system has failed to give us a sufficient number of efficient workmen to supply the demand and has, in a measure, defeated the general education of our craft by taking young men before they had finished their schooling or taking those who were compelled to quit school early to earn a livelihood.

The doctor, the lawyer, the civil engineer, etc., all specialize in their education, and heretofore all our schools for higher education have been for these. While the boy who was to become a carpenter or other craftsman was not supposed to need much special konwledge other than that he could obtain while working at his trade.

But that day is passing. The United States Government has made arrangement under the Smith-Hughes Act for the further education and training of boys and girls who must make their own living and who from choice or necessity, take up a trade.

We have such a school in Pocatello in the Idaho Technical Institute. Here is taught commercial dress making, machine shop work, auto repairing, electrical engineering, pharmacy, carpentry and other trades.

Our carpentry is not manual training, but actual house building, half the time being spent in the class-room and the entire afternoon on the job or in the shop at the bench, making cabinet work. Last year the class worked on six different houses. Trade cabinets for the domestic science and commercial dressmaking departments and the chemical laboratory, which work was very creditable.

I, the instructor, am a member of L. U. No. 1258, U. B. of C. & J. of A., and the work in the class is done with the approval and encouragement of the union. The students work under permits granted monthly by the union. Students are expected to attend union at least once a month.

We give a two years' course, which is recognized by the Local as equal to a four years' apprenticeship. We aim to cover the ground so thoroughly the first year that the older students who feel that they must get to work will be able with added practice to make good.

Last year was our first year. We rather expected the boys would all get into the trade and fail to return for the second year, but find that most of them are coming back to finish.

Last year each boy cut at least one roof, laid off plates for studs, joists, etc., find their own length for studs and other timbers, lay off openings, etc. They study as enthusiastically as they work. All are intensely interested in their work. Shop conditions are maintained rather than those of the class-room. Students are permitted to discuss problem sas they arise.

The course consists of architectural drawing and plan reading, mathematics, English, history, safety talks on economics and industrial conditions in the forenoons, and the afternoons on productive work.

The students are actually wards of the union. Apprenticeship wages are charged for their time on the job. The student gets from half to two-thirds of the wages charged, depending on each student's ability. Each one is really graded in dollars and cents, rather than by per cent. A committee of the union consisting of the President, ex-President, and a foreman has been appointed to work in conjunction with the faculty in finding work for the students with the different contractors and otherwise acting in an advisory capacity.

The outlook for the coming year is very promising. The work has the entire sympathy of the Local and we feel that we are doing a much needed work.

THE UNION SHOP AND ITS ANTITHESIS

(By Samuel Gompers.)

THE synonyms for "union" shop and "non-union" shop respectively are "democracy" and "autocracy." In the union shop the workers are free men. They have the right of organizing in trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Employes in the non-union shop are like cogs in a machine. They have nothing to say as to the conditions under which they will work, but must accept any wages, hours and working conditions that may be fixed arbitrarily by the employer.

A non-union man who accepts employment in a union shop has the privilege of joining the union which has a voice in determining with employers the wages, hours and conditions of work. He is given time in which to make application, if he so desires.

No union man if known is permitted by the employers to work in a non-union shop.

Men who believe that the Chinese Exclusion Law should be repealed, who believe the literacy test should be repealed, who believe that hordes of illiterate immigrants from southeastern Europe should be permitted to enter the United States as freely as citizens of this country pass from state to state, are the men who object to the union shop. They believe in autocracy in industry. They hope to use these hordes to lower the standard of living of the workers of the United States. Furthermore, they will fight to the last ditch to prevent the taking away from them of the arbitrary power of dictating wages, hours and conditions of employment to the workers in their employ.

Most relentless propaganda has been used to discredit the union shop and to hold up to the public the great benefits of the non-union shop. No more malicious misrepresentation of a desirable condition in industry ever was launched. It began in the early 1900's when a number of associations were formed to destroy the trade union movement. Lawyers were employed to travel about the country delivering addresses, all of which were confined to denunciation of labor organizations. The most venomous charges were made against them.

Judges were influenced by this propaganda to decide that the union shop was illegal. The opinions of these judges contained most bitter statements against the workers who had the temerity to organize. They were charged with being non-progressive, obstacles to the welfare of the country, and un-American. These opinions were heralded through the newspapers as the turning point from which the trade unions would gradually disintegrate. Employers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances and Organizations of many other names composed of employers or their agents kept up a perpetual criticism of labor.

The reason was purely selfish. The antagonists of labor believed that if they could destroy the trade union movement, wages could be reduced to a low standard, that it would not be necessary for them to safeguard the health of their employes or build plants in which the machinery was so protected that it was of less danger of injury to the workers.

When labor sought the enactment of laws providing for compulsory education it was such men who fought them viciously. The latter believed if the children of the workers were permitted to go to school that when they grew older they would demand better conditions of employment than their fathers. It is for the same reason they have been and are now demanding the non-union shop.

It is the principal method used to repress the workers, to browbeat them and keep them in perpetual fear. To make Americans is none of their concern. They do not care whether their employes are loyal citizens or not, so long as they can have their goods manufactured at less cost than a fair-minded employer of labor.

But this propaganda that stirred the country in the early 1900's reacted. The people learned that the men who were employed in union shops were possessed of better characters and higher principles that made them more intelligent, proficient, and productive workers than those employed in the non-union shops. Besides it made them better citizens.

Furthermore, investigations made by many employers taught them that collective bargaining with organized workmen brought greater results than the arbitrary fixing of conditions for the non-union workers. Gradually the benefits of the union shop became better known. Employer after employer changed his attitude and voluntarily agreed to the union shop. There are many thousands of employers in the United States who are conducting the union shop and would not change under any circumstances.

But after the armistice was signed the profiteers in order to hide their nefarious practices launched a bitter crusade against the union shop. It has reached high tide and will soon recede, as the public, and especially the non-union workers, are beginning to realize that the only hope for relief is in organization. This has been exemplified in the past year by more than a million men joining the organized labor movement, until now, July 20, 1920, there are 5,500,000 organized workers in America.

The repeated crusade against the union shop have been boomerangs. They have called the attention of the non-union workers to their economic plight.

When the American Federation of Labor was organized the big cities of the country were filled with sweat shops. The tenement house system in New York was so abominable that the Legislature, through the insistence of the American Federation of Labor, enacted a law for its abolition. It was most highly injurious to the health of the workers on sanitary, economic, moral and social grounds. Whole families lived in one room where cigars and clothing were made by women and children.

It was the trade union movement that gradually drove the sweat shops from the tenement houses and compelled the establishment of factories in well-ventilated buildings. The sweat shop was the non-union shop.

The sweat shops were not abolished, however, until the workers were organized and demanded sanitary working conditions. This required the establishment of factories. The factories were union shops. While the bread winners of families who lived in the tenement houses were at work in the factories their dependents gained health in the improved living surroundings because of the law forbidding home work.

Those now living who in the early eighties were employed in the large plants of the country realize the great improvements made in the conditions of employment. It was not until the union shop was demanded and largely secured that these economic benefits were gained.

It is because labor is continually seeking improvements in working conditions and the standard of living that the objections are aroused of those who desire to keep the workers servile. Upon what other reason could employers oppose the organization of the workers? What other reason could be given? They are the men who clothe themselves in the cloak of piety and raise their eyes upward in horror when they hear anyone speak of the union shop. They stand in the way of progress as others have done since the beginning of time. They are the reactionaries who believe in involuntary servitude. They are the men who seek legislation to tie men to their jobs. The union shop is an obstacle to their dreams of autocracy in industry. Therefore they seek to make the union shop detestable in the eyes of the people while the non-union shop is lauded as the greatest harbor for "free" men that could possibly be conceived.

But employes in a non-union shop soon find out that they are not free men. When they enter such a plant they leave all hope of economic improvement behind.

What is a union shop?

A union shop is a shop where the employes are members of trade unions or are willing to join. The workers, through representatives selected by themselves, meet the employers in the industry on a common ground. They hold meetings in their unions in which all grievances they may have are thoroughly discussed. These include wages, hours of employment and rules covering their health, safety and comfort.

The union shop represents true democracy in industry. There are no class distinctions or autocratic rulings to disturb the best relations between the workers and their employers. The right of organizing into trade unions is conceded. Employers and employes meet as man to man. Each respects the other. The employe is a willing worker and the employer keeps the part of the bargain he has made with the workers through their chosen representatives.

What is a non-union shop?

A non-union shop is where the workers who are unorganized are employed as individuals. Their wages and hours of work are determined without any consultation with them and without their consent. If advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords pertain in a non-union shop, they are granted the workers because if they were not granted the non-union worker would join the union to gain those conditions eventually at least. The union shop also implies duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

The idea given in the term "closed shop" is that no one can secure employment there except members of trade unions.

When the unions make an agreement with the employers as to wages, hours and working conditions, it is natural to believe that the contract is between members of unions only and the employers. But men can be employed who are not members of a union. A certain period of time is given them to prove their competency and then if the result is favorable their applications as members in the unions are accepted. Any wage worker can join a trade union. All are open, wide open, to all wage workers, qualified at the occupation organized. They pay an entrance fee barely sufficient to equalize the payments of union's benevolent benefits and current cost of administration. No union ever asks a non-unionist to pay for the slightest percentage of the damage he has done as a disruptionist.

A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE KANSAS PEONAGE LAW

(By John A. Fitch.)

GOVERNOR Allen of Kansas has been East on a speaktrip. He appeared before the legislatures of New Jersey and New York, addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and at Waldorf-Astoria in New York spoke before 500 diners under the auspices of the League for Industrial Rights, formerly known as the American Anti-Boycott Association. And the burden of his message was everywhere the same. It was something like this: We have found the way to industrial justice and hence to industrial peace in Kansas. We will establish in Kansas a Mecca of well ordered, contented, just relationships. Unless you pass similar legislation in your states your industries will move to Kansas where operators can carry on their business in an atmosphere of well regulated justice.

Everywhere audiences have listened to Governor Allen with deep interest. They have been impressed. Newspapers have reported that we must have this Kansas law. Public speakers have indorsed it. Legislators have introduced bills patterned after the Kansas model. Three of these are now pending in the Legislature of New York. There is one in New Jersey. There is a clamor for such legislation in other states.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been so widespread a movement of this sort. There are no less than six proposals before the constitution convention in Illinois involving a limitation on the right to strike or some form of compulsory arbitration. A constitutional amendment is proposed in Massachusetts, giving the Legislature "the right to pass laws restricting the rights of individuals to strike." There is a bill pending in Massachusetts for compulsory arbitration of street railway disputes, and there is one in New York covering food, fuel and transportation, in addition to three patterned after the laws of Kansas.

First and Only One of Its Kind

The Kansas law is unique.. It is the first and so far the only law in any American state compelling employes and employers to submit their differences to a tribunal for adjudication. It is the only law ever passed in America requiring the manager of an industry to get permission from anybody before he can close his plant. In Kansas, if his industry is "affected with a public interest" he has to give reasons for any desire he may have to suspend operations, and the court will examine those reasons. If it finds them "meritorious" it will let him off. Otherwise he will have to continue to run his shop or have it taken away from him.

It would be about the same way with the workers if they had a similar right. They haven't. They can't show that their desire to quit is meritorious. It is just plain downright illegal to strike, whatever the reason. And the penalty for violation of the law is $1,000 fine or one year in jail or both, if the offender is a "person." If he is an officer of a corporation or of a union the penalty is

$5,000 fine or two years in jail or both.

It should be made clear that this law does not apply to all industries. It applies to industries which are "affected with a public interest." These industries are declared to be the manufacture or preparation of food, the manufacture of clothing, the mining or production of fuel, the transportation of these commodities, and all public utilities. To these of iron and wood products intended to be used in New York, the manufacture, production or handling of iron and wood products intended to be used in buildings or by public utilities.

The law creates a "court of industrial relations," composed of three "judges" appointed by the Governor to serve a term of three years. The court may intervene in any industrial controversy, either on its own initiative, at the request of either party to the dispute, or on the complaint of ten citizens or of the attorney-general of the state. It may investigate the controversy, making a temporary award at the beginning and a final award when the investigation is completed. The award so far as wages are concerned is to be retroactive to the date on which the investigation was begun. If wages are increased in the final award the employers are entitled to back pay. If wages are reduced, the employer is entitled to recover the excess paid in wages since the beginning of the investigation.

The investigations are to be conducted in accordance with the rules of evidence as recognized by the Supreme Court of the state.

Has Many Peculiar Provisions

There are certain principles laid down as guide to the court, and presumably for the protection of the parties involved. According to Section 9 labor is entitled to a "fair" wage and capital to a "fair return." This may or may not be modified by Section 8, which stipulates that while all conditions must be "just and reasonable," they must be such as to enable the industries in question "to continue with reasonable efficiency to produce or transport their products or continue their operations and thus to promote the general welfare." Either party may appeal any decision to the Supreme Court.

No worker may be discharged on account of any testimony he has given before the court, and no employer is to be subject to the boycott or any other discrimination on account of any act performed in accordance with the terms of the law.

Section 14 of the law has some very peculiar provisions. It sets forth that any union that will incorporate shall be recognized by the court of industrial relations as a "legal entity," and may appear before the court "through and by its proper officers." Unions, whether incorporated or not, have the right to bargain collectively, but if the individual members of an unincorporated union wish to avail themselves of this right, they must, each of them, designate in writing some person, officer of the union or otherwise, as their spokesman.

This section is open to the inference that an unincorporated union would not have a right to appear before the court. It also raises the question of the right of such a union to engage in collective bargaining if every member did not sign a paper designating a spokesman. However, it appears from Section 9 that the right of collective bargaining may after all be an unimportant right. The court of industrial relations has final authority over agreements independently made, and may modify them if it does not find them "fair, just and reasonable."

Hesitates to Criticise Such a "Joy."

One hesitates to criticise a project so joyously entered upon as this Kansas enterprise has been, or one in which there is so much confident trust, with respect to its power to remedy evil. But it is being offered as a cure for industrial ills. Communities a thousand miles away from Kansas, and with more at stake, are being told, with all the assurance of six weeks' experience, that by such means not only industrial quiet, but industrial justice is to be had. The hazards are too great not to examine the molars of this particular gift horse.

The first noteworthy fact is that there are no particular qualifications mentioned in the law that the judges of the court of industrial relations must possess. That is a detail, but it is a rather important detail. Under one Governor the judges might all be employers, under another they might be labor leaders, and under a third, men wholly ignorant of industry or its problems.

Limited as the court is by rules of evidence, a common sense inquiry seems to be impossible. Under the rules of evidence a witness is not permitted to give hearsay testimony. While this is an important restriction for the protection of a man accused of crime, it will not assist, in understanding the details of a complicated industrial situation. It is very difficult to see how the rule of evidence could be applied to such an investigation as the court must carry on, but if they were so applied it is obvious that the investigation would be restricted, legalistic and largely futile.

May Cause Instead of Cure

The law sets no time within which the court is to make its findings, nor is the period within which the award is to run limited. The only way, therefore, by which a revision of the award within a reasonable length of time could be forced would apparently be through the staging of a new controversy in order that the court might again be brought into the situation and be obliged to make a new award. The law, therefore, may serve to make inevitable that very unrest that it is designed to cure.

The section requiring an award to be retroactive is absurd and impracticable so far as it relates to the employes paying back to their employer the excess of wages received in the case of an award depressing their wages. There is no likelihood that the previous wage paid would be in general high enough to allow the accumulation of the excess either in the form of savings or of property. In other words, the money would have been spent. The collection of these sums by the employer would be highly improbable. However, the existence of this provision in the law will probably be the source of a great deal of trouble. It could undoubtedly be used in the form of persecution, whether its use for any other purpose would be impracticable or not.

The protection the bill seems to throw about the workers is of very doubtful value. In asserting that the wages must be just and reasonable the bill does no more than reiterate what the most reactionary member of the community would admit. There are no standards as a basis for determining justice and reasonableness in the matter of wages. It is certain that the judgment of a court on this question would be an extremely conservative judgment.

Right to Strike Is Prohibited

There is an assumed protection in the provision that a workman cannot be discharged on account of his testimony before the court. It is well known that laws prohibiting the right to discharge because a man is a member of a union have been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no reason to believe that this provision would have any better standing in court. But even if it did, it is a protection that amounts to very little. The important thing is that the right to strike is taken away, and the corresponding right of the employer to discharge whom he will with this one minor exception is left intact. The employer then could undermine an organization by discharging every independently minded employe and have the full protection of the court of industrial relations in so doing. He could by this action so intimidate his employes that they would not appeal to the court for protection against their employer if someone else made the appeal for them.

These are some of the defects of the Kansas law. To point them out, however, is not sufficient. It does not bring us to the heart of the matter. The law is at fault not in details, but as a whole. Its assumptions are unsound, and its purposes run counter to some of the most deeply significant purposes of modern civilization.

Compulsory arbitration is an attempt to forbid by law the continuance of a fundamental and, so long as the present economic order shall stand, an essential controversy. Divergent interests exist and will continue to exist, and neither courts nor laws can wipe them out any more than Canute could command the tides. To forbid a group the right to exercise its group strength in the matter of industrial relations is to fasten upon industry a species of servitude. The right of the individual to quit, which is not taken away by the Kansas law, is of small significance if he is not permitted to quit in such a way as to make his act a matter of concern to the industry, and hence to make it a factor in the determination of working conditions. He is thereby denied the right to bring pressure to bear on industry, and hence to make it a factor in the determination of working conditions. He is thereby denied the right to bring pressure to bear on industry to secure for the workers in it better conditions of employment. In his individual freedom to quit he can get such improved conditions only by stumbling on them, if he should be so fortunate. He may not, with his fellows, make such conditions for himself.

Courts Are Unfriendly to Labor

Nor will the court make them for him, in any degree not sanctioned by the general conception of the dominant group at the time. The court will give him "fairness and justice" — as understood by the court. The judges will be spokesmen for things as they are. They will be appointed to their positions by the powers that be. They will represent the accepted moralities; they will not be pioneers in the search for new conceptions of justice.

This is a matter of very great importance when you consider the true nature of the labor movement. Taken as a whole it is a part of a profound and fundamental struggle, ages old—the struggle upward of the masses of the people. There never has been a time in the entire history of that struggle that the vanguard of the movement was not challenging accepted ethical standards. There never has been a time when a court, its personnel made up of representative members of the dominant group, would not have ruled against these challengers. When the normal status for labor was slavery a court of industrial relations, honestly dispensing justice according to its lights, would have ruled that slaves must be so fed and housed as to enable them to maintain their strength and their numbers. It would have frowned upon too severe beatings, but it would have ordered amputation of the ears, and brandings, for those slaves who tried to stir their fellows to revolt.

"Enemies of the Social Order"

When serfdom was the natural state, the court would doubtless have granted many reforms, if they did not call in question the justice and fairness of the status of the serf. It was only 114 years ago that a judge in Philadelphia, presiding at a trial of workmen who had combined to improve their conditions, instructed the jury as follows: "A combination of workmen to raise their wages may be considered in a two-fold point of view; one is to benefit themselves, * * * the other is to injure those who do not join the society. The rule of law condemns both." The jury found the defendants guilty of a combination to raise wages."

Slavery, serfdom, conspiracy doctrines —these are, in the main, things of the past. When they existed they were the expression of the conception of "justice and fairness" of the time. Those who led the fight for a different conception were enemies of the social order.

Can anyone say that labor has now arrived at the state to which it is to be permanently assigned? There are still dissenters as there always have been who propose new marches towards a better day. Some of these plans and proposals will find expression in new demands on employers.

Barrier to Standards of Justice

Whether they are justified by the facts of any given situation or not, is it not reasonably certain that an industrial court dispensing justice as it is currently and generally understood would find them unjust and unreasonable? And thus the court becomes of necessity a barrier to experiments in new standards of justice.

If it is desirable for the state to intervene in the controversy between employer and employe let it do so by raising the level on which that controversy is to take place. Let there be a point below which there is to be no argument. Thus at once the bitterest forms of the controversy are made freer, rather than less free. Voluntary arbitration should be encouraged, and the parties to the wage bargain should both be so strongly organized as to make such arbitration an agency that they may safely use.

It may not be true in all respects that that Government is best which governs least, but all history, ancient and modern, gives evidence of the folly of attempts to maintain the status quo by force of law.

Unconscious Praise

The power of trade unionism is unconsciously acknowledged by the editor of the New York Sun and Herald in a lecture to people who are dissatisfied with their jobs. Says this opinion molder:

"It is human for a man to want a job at work he likes and at the pay he thinks he is worth; but only a member of a powerful labor union can always demand that happy combination. Others must take the best jobs they can find at the best salaries the employer is willing and able to pay — or else sit around and whine that things are all wrong."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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Trade Unionism

Again the season of Christmas draws near and once more we pause, for a moment, from our daily task to wish the membership of the United Brotherhood as heartily and cheerily as we know how A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

And in thus addressing the membership of such a large organization, one is forced to remember that the festive season which is upon us, holds its different meanings for different men.

The year that is now closing shows a remarkable increase in the membership of the United Brotherhood, and has brought with it a corresponding increase, throughout the country, in our members' wages.

For that we should be, and are thankful, as in our Christmas thoughts the welfare and progress of the United Brotherhood should have a place, for the spirit which Christmas generates is singularly in accord with that spirit of fellowship which is the guiding principle of our organization.

It is but natural that all associated with movements for the betterment of mankind; movements altruistic in essence and in scope, having their roots deep in the soil of human brotherhood, should find in each recurring Christmas, a season of hope and inspiration in which to give strength and energy for the attainment of their ideals, the fulfillment of their aims. And how can it be otherwise with the hosts of labor, the myriad toilers who are banded together in the great movement of our time.

To say that the labor movement is narrow, that its vision is circumscribed, that its spirit is selfish rather than altruistic, is to ignore the philosophy of trade unionism as well as the evidence of one's own eyes. Wherever the labor movement has found a footing it has materially helped toiling humanity; it has increased wages, shortened hours of work, raised the standards of living. It has been a lifebelt on the sea of industrialism which has saved countless thousands from being dragged down in a whirlpool of arduous, unending, unprofitable toil. This is demonstrated, beyond a reasonable doubt, in our official Journal "The Carpenter" from month to month, and one has but to note the number of "Successful Trade Movements" therein to be convinced.

All this has been made possible by organization. It is the keynote of our power; it is the basic source of economic influence.

Trade unionism has added immeasurably to the sum total of the world's happiness. It has brought sunshine into the lives of oppressed toilers, it has lifted up the downtrodden, it has pierced the curtain of despair which hid the rays of human hope from the eyes of countless thousands. Its spirit is similar to the spirit of Christmas. Human brotherhood is its symbol and its hope; "Peace on earth, good will to men," its motto. And the great feast, itself, is preeminently the feast of the toilers, for was not the career of the founder of Christianity an epic of lowly toil of which the hovel at Bethlehem and the carpenter shop at Nazareth incidents?

Trade unionism does not propose to be a religion. Far from it. But it has translated something of the idealism we associate with Christmas into a living reality. Goaded on by stern necessity it has woven things of the spirit into an instrument of material progress and the results speak for themselves. As the years roll on it will keep steadily at its self-imposed task—that of remolding the world nearer the heart's desire — until finally, a true brotherhood shall become not an aspiration, but a living fact, and greed, injustice and exploitation shall have vanished from the earth!

* * *

Something Like This Needed In the United States

One of the most important measures passed by the New Zealand Parliament recently, was the housing act. To meet the house famine, it created an entirely new organization, extended the benefits of state assistance very considerably, widened the powers of the municipalities, and made provisions under various headings for the expenditure of nearly $12,000,000 per annum upon housing.

In place of the workers' dwellings organization a new system of administration is provided for. There is to be a superintendent and a board to be called the Housing Board; but it is also provided that the present officials and Housing Board are to administer the act.

The Government may from time to time set apart for housing purposes any crown land not specially reserved for any other purpose, of any land required under the land for settlement act.

Dwellings are to be disposed of by the board under sale or lease. The income limit of persons acquiring houses under this part of the act is fixed at $1,500 per annum. This makes the scheme essentially for the benefit of the workers.

It is provided that the cost of any dwelling to be disposed of under this part of the act shall not exceed $3,875 in the case of a wooden house and $4,250 in any other case. A deposit of $50 is to be required of the purchaser and the whole purchase money has to be repaid over a period of 30 years. Interest is fixed at the rate of 5% per annum, subject to a reduction by one-tenth of the amount of the half-yearly payments of principal and interest for prompt payment.

Houses may be let by the board on a monthly tenancy or for a shorter term. Power is to be given to the board to advance to the purchaser of any dwelling sums not exceeding a total of $500 in any case of fencing, draining, cultivation, or the general improvement of land appurtenants to the building.

Special settlements of public servants are provided for by Part II of the act. An incorporated society of officers in the permanent employ of the crown may make application to the minister for the approval of a scheme for the formation of a village settlement of garden suburb.

Advances may be made by way of loan up to 90% of the value of the land and the projected improvements either to the society or to the individual members. The advances may be made for the purpose of the land, subdivision, roads, drainage, water supply, formation of parks, etc., erection of libraries, public buildings, and erection of dwellings. Loans are repayable by instalments over a 30-year period with interest not exceeding 5%. For the purposes of this part of the act $1,250,000 may be borrowed each year.

The act also contains an important provision regarding the rent restriction law. The court is empowered to refuse to make an order for eviction if it is satisfied that the making of the order would cause undue hardship to the tenant.

The act, as outlined above, is in full operation in New Zealand, and a somewhat similar act, with slight variations, is also in operation in the various states of the commonwealth of Australia.

* * *

A Voice From the Tomb

The official organ or "mouthpiece" for the O. B. U. "The British Columbia Federationist" has at last found something in our official Journal "The Carpenter," to which it takes exceptions and in its usual semi-sarcastic manner, editorially vents its spleen on an editorial appearing in our September issue under the caption "Reciprocity."

Reciprocity — according to good old Noah Webster, means "mutual actions and reactions, reciprocal advantages, etc." and is not necessarily confined to treaties between nations, but it is the keynote to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The General Officers of this United Brotherhood, we would have our blatant contemporary understand, did not put up a "plaintive wail" but the editor, clearly and concisely, stated facts and compared the salaries paid to the General Officers of other Internationals with a much smaller membership, with those of this

United Brotherhood and he felt and feels that the Officers of this organization were entitled to a larger salary than they were getting, especially when it was through their untiring and continuous efforts that the wage scale of this United Brotherhood stands today on a par with any connected with the building trades throughout the country. As far as the worthiness of the General Officers or the Business Agents are concerned, that is a matter for comment of the members of this organization alone, and it would seem, from the length of time the present incumbents have served, having been elected and re-elected term after term, that the membership, as a whole, is perfectly satisfied.

We are indeed sorry that "Reciprocity" should have stirred up such a deep and magnanimous feeling in our worthy contemporary's breast and we sincerely trust that the editorial expression will have as much weight with our membership at large, as did the propaganda it spewed in the interests of the One Big Union.

* * *

An Acknowledgement to Organized Labor

It is so seldom, in these days, that we hear anything in favor of Organized Labor that when the exception occurs we hasten to spread the good news. We have just received a copy of the "Oregon Labor Press" and note therein the following notice from the Wells Brothers Construction Co., which reads:

"We desire to express our sincere appreciation of the splendid spirit of co-operation that was extended us by the affiliated labor organizations of Portland in the construction of the new Portland house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. This building, the largest of its kind in the northwest, was delivered to the owners September 1, 1920, less than ten months after ground was broken for its construction.

"The affiliated building trades, through the officials and members, have at all times evidenced every desire to give us their hearty co-operation in every way, and the reflection of this spirit of complete accord has made possible the completion of the building as per schedule."

We can only hope that this will be the forerunner of many more such acknowledgements from the large construction companies.

Meat Trust Is Tricky

The "New York World" regrets that the habitual criminal act does not apply to corporations. This paper says the beef trust has again tricked the Department of Justice after it agreed, last December, to sell its side lines and confine its activities to the business of meat packing and dairy products. In consideration of this promise to break up a monopoly, the Department of Justice dropped prosecution for violation of the anti-trust law.

Both parties agreed that the meat packers would submit a plan of dissolution. After long delay the packers presented their plan, which provides for a holding company, composed of persons long associated with the meat packers. There is nothing in the plan, says "The World" to prevent the packers from acquiring, if they do not already own, a controlling interest in the new company.

The Government has rejected the plan, and "The World" says:

"While this is not the first time that the beef trust has tricked the Department of Justice, the demonstration of its almost soverign power to thwart the Government of the United States even in what might be called diplomatic negotiation, was never more startlingly revealed. Every attempt at law enforcement in that quarter has been a failure. When seemingly cornered, the lawbreaker lightly suggests new lawbreaking as a happy solution of a troublesome controversy. Unfortunately, no habitual criminal act runs against corporations."

* * *

Vote for the Union Label

In looking over our exchanges we note an article in "The Elevator Constructor" on "The Union Label" and we think it good enough to pass on to our many readers, as in these times too much cannot be said or done to help the cause of Organized Labor than by boosting, at all times, the Union Label.

"When we have voted in a political campaign, we have invested our citizenship in certain successful candidates of more or less uncertain outcome. We must do our duty as best we can see it and then hope for the best.

"But the campaign for the Union Label is always on. There are no intermissions. We can vote for the Union Label every day in the year and as many times a day as each of us or each member of our families buy any kind of goods that can be marked with a Union Label.

"When we vote for the Union Label, by buying some Union Label article, there is no element of uncertain outcome, no question of a recreant candidate, no element of a disobedient dollar. A dollar spent for a Union Label article goes where it is sent. It goes directly to give more work and support to our fellow workers of other crafts. The strength that we give them in buying their Union Label products enables them to give greater support to us and others.

"Even when buying things that do not have Union Labels we can apply the same principle of voting to employ union labor. A house does not bear a Union Label, but we do not have to buy it or hire it if it is built or maintained by unfair labor.

"We do not have to patronize any merchant who has a record of unfairness to labor.

"If we make such a mistake we can correct it the next day by giving our patronage to his competitors who are fair to labor. We do not have to wait one year or six years to let any economic enemy of labor know that we are against him and his unfair interest.

"The idea of supporting our friends and defeating our enemies is expressed in voting for the Union Label 365 days in a year and as many times a day as any of the wage earners' dollars are spent. There is no possibility of mistake or error. Every dollar votes for or against labor.

"If it be said that a labor man is traitorous to labor if he votes for an enemy of labor on election day once a year or once in four years, what shall be said of the union man who every day spends his wages in support of union hating or union crushing employers?

"In the latter case he gives his money directly to the support of the enemy. He does it all the time. Every dollar he earns votes to defeat his own cause through defeating his fellow workers in other crafts, and on whose support a large part of his own strength depends.

"When we vote for political candidates we are voting for other people and trusting to their good faith. When we vote for the Union Label we vote directly for ourselves and we know we have delivered the goods. It is a great need that every wage earner and friend will apply this principle religiously in the present crisis and afterwards. It takes so little to turn the scale between success and failure of a merchant that the united vote of labor for the Union Label would nearly stop the sale of non-union goods. This would immeasurably increase the strength of Organized Labor in every direction."

The Legal Right To Remain Ignorant

The legal right to remain ignorant is annually granted to thousands of children in states where child labor and education laws are backward. According to an account of the administration of the Federal Child Labor Law soon to be published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, only 783 children out of 19,696 to whom certificates were issued, or less than 4 per cent, had attended or completed the eighth grade, though completion of the eighth grade is generally regarded as necessary to secure even the rudiments of an education.

Only one of these five states has a compulsory school law for children up to 16, even when unemployed, and that law permits many exemptions. Both parents and children, through ignorance of the value of schooling, are apt to take advantage of the legal right to dodge an education. In a recent study of school attendance in Cleveland it was found that 2,550 children were so irregular in their attendance at school as to interfere with their studies, and that the reasons for staying out of school were in many cases trivial. Among foreign groups, children were kept at home on bargain or market days to act as interpreters for their mothers.

In addition to lax school attendance laws, three of the five states permit children 16 years old and younger to go to work even if they cannot read or write or have never been to school. Two require only that the child applying for work shall have gone to school for a brief period during the preceding year. Among the other states in the United States, twenty-three require the completion of a specified grade, and twelve more and the District of Columbia require the ability to read and write.

None of the five states where children were granted certificates makes any provision for continuation schools in order to make up for defective education in childhood. Only eighteen states in the United States have laws which make such provision. England, under the Fisher Education Act, which went into effect April 1st, is rapidly establishing continuation schools throughout the country, and will shortly compel attendance up to the age of 18.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Resolution Adopted At the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Whereas, The International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employes have for several years past been performing work belonging to and awarded by the American Federation of Labor to the Building Trades Council trades; and

Whereas, The special committee appointed by the Montreal Convention of the American Federation of Labor, with power to act, rendered a decision instructing the International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employes to dissassociate from its membership not later than January 1, 1921, all those members of trades involved; and

Whereas, The International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employes have in the past and are at present continuing to do and state that they intend to continue this work as well as construction work outside of studios with the sanction as well as assistance of the management of different motion picture studios of Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, these studios repeatedly refuse to employ building trades mechanics to do this work under union conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that on and after the first day of January, 1921, that all Local Unions be requested not to attend any moving picture shows produced by motion picture studios employing building mechanics not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That our General Officers endeavor to have all other international organizations co-operate.

C. S. BENNETT,
Local Union No. 426.

R. W. ROBINSON,
Local Union No. 710.

(Continued On Page 34.)

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

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cessfully.

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sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new w
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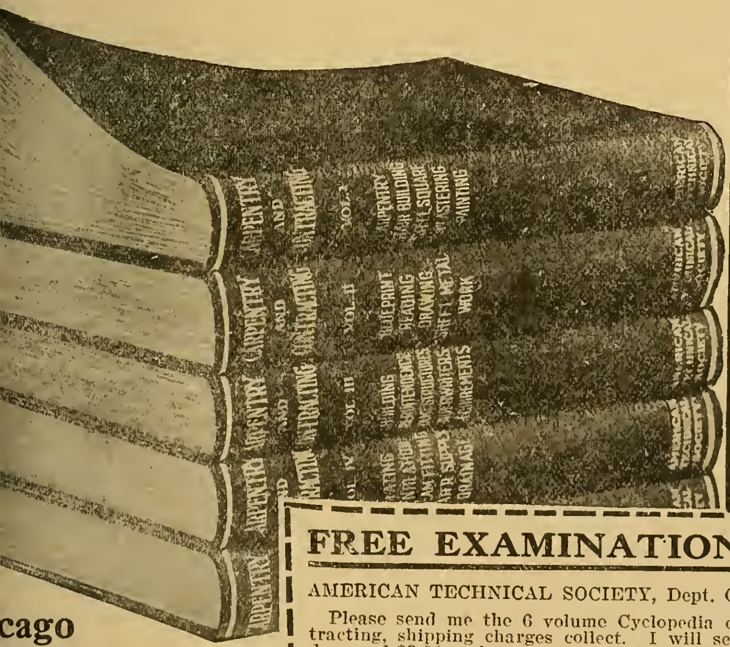

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(Continued From Page 31.)

R. C. PORTER,
Local Union No. 158.

F. W. MELVILLE,
Local Union No. 158.

Your committee concurs with the recommendation that the last paragraph be changed to read as follows:

"Resolved, By the Twentieth Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that on and after January, 1921, the members of all Local Unions be requested to not attend any moving picture shows produced by motion picture studios employing other than members of this Brotherhood."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Notice

We have just received information from Norwalk, O., that conditions are very quiet for men in our line of work, although a lot of advertising has been sent out for carpenters.

Carpenters kindly stay away from Norwalk.

E. VAN SCHAACK, B. A.
164 E. Main St.

Local Unions Chartered in October

Jersey City, N. J., (Millwrights)
Mount Pulaski, Ill.
Altus, Okla.
Bayard, W. Va.
Williamson, W. Va.
Thetford Mines, Que., Can.
Chatham, Ont., Can.
Belleville, Ont. Can.
Nacogdoches, Tex.

Total, Nine Local Unions.

The Union Label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
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Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40758	Isabella Mitchell	11	10	4	Septicaemia	$ 75.00
40759	David E. Rogerson	66	18	11	Embolism	300.00
40760	Lawrence Ira Spring	106	7	1	Paralysis	300.00
40761	Hector Laurier	134	17	5	Myocarditis	300.00
40762	Tepha Porter	219	2	7	Myocarditis	50.00
40763	Charles F. Bodemer	264	4	2	Fractured skull	50.00
40764	Charles F. Nass	264	17	6	Enteritis	300.00
40765	Erick Mackie	277	1	2	Suicide	50.00
40766	Edwin Story	367	15	3	Heart trouble	125.00
40767	Ellen Moore	374	6	1	Myocarditis	75.00
40768	J. A. Bostie (Dis.)	417	17	1	Accidental	400.00
40769	Margaret Anker	440	3	10	Carcinoma	75.00
40770	Charles A. Gifford	453	21	5	Nepbritis	300.00
40771	Susan Hickman	454	2	5	Influenza	50.00
40772	Jerome Hasbrouck	474	30	2	Cerebritis	300.00
40773	James C. McDonald	477	3	11	Homicide	150.00
40774	Anthony Dluznieski	490	7	5	Septicaemia	300.00
40775	Thomas F. Whitlow	490	17	11	Heart trouble	300.00
40776	Joseph A. Johnson	655	15	9	Acute gastritis	125.00
40777	Chelina Barr	898	10	3	Leukemia	75.00
40778	Joel Smith	1002	4	10	Accidental	200.00
40779	Flora A. Anderson	1010	4	10	Addison's disease	75.00
40780	Eden R. Greta	1040	10	7	Accidental	75.00
40781	Katie Weisser	1051	6	11	Septic peubritis	75.00
40782	Honoro Da Costa (Dis.)	1287	11	10	Accidental	400.00
40783	Charles Hendricks	1297	2	1	Carcinoma	25.00
40784	Mollie Carter	1538	5	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
40785	Herbert Whitman	1678	1	7	Apoplexy	50.00
40786	John S. Banta	1846	2	0	Mitral regurgitation	25.00
40787	Felipo Lebron	1967	1	2	Cancer	50.00
40788	George Roelker	47	20	5	Nephritis	125.00
40789	S. B. Tompson, Jr	69	7	7	Pneumonia	300.00
40790	Andrew Strand	167	10	3	Cancer	75.00
40791	Marie Beck	182	4	5	Cancer	75.00
40792	Bertha Ammon	246	16	0	Hernia	75.00
40793	Charles A. Shreiner	287	18	5	Accidental	125.00
40794	Mary Eliza Moye	288	33	3	Goitre	75.00
40795	Louis Perine	298	2	5	Appendicitis	100.00
40796	Martha Bertha Mitchell	483	2	2	Nephritis	50.00
40797	Margaret MacMillan	517	7	11	Phtisis	75.00
40798	E. N. Rosenberg (Dis.)	526	25	7	Fall	400.00
40799	Flora McElroy	632	18	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40800	Gladys Anna Pinkerton	633	6	2	Sepsis	75.00
40801	Ollvine Paradis	825	10	2	Bright's disease	75.00
40802	Martin Flannigan	835	19	1	Sarcoma	300.00
40803	Ernest Rutherford	946	4	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
40804	N. L. Dow	1034	17	8	Heart trouble	125.00
40805	G. C. Hazlett	1207	2	4	Embolism	25.00
40806	May E. Westgate	1211	13	9	Placento praeria	75.00
40807	C. T. Wingate (Dis.)	1250	1	7	Accidental	50.00
40808	Joseph Andel	1367	15	10	Carcinoma	300.00
40809	Charles Henning	1403	17	7	Apoplexy	125.00
40810	Gertrude H. Flamm	1406	2	7	Peritonitis	50.00
40811	Matt Mattson	1456	2	10	Endocarditis	100.00
40812	Henry Hendrickson	1456	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
40813	Joseph Wojewnczki	1856	9	10	Pneumonia	300.00
40814	M. F. Zihlbauer	1922	17	5	Carcinoma	300.00
40815	Augusta Falk	1922	11	11	Bright's disease	75.00
40816	Michael Janesch	5	14	6	Ulcer	300.00
40817	Enoch Parker (Dis.)	43	23	0	Rupture	400.00
40818	Mary Ann Keath	59	5	7	Paralysis	75.00
40819	Charles Johnson	77	20	11	Heart disease	300.00
40820	Katherine Kreuter	77	20	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40821	William Ray	212	20	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40822	Mary J. Larkin	275	15	7	Myocarditis	75.00
40823	Fannie Bezahler	393	16	6	Heart disease	75.00
40824	George W. Scott	454	2	6	Carcinoma	100.00
40825	Arthur J. Rinehart	501	7	5	Nephritis	75.00
40826	Chester W. Hopkin.s	979	18	6	Cancer	125.00
40827	Walter J. Keating	1058	5	9	Accidental	300.00
40828	Sarah Greenslete	1107	16	1	Ulcer	75.00
40829	Ida Trojan	1164	7	7	Peritonitis	75.00
40830	Jennie B. Wirth	1188	15	10	Typhoid fever	75.00
40831	Richard Spear	1850	9	2	Suicide	75.00
40832	Carl August Schultz	7	22	2	Pernicious anaemia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership		Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
			Yrs.	Mos.		
40833	Susanna Wiles	10	18	6	Carcinoma	75.00
40834	Lorenzo J. Clary	26	7	1	Endocarditis	300.00
40835	Maurice Shea	73	21	2	Dementia praecox	125.00
40836	Willard S. Underwood	91	9	9	Septic infection	300.00
40837	Z. I. Windsor	101	2	10	Carcinoma	25.00
40838	Henry Michel	101	15	1	Hypertrophy prostate glands	300.00
40839	John S. Collins	101	4	11	Abscess	200.00
40840	George W. Fleagle	101	17	10	Cancer	300.00
40841	James L. Inman	105	6	3	Septic intoxication	75.00
40842	Emma G. Schoenherr	179	13	5	Appendicitis	75.00
40843	Emma A. Stenberg	181	18	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40844	Hedwig Pech	257	25	7	Myocarditis	75.00
40845	Charles Sarcinella	268	2	10	Endocarditis	100.00
40846	Joseph Luboski (Dis.)	279	2	3	Accidental	100.00
40847	Eugene Lounsbury	301	14	4	Pneumonia	125.00
40848	George E. Early	301	23	5	Heart disease	125.00
40849	John F. Roberts	361	20	9	Carcinoma	300.00
40850	Marshall Moulton	448	13	4	Ulcer	300.00
40851	Annie Wuytack	488	11	2	Heart trouble	75.00
40852	John F. Beaty	532	10	4	Accidental	300.00
40853	James Connors	867	3	11	Apoplexy	50.00
40854	Raymond S. Kissam	961	12	11	Tumor	300.00
40855	Tekla Johanna Anderson	1020	3	3	Pneumonia	75.00
40856	Anthony Wilson	1108	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
40857	Florence Heller	1108	5	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
40858	Elizabeth Christophene	1319	17	11	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
40859	Samuel P. Skage (Dis.)	1335	2	2	Fall	100.00
40860	Emil Johnson	1523	1	11	Tubereculosis	50.00
40861	Maria Swenson	1523	2	1	Puerperal septicaemia	50.00
40862	David Fine	1601	4	7	Cancer	200.00
40863	William S. Cogill	1619	5	11	Apoplexy	75.00
40864	William T. Watt	8	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
40865	Ramuald Belanger	8	11	5	Toxemia	300.00
40866	Henry Nehls	105	11	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
40867	Adolph Backstrom	106	15	6	Drowning	300.00
40868	Thomas O. Nolan	278	3	2	Angina pectoris	50.00
40869	Frank B. Hall	323	17	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40870	Thomas McNamara	486	19	11	Malaria fever	300.00
40871	Deliah Fell	716	26	6	Apoplexy	75.00
40872	Christ M. Tangen	791	3	11	Heart trouble	150.00
40873	Murtie J. Miller	1000	13	11	Cancer	75.00
40874	Jacob Henning	1051	32	1	Pneumonia	300.00
40875	Magnus Nelson	1367	13	3	Pneumonia	300.00
40876	E. G. Thompson (Dis.)	1674	2	7	Thumb injury	100.00
40877	James Kagle	1694	17	6	Heart disease	300.00
40878	Grace E. Holcombs	1765	2	2	Peritonitis	50.00
40879	Martin P. Helseth	4	1	9	Diabetis mellitus	50.00
40880	Elijah B. Criss	142	3	11	Cholecystitus	50.00
40881	Joseph Murphy	217	5	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
40882	Sarah A. Buckham	217	18	4	Myocarditis	75.00
40883	Mary Bessie Steele	244	3	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40884	John McLachlan	277	11	5	Accidental	300.00
40885	Frank Isaackson	755	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
40886	Charles Aprendek	1180	2	10	Cirrhosis of liver	100.00
40887	Earnest E. Johnson	1294	2	3	Dropsy	100.00
40888	Elenora Busch	1784	13	9	Carcinoma	75.00
40889	Frank Barbier	1960	1	4	Carcinoma	50.00
40890	Estelle L. Toussaint	2033	2	3	Confinement	50.00
40891	Thomas J. Hamilton	2047	1	0	Endocarditis	50.00
40892	Nannie M. McCrea	19	33	12	Peritonitis	75.00
40893	Annie Hughes	22	17	5	Cancer	75.00
40894	Charles H. Shepard	55	21	5	Pneumonia	300.00
40895	Ellen J. Gordon	61	21	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40896	Morris Showell	87	13	2	Accidental	300.00
40897	Carrie Marie Klosterman	104	1	2	Typhoid fever	25.00
40898	William H. Neuschwander	165	21	4	Apoplexy	300.00
40899	Charles H. Tamm	416	14	9	Tumor	300.00
40900	Elizabeth Schoaf	416	26	4	Hemiplegia	75.00
40901	Reuben M. Cornett	472	3	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
40902	Charles F. Elliott	546	4	9	Accidental	200.00
40903	John A. Mugan	554	21	5	Pyemia	300.00
40904	John L. Anderson	792	7	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
40905	Charles E. Johnson	792	11	0	Accidental	125.00
40906	Leone LeBlanc	919	1	3	Typhoid fever	25.00
40907	Matt Wilson (Dis.)	943	20	4	Partial rupture	400.00
40908	Geo. E. Givens	1019	10	4	Apoplexy	125.00
40909	Charles Lindbloom	1458	14	11	Bright's disease	125.00
40910	Arthur Schmidt	1596	14	4	Sarcoma	300.00
40911	Marie Pfeiffer	1	7	10	Nephritis	75.00
40912	Phillip F. Gagnon	7	16	1	Carcinoma	300.00
40913	Laura B. Ginther	8	22	0	Exhaustion	75.00
40914	Herman Koch (Dis.)	10	13	4	Fractured vertebrae	400.00
40915	H. Miller	13	7	5	Diptheria	300.00
40916	Ora E. Shroyer	61	15	2	Syphilis	75.00
40917	Charles T. Wilson	141	19	3	Peritonitis	300.00
40918	Edmund T. Baker	210	13	11	Apoplexy	125.00
40919	William F. Salter	308	9	0	Myocarditis	75.00
40920	Angelo LaDucha	322	1	11	Appendicitis	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
40921	Fred H. Allen	329	3	1	Erysipelas	150.00
40922	William L. Guthrie (Dis.)	333	18	2	Nail wound, right wrist	400.00
40923	Robert E. Mock	345	1	1	Malaria	50.00
40924	Lillian B. Merlie	393	6	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40925	Laura Mortensen	488	2	7	Carcinoma	50.00
40926	Fred E. Dudley	532	20	6	Cirrhossis of liver	300.00
40927	Marie A. Marcoux St. Pierre	730	6	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
40928	Mable Alice Lee	764	2	2	Typhoid fever	50.00
40929	Thomas J. Brooks	943	16	2	Carcinoma	300.00
40930	Swan A. Carlson	952	4	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
40931	Frances E. Coates	1243	4	4	Hemiplegia	75.00
40932	Willard T. Ford	1564	1	9	Uraemia	50.00
40933	Karl A. Frykman	2090	28	2	Hemiplegia	300.00
40934	John Irvine	919	18	11	Fractured skull	300.00
40935	Louis Beaupre	21	32	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40936	Amanda C. Cerling	80	17	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40937	George W. Cromer	104	13	3	Uremia	125.00
40938	Susannah Mary Nicholson	112	7	8	LaGrippe	75.00
40939	George Bleasdale	162	19	5	Heart disease	300.00
40940	Leora Ahlgrin	174	9	3	Septicaemia	75.00
40941	Benedito Struncone (Dis.)	385	3	6	Fall	200.00
40942	Annie Lagier	385	6	10	Endocarditis	75.00
40943	Ada E. Roberts	655	8	7	Myocarditis	75.00
40944	Carl H. Meyer	1082	16	8	Apoplexy	125.00
40945	Mary Soucek	1786	14	0	Heart disease	75.00
40946	Julia A. Hobbs	1952	11	7	Acute indigestion	75.00
40947	Andrew G. West	10	27	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
40948	John Elias	10	30	5	Appendicitis	300.00
40949	Lucian D. Peck	16	18	7	Cancer	125.00
40950	William E. Poncle (Dis.)	61	2	0	Fall	100.00
40951	Myrtle Madge Woosman	261	1	11	Tuberculosis	25.00
40952	George Lewis Campion	273	17	10	Carcinoma	125.00
40953	Dagney Elsie Hager	470	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
40954	Arvilla T. Proffer	635	3	7	Cancer	75.00
40955	John F. Connors	656	20	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40956	Mary Ceredo	735	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
40957	Harry Halpert	808	15	3	Nephritis	300.00
40958	Charles Riker	853	9	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
40959	Katharine Eigenbroadt	869	8	7	Peritonitis	75.00
40960	Stephen E. Sandelin	875	7	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
40961	Charles H. Watts	927	18	5	Heart disease	125.00
40962	Celia A. Hower	1084	3	7	Heart trouble	75.00
40963	Eliza Morin	1125	18	1	Cancer	75.00
40964	Anna T. Rankin	1140	2	1	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
40965	Charles A. Millican	1140	2	3	Tuberculosis	100.00
40966	Emma Mann	1162	20	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
40967	Gustave Jurgenson	1367	12	1	Carcinoma	300.00
40968	Sarah Crisman	1430	8	6	Nephritis	75.00
40969	Louise Schindler	1784	13	11	Carcinoma	75.00
40970	Lester R. Myers	2382	1	1	Heart disease	50.00
40971	Martha Klein	5	7	5	Carcinoma	75.00
40972	Henry O. Shewell	25	19	5	Sarcoma	300.00
40973	A. J. Williams (Dis.)	42	17	9	Right arm injured	400.00
40974	Thomas M. Michaels	50	2	2	Tumor	100.00
40975	Daniel E. Brown	52	2	1	Hemorrhage	100.00
40976	Oscar Gustafson	62	4	7	Accidental	200.00
40977	Susan L. Reed English	115	8	2	Rheumatism	75.00
40978	William Henry Rester	122	23	1	Carcinoma	300.00
40979	J. E. McCartney	171	9	10	Fractured skull	75.00
40980	George H. Still	203	8	4	Anmutio .n	75.00
40981	James W. Derr	207	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
40982	Julia Tresnak	222	4	4	Cancer	75.00
40983	Mary Damann	298	12	5	Gastric ulcer	75.00
40984	Wilhelmus Koll	325	11	3	Uremia	300.00
40985	Julia J. D. Willey	481	19	4	Cancer	75.00
40986	Beatrice Apostale	483	7	3	Pneumonia	75.00
40987	Patrick Daly	585	4	6	Rheumatism	200.00
40988	Edgar P. Eaton	624	19	4	Angina pectoris	300.00
40989	Elga Gunn	824	8	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
40990	Maurice Santoro (Dis.)	831	17	0	Fall	400.00
40991	Louise Maude Dalrymple	862	10	5	Uremic poisoning	75.00
40992	Robert Ehrlich	1367	8	1	Arterio sclerosis	90.00
40993	Andrew Johnson	1367	8	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
40994	Norman Morrison	1373	3	8	Bright's disease	150.00
40995	John Bleck, Jr.	1748	1	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
40996	John William Lehmbeck	1760	2	6	Liver trouble	50.00
40997	Harry Bruce	1879	2	5	Accidental	100.00
40998	William J. Barbrick	2070	2	1	Pneumonia	25.00
40999	Maggie Kumpf	47	21	6	Apoplexy	75.00
41000	Albert Cehrke	58	19	3	Prostitis	300.00
41001	Mary O'Brien	115	4	2	Nephritis	75.00
41002	John W. Cussins	158	1	10	Carcinoma	50.00
41003	Henry W. Brightman	223	14	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41004	Leon Brodeur	390	11	4	Fractured skull	300.00
41005	Mary Anna Goepfert	692	36	0	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
41006	Ernest F. Parmiter	710	4	4	Accidental	200.00
41007	Fred J. Smith	1109	7	5	Accidental	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41008	Michael Kruger	1372	10	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
41009	Frank J. Huber	1709	17	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
					Total	$39,140.00

112	Full beneficial claims	$25,340.00
38	Semi-beneficial claims	3,475.00
87	Wife's claims	6,075.00
15	Disability claims	4,250.00
252		$39,140.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
4030	Ida Miller	25	11	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donotion	75.00
4031	Eliza Paquette	30	1	8	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
4032	Walker E. McQueary	55	1	5	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
4033	Charles F. Glave	55	1	9	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
4034	Alice Blumenfeld	157	5	10	Not filed within six months	75.00
4035	Fred P. Schaefer	232	9	6	Six months in arrears	75.00
4036	Babette Frank	284	15	2	One wife's claim already paid	75.00
4037	David McIntosh (Dsi.)	327	13	0	Not filed within two years	400.00
4038	John S. Martin (Dis.)	416	26	3	Not filed within two years	400.00
4039	William J. McLeod	498	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
4040	Aaron Newman (Dis.)	504	17	2	Disability not due to accident.	400.00
4041	Mahala Adams	704	11	7	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4042	Mary Jane Hill	717	10	10	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4043	J. M. Wallace (Dis.)	731	5	0	Disability not result of accident	400.00
4044	James A. Gibbs	766	19	4	Three months in arrears	125.00
4045	Joseph Wilson (Dis.)	833	3	0	Semi, not entitled to disability donations	200.00
4046	Grace Fishwick	864	18	5	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4047	John R. Laing	993	5	3	Not filed within six months	200.00
4048	Annie Josephine Hoover	993	4	2	Wife sick when member was admitted	75.00
4049	Nikica Pinegich	1096	6	0	Not filed within six months	75.00
4050	C. A. Smith (Dis.)	1182	14	8	No accident named	400.00
4051	Isaac Hurwitz	1367	7	6	In arrears	300.00
4052	Ellenera Parsons	1437	4	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4053	Helen Christensen	1146	6	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
4054	Ellie Marshall	1722	1	1	Wife sick when member was admitted	25.00
4055	Mary Montgomery	2187	1	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00

Slipping Away

They are slipping away — these sweet, swift years,
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into the beautiful past.

As silent and swift as the weaver's thread,
Or an arrow's flying gleam;
As soft as the languorous breezes hid,
That lift the willow's golden lid
And ripple the glassy stream.

As light as the breadth of the thistledown;
As fond as lover's dream;
As pure as the flush of the seashell's throat,
As sweet as the wood-bird's cooing note.
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread,
In the steps of the centuries long since dead
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to live;
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet
Those beautiful blossoms fair and sweet,
By the dusty ways of life?

There are only a few swift years — ah let
No envious taunts be heard;
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine,
But never an angry word!

—New York Tribune.

About "Trust Busting."

It is stated that since the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey by the United States Supreme Court in 1912, the Standard Oil Companies have paid out in dividends $747,754,366.

During the first half of this year these companies distributed $54,110,092 in dividends to stockholders.

Students of economics are wondering how much more the people would be called upon to pay if the court refused to "bust" this trust.

Correspondence

Miami Is Not "Open Shop"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Pay no attention to advertisements that Miami is "open shop." We are still closed shop and will still carry on our fight for such. The Commercial Club is doing all they can to break us.

FRANK ALLEN, R. S.
L. U. No. 993. Miami, Fla.

Carpenters of Eugene Make Merry

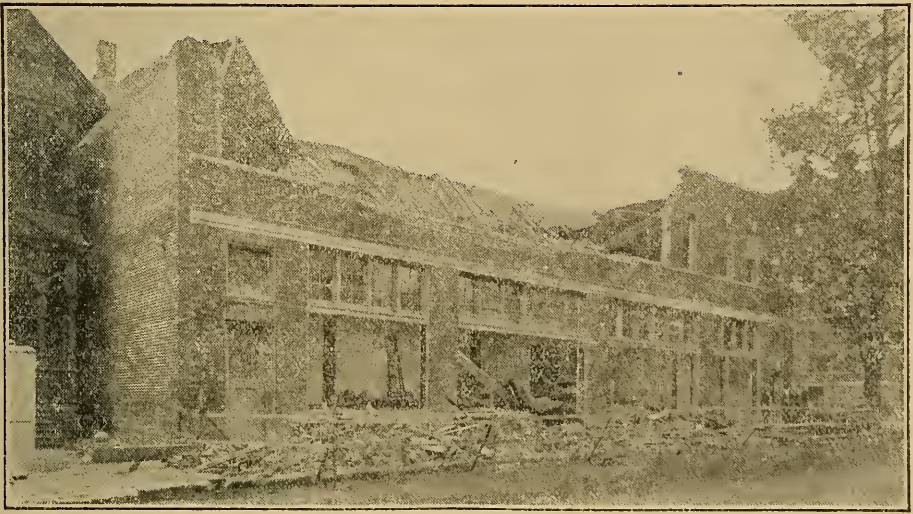
Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters' Union No. 2294 of Eugene, Ore., gave a banquet recently, the guests being the members of the general contractors association, members of the faculty of the Oregon State University, Secretary Hughson of the Portland General Contractors' Association, and B. W. Sleeman, organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Business Agent of the District Council of Carpenters. Covers were laid for eighty, and Mr. Sleeman reports that the best of feeling prevailed. Relations between the union and employers are harmonious in every way, and production is reaching a high degree of efficiency as a result.

The Eugene union, recently organized, now counts in its membership nearly all the mechanics in that line in the city. Forty members enrolled last Friday in the extension classes organized by the State University, and the instruction will be continued throughout the year.

Mr. Sleeman reports that many members of the Carpenters' Union as well are becoming interested in the extension work of the university and predicts that this department of the school will grow in popularity and will become of great value to the public and to the craftsmen.

One of the Results of Poor Material and Workmanship



We are showing herewith a photograph of the remains of a building erected for the Simmonds Manufacturing Co., at Memphis, Tenn. This building was built by an association contractor, which, on last May one year ago, declared "open shop" against the carpenters. The contractor, J. W. Williamson, used scab carpenters and bricklayers, and before the building was complete the owners proceeded to move in, after the office force had been inducted into the new home, a heavy downpour of rain came and the building collapsed and we are informed several people were badly injured. It is very evident, from the foregoing, that it does not pay to waste time and money on cheap material and scab labor.

Framers Employed By the M. A. Long Company, General Contractors, On the Graphaphone Building, Orangeville, Md.

The accompanying photograph shows the framers, to whose co-operation is due the splendid progress made in the erection of the Columbia Graphaphone Company's building, the entire operation stands as one of the speediest in the history of building in Baltimore.

The company contemplates spending $2,500,000 on buildings, the first unit of which was ready for operation December 1st. Eighteen thousand people will be employed, mostly women. The entire work was done strictly by members of Organized Labor. No labor trouble was had and owners and contractors were highly pleased with the outcome.

Facts Relative to the Wage Dispute in Baltimore

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There seems to be a lot of comment as to the stand L. U. No. 101 of Baltimore has taken on our wage question on October 29, 1920. I would like to have the following published in "The Carpenter" of December.

L. U. No. 101 of Baltimore, Md., held a conference with the major builders of Baltimore on October 29, 1920, relative to an increase of wages of 10c per hour, to take effect November 1, 1920. From a statement of the Chairman of the builders this was the first time that the builders of Baltimore ever held a conference with any Local Union in the city.

At the conference the building conditions of the city were discussed pro and con. Our Business Agent, Geo. Rollman and our President, Joseph E. Wontisseth, related how we had to go on strike every time we asked for an increase of wages. The Executive Board and Business Agents of L. U. 101 were well posted as to how much work there was in Baltimore, and it was decided that our wages were to remain the same for six months and in the meantime another conference would be held with the builders, and if conditions warranted, the increase would be paid.

Newspapers all over the country published items that the carpenters of Baltimore refused an increase of wages. I wish to state that this is all wrong. The carpenters never had an agreement with the builders in their city, and whenever they wanted an increase in wages it meant strike. L. U. No. 101 wants all Locals to know that they are progressive and always look forward.

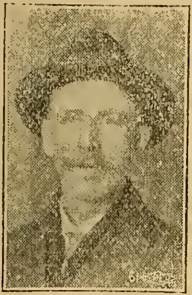
Fraternally yours,
ALBERT C. SCHROEPHE, R. S.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of Brother Nelson, a native of Norway, who worked for Irwin & Leighton Co., Midvale Steel Plant Enlargements, Coatesville, Pa., last summer. I was injured there last August and want Brother Nelson to be a witness to this case. The hearing is set for January, 1921. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts please communicate with M. Matilla, 329 E. 11th St., Chester, Pa.

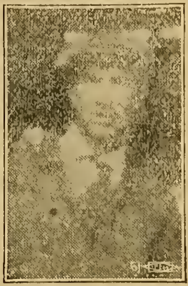
* * *

Information is wanted of Charles W. Liezert, who is shown in the accompanying photograph. Last heard of in Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., several months ago. Mr. Liezert is now clean shaven, 5 ft., 11 in. tall, weighs about 150 pounds, gray eyes, brown hair and is about 48 years of age. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly address R. H. Wilson, 13 LaBelle Bldg., Windsor, Ont.



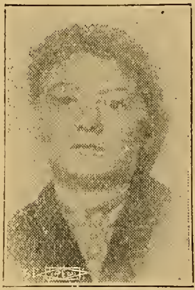
* * *

The accompanying photo shows Harry Adams formerly a member of Local Union 1682, Nampa, Idaho. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. Alice Adams, Box 381, Boise, Idaho.



* * *

Harry William Phelps, who is shown in the accompanying photograph, was last seen on the night of October 3, 1920. He is 19 years old, is 5 ft. 8 in. tall, weighs about 140 pounds, hair and complexion light, grey eyes, with scar on upper lip. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address Mrs. Sibby Phelps, 712 N. 3rd St., Marshalltown, Iowa.



An English Guild

More than 16,000 members of organized building trades have associated with the London Building Guild.

The guild movement was started by Manchester building tradesmen last January, following the failure of various schemes to relieve the housing situation. Guild membership includes workers, administrators and technicians, and is managed by a committee composed of representatives of these various elements. Surplus earnings will not be distributed, as is customary in business, but will be used to guarantee workers' wages when unemployed and in improving service and equipment. No financial guarantee for the performance of contracts will be given, but the guild pledges itself to carry out the work it undertakes, and supports this pledge with a roll of volunteers who have promised to do this work. The guild declares that this is the most effective guarantee that can be devised.

In Manchester that building guild has arranged with the co-operative society for the purchase of raw material.

Do you want to work for nothing? Then don't throw away the results of your work on trifling expenditures. War Savings Stamps are a solid, growing return.

Craft Problems

Another Way of Obtaining the Plumb Cut and Side Cut of Jack and Hip Rafters

In the Craft Problems Section of September issue of "The Carpenter" there is an article on "How to Obtain the Plumb Cut and Side Cut of Jack and Hip Rafters With a Rule." The method set forth is misleading in one part and wholly wrong in another.

Fig. 1 illustrates the method used for laying out the plumb cut for a half pitch roof. It is correct when applied to a common or jack, but would be wrong if applied to a hip or valley rafter. The method used by your correspondent for laying out the side cut is obviously wrong. The thickness of the stock used should be laid off parallel to the plumb cut as shown at Fig. 2 and the two lines squared across the edge of the stock.

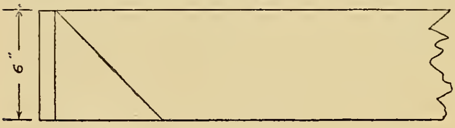


Fig 1.

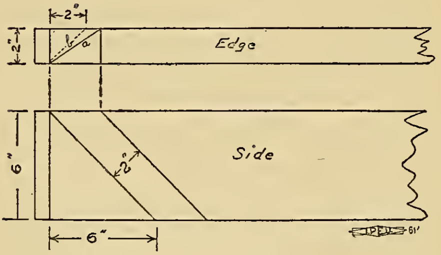


Fig 2

The diagonal line (A) Fig. 2 gives the correct angle for the side cut. The dotted line (B) Fig. 2, shows the angle as it would be if laid out according to the "dope" given in the article under discussion.

In conclusion the writer of the article states: "To make this more distinct, suppose your roof was flat, the side cut of jacks would fit hip. Now raise your roof up to half pitch, the side cut would fit just the same, in other words, your hip is on the same line whether it is flat or raised up to 10 ft." Unfortunately this latter statement is not true, if it were, the art of roof framing would be greatly simplified.

On a square roof lying flat the angles of jacks, hips and valleys would be 45 degrees measured on a level line which in this case would be the top edge of the rafter. If the hip were raised 10 ft. the angles would still be 45 degrees measured on a level line, which would not be the top edges of the rafters, but a line at right angles to the plumb cut as illustrated in Fig. 2.

In getting the angles with the steel square with the roof lying flat, the same figures on tongue and blade would give the angle of the side cuts or 45 degrees. In this case the runs and lengths of rafters are equal. If we raise the edges above a level line the run remains the same, but the length increases, so in order to get the correct angle for the side cut we must maintain the same ratio between run and length. In other words, by taking the length on blade and the run on tongue or any proportionate part of same, will give the correct angle for the side cut. The cut should be made on the blade or long side.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH H. SHELLY,
307 12th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Getting a Home

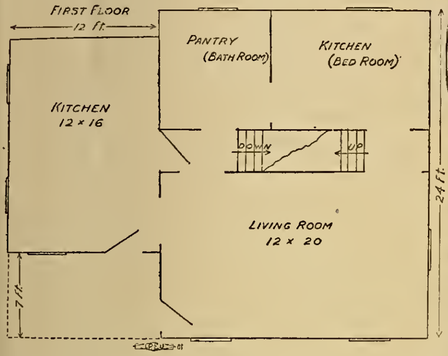
(By John Upton.)

It may be that it was because I read that "the birds of the air have nests," but anyway, for some reason I had a desire to have a home of my own.

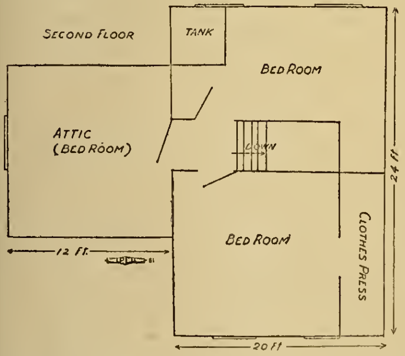
Perhaps it was because I had been living or staying in other people's houses.

I had an idea that I could build a house myself if I had a plan and the needed material. After I was married we rented a small place for a year, but this was not the home we wanted. We might have bought it if we could, but the price asked was too much and our purse not full enough.

After looking around we found four acres of land with an old barn and a place where the house had burned, the cellar stood. Enough new lumber was on hand for a house some 20x24 ft. The value on this property was $400 with a debt of a few dollars thrown in and a little extra lumber. We finally secured the same for $385. We paid $165 down, gave a note for $75 for six months and assumed the mortgage already on the place for the balance. This was in the winter. In the spring we began work. I worked out by the day for others when there was anything to do. The work was not plenty then nor money either. Between spells I worked at digging the cellar, got the stone and laid the wall.



After a few weeks I had the frame up and inclosed. Soon as the outside was finished and floor laid, we moved in, with bare joists above our heads and bare studding on the sides, but there was no rent to pay and finishing time came gradually and it became lathed and plastered. Then I installed a water tank on the second floor. All this was before war times but I had an ally in my better half, which counted a good bit in the work. The tank was followed by a kitchen sink.



Afterward we tore down the barn, rebuilding it near the house. A wing was

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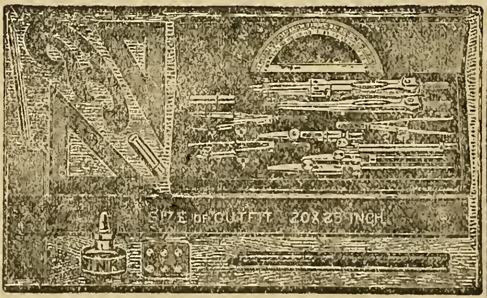

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added for a kitchen and another for the pantry and woodshed.

It was close work to pay for these improvements and meet the interest, taxes, and insurance, but we did it, and in a short time we were out of debt.

The Compasses and How I Use Them

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Figure 13 is indeed a lucky figure, and I believe all who take the time to figure it out will be well paid for their time of figuring, for it will only take a moment and likely a new point or a new thought may be gained, for one new thought that is a valuable one all through one's life is often worth hours of one's time to thoroughly figure it out.

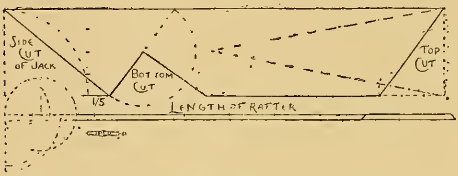


Fig. 13.

Some may not be interested in our little tool called the compasses, they may say: "I don't want to take a tool that we have to draw it all out, and bring it way up here and there and everywhere to find out just exactly what we have found out." But they want to take a tool just as they do the square and when they find the cuts and lengths for 1 ft. of run apply as many times as there are feet of run and readily get the entire length of rafter.

Now, look at the bottom of this illustration. See the little circle that could be made on some 2x4s as they lay on the trestles ready to be framed into rafters? Here I have taken the same pitch mentioned in the article before, 9 in. rise to the foot of run. Get your compasses set the distance from rise to run, swing them around and it gives you direct of your rafter the length of 1 ft. of your rafter. If in this case the building was only 16 ft. wide, the run would be 8 ft. Apply the compasses eight times and it gives you the complete length of your common or main rafter, as indicated by the top lines on the top of the rafter illustrated, in this instance, as I stated before, in my former articles the rise of 9 and run of 1 ft. makes 15 in. of rafters, therefore, we have here 15 in. eight times and it gives the length of the rafter. From below I have shown the application of the compasses to get the length of the hip or valley rafter, after the first application apply as many times as there are feet of run and it will give the complete length of hip or valley rafter as shown by the bottom lines of the rafter illustrated.

Now, the compasses will step off several times on a rafter far quicker and more accurate than the square or any other tool that I know of.

Getting the top cut direct on the rafter with the compasses without the aid of square, bevel or any other tool: First set one point of the compasses in the very center of the rafter, swing the other point around as the diagonal dash and dot lines illustrate and the point at each edge squares the rafter, note the 12 dashes and dots at the right end and the 9 below or 9 and 12; 9 is just ¾ of 12, therefore the compasses set at three-fourths of the width of the rafter and swing around to the bottom and the length given on the top cut as illustrated, and it gives you the top cut of rafter. The top piece cut of the top of the rafter may be used as a pattern if desired lay off the plumb cut at the bottom with that which will be just parallel with the top cut, as all plumb cuts are, of course, plumb. Swing the compasses around and the center of the swing gives the point square with the other cut and gives you the level cut at the bottom.

Now, the side cut of the jacks. While the rest of this illustration shows the side of the rafter, this illustration of the side cut, of course, shows the edge of the rafter.

Now, an ordinary hip or valley rafter for all even pitched roofs are set at 45 degrees from the edge of the roof each way, and the cuts therefore are at an angle of 45 degrees, and that is the cut always made for anything on the level, and the same cut goes up all the way along, but as the rafter rises, and as we lay the cut on the slant of the rafter we always have to take that slant into consideration, the compasses will swing around as shown at the left and give the 45 degree cut, but if this rafter is on a tangent of 12 and the length of the rafter is 15, divide that off as I did on the other end into 12 and 15 spaces and it gives it, cut on 15 but in this case after the circle was made at the end of the side cut and as the 15 was just one-fifth more than 12, set off one-fifth more and it gives side cut as illustrated.

Now, I have no doubt but a good many will say: "Oh, that's too far stretched, there is nothing to it laying out rafters direct with the compasses." But to all that think that way I wish to say if you will only really study that little tool even a few minutes for a few days you will be surprised to find out what a vast amount of knowledge can be attained, and if you will apply it and use the compasses direct on your rafters you will be more than surprised to see how quickly all the lengths and cuts are obtained and how accurate the cuts are when the roof comes to place. It is easy for the human being to make mistakes, it is easy to make mistakes with any tool, you can make mistakes with the compasses, yet you are far less liable than any other tool that I have ever used.

Quite likely many will say: "Well, you might possibly lay out a roof where the rise was even 9 and every foot of rafter just exactly 15, as all you have illustrated, but different rises would make it quite different, which I will agree that is quite true, and in most all tools the even figures are handled much easier, but not particularly so with the compasses. Any length and pitch, and proposition at all can be handled with the compasses, practically one just as easy as the other, for while it may be easier to use other methods in even measurements, the compasses can be set instantly just as easy in one place as another, even measurements as to even feet or inches are no advantage to them.

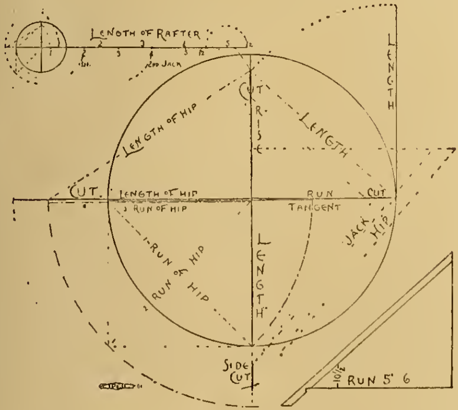


Fig. 14.

Now, hoping that at least some of the readers have become interested enough in the use of the compasses to study this article quite thoroughly, I have decided to give it in detail and a close study may be necessary to catch all the points that I am going to try to bring out.

Look at the bottom of Fig. 14 and you will see a little sketch of a roof that rises 10½ in. to the foot and the run of the rafter is 5 ft., 6 in.

Look at the right hand upper corner of the big circled and you will see that by setting the compasses from the run to the rise it will give the length, here as we are figuring on a roof of 10½ in. to the foot of run I am going to give this on the foot calculation, though I am free to admit on most roofs I find it easier to take the entire run and rise and instantly find the complete length. Please notice right there the length of rafter, top cut of rafter, bottom cut of rafter. Now, that would be complete if it was a roof of 12 ft. run and 10½ ft. rise, but in this remember we are figuring only one foot at a time. I call particular attention to this so you can see how easily it is handled either way.

Now, see what I have done in the opposite corner in the bottom left hand corner. First I set my compasses across diagonally and swing around to the level line, which gives run of hip or valley, secondly set one point in the center and swing around, which gives the run of hip and shows the natural position of the hip.

The third point I want to call attention to is the lower line in the center. Extending at the left of the center is the run of hip as found first. Fourthly, please note that by placing the end of the compasses in the center it shows the run by the dotted lines at the left of the circle. Set the compasses from the rise and run of hip just found and it gives lengths and cuts of hip or valley rafter, this length is also shown by the upper level center line.

The length of the hip is shown in the upper left hand corner and continuing the dotted line of my two run of hip out to the outside circle and it will give you the length of the hip rafter as it would look laid down on the level, while the run shows it as it is when brought up to its rise. I call attention to these different places of illustration the length, as the length of the main rafter I give not only the length in it proper position, but also give it with a straight line at the top of the upper right hand corner.

At the very bottom I give the side cuts of the jacks, hips and valleys. Notice

50 Eggs a Day

"More Eggs" Tonic is a Godsend," writes Mrs. Mrytle Ice, of Boston, Ky. She adds, "I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now I get 50." Give **your** hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs", the wonderful egg producer, and you'll be amazed and delighted with results.

$1.00 Package FREE

Send the coupon below. Don't send any money. Mr. Reefer will send you two $1.00 packages of "More Eggs." You pay the postman upon delivery only $1.00 the price of just one package, the other package being free. The Million Dollar Merchants Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned at any time, within 30 days—on request. No risk to you; 400,000 users praise Reefer's "More Eggs."

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

126 Eggs in 5 Days

I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10½ dozen eggs or 126.
MRS. J. O. OAKES, Salina, Okla.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More 7ggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBROON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Egggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Hens

I have fed two boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December, then just used one $1.00 package and have sold over $200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THORE,
Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 47.

Send No Money!

Don't send any money; just fill in and mail coupon. You will be sent, at once, two $1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS." Pay the postman upon delivery only $1.00, the extra package being *FREE*. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the *BIG* profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send TODAY—NOW.

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 3019 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two $1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I agree to pay the postman $1.00 when he brings me the two packages. You agree to refund me $1.00 at any time within 30 days, if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name ....

Address ....

the top dotted lines are the position of the jacks. The length is shown from the cut at the bottom end up to the level line in the center of the circle while the tangent is from the center plumb line over to the right hand edge of the circle while the length of the hip I bring up to where you see the dotted line near the center of the upper right hand corner of the circle. Now, lets just think for a minute what these cuts really are. At the bottom, as I have just described, is the side cuts of the jacks, hip and valley rafters, at the left side is given at the bottom of the hip rafter the bottom cut of hip or valley rafter. The top gives the top cut and the same place looked at from the other side is the top cut of the main rafter, while at the right hand side at the bottom of the common rafter is the bottom cut, while looking at that same cut taken from the dotted lines of the jack rafter there it would give all the roof board and gutter cuts, that is where the gutter boards are in the same position as roof boards. Of course, where the gutter boards are at different angles and position, all those things have to be taken into consideration, but all cuts are just as easy when fully understood.

The little drawing at the top is an illustration of getting the length of rafter by the one foot at a time method, which is a very good method for many occasions, though I will admit generally I prefer, as I stated before, to get the complete length and rise and get the complete length of the rafter at the one instantaneous application. I have tried to make it plain in this one illustration how to get the complete length of rafter with the one application and also by the foot at a time method.

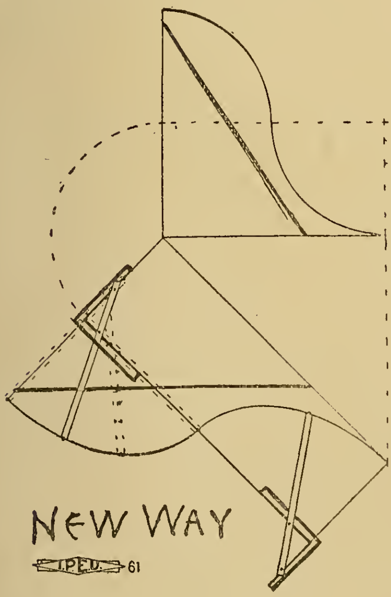
Note the little circle squared up by the plumb and level line, then set the compasses across the foot of run and rise and it will give the length of one foot of rafter, applied five times and it gives the length for five foot of run, but in this case we wanted 5½ ft., therefore, space the compasses just one-half more and it gives the length of rafter for the 5 ft., 6 in., as illustrated with the figures at the bottom of the line. Note the two complete half swings of the compasses if the jack rafters are to be 2 ft. apart, the first swing gives the length of the shortest jack and the second swing the next length, and so on. Any other spacing of the jacks is handled practically as easy.

The figures at the top show the same method of getting the hip or valley rafter. After getting the space for 1 ft. apply five and one-half times and it gives the length of hip rafter.

Note that I have began the length of both rafters at the left edge of the circle. Now, I will admit for the beginner this little drawing may have a little too much to it to be easily grasped, but those that are really interested I trust can easily figure out how to get the length of rafters and their various cuts instantly by the use of the compasses.

The New Way To Layout Ogee Hips

I trust the illustration alone is plain enough to show all how easy it is again for the old square to do the work instantly and accurately. A stick with a nail to hold it in place will swing around and lay off the circle for the common rafters, remember the rise is the same as the rise of the common rafter not only at the exact top, but at every point, therefore we put one nail in run and the other for rise, of course as we only cut one-half at a time, it is a one-half proposition all the way through, in fact for many roofs that are not too particular, the bottom curves are cut out of both your common and hip rafters, and nailed on the top end, so you see in that case you only have just one swing of your stick with the aid of your square and the rafter is all laid out, how easy everything is when once understood.



The Construction of Pitched Panel Work

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Supposing a piece or section of panelling similar to that represented in Fig. 1 of the illustration is to be made to fit on the top edge of a stair string, to form, as it were, a wainscoting, but did not intersect with the section on the floor below, how is it to be made?

The best, and to my mind, the proper way to lay out panel framing on pitch or slope is to set it out full size on a floor or platform. If desired, however, one rail and one stile may be laid out with the shoulders of the rail on the necessary bevel to place all the stiles, mullions, etc., plumb, when the entire section is placed in position as shown in Fig. 1. From these first pieces or patterns bevels can be set from which to mark all the tenon shoulders, which being sawn on an angle the tenons will also be thus, for they will be as indicated in Fig. 1 and the proper shape for the bottom rail tenon will be as at A and wrought to the form shown in the drawing where the shoulders are cut on the bevel and the tenon sawn square with them, which allows the tenon to enter the mortise in the stile at right angles, which I consider gives the greatest strength. For the reason just stated a similar framing must be cut at the upper and opposite angle. The tenons required for the obtuse angles can be cheaply made in the manner shown in the upper part of Fig. 1, and if not sufficiently strong the bottom edge of the tenon may be made square to the shoulder with the mortise

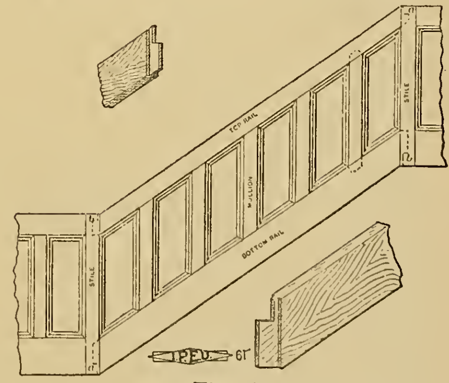


Fig. 1.

the same size. Fig. 1 illustrates a very convenient way of joining the piece on the string to that on the floor below and landing above by the use of only one stile for each. The vertical pieces are of uniform width, but the tenon on the mullions must also be treated for the pitch by cutting one side to the shoulder, so that they will enter the mortise in the rails, as shown by the dotted lines.

When stair-strings are made with a ramp at the foot and top easement at landing, for the purpose of giving a more graceful appearance to the stairs, the wainscoting should follow the curvature of the string. This will necessitate the rail being curved. In addition to the pitched framing already mentioned, a circular piece of rail is cut out of a solid board on the desired sweep, as shown in Fig. 2 of the illustration. In executing this work sufficient over-length on each end should be allowed for the purpose of making halved joints with the rail. The dotted line shown in Fig. 2 indicate the lines of the joints on the radius, which will connect with the top rail at A, Fig. 3, when put together. The halved joints required to be well glued and screwed from the back. The ends of the panels require to be on the sweep, likewise top and bottom moldings, all of which can be executed with facility on a variety machine. Fig. 4 shows the skeleton framing of the top casement on the reverse curve, indicating the manner in which the joints may be made vertical if desired.

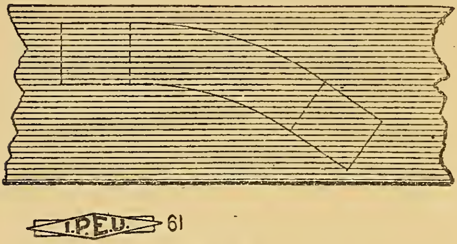


Fig. 2.

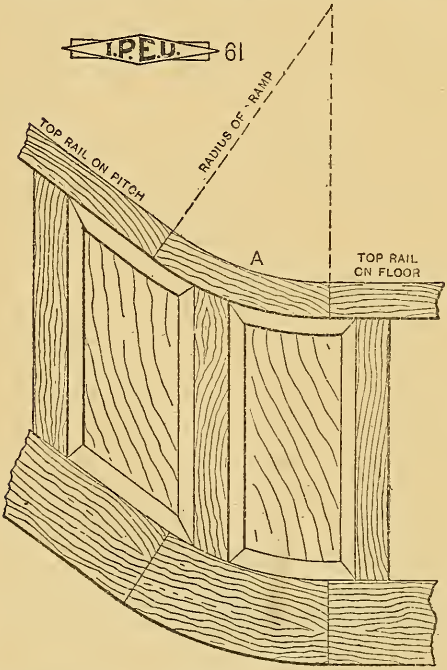


Fig. 3.

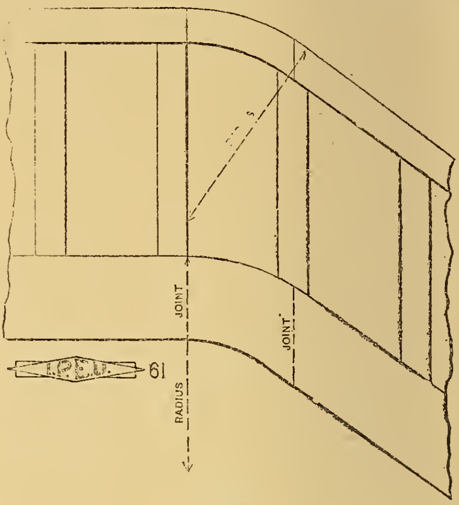


Fig. 4.

It is possible that some readers may not be entirely familiar with the method at present in vogue of putting in panels and moldings in work which shows upon one side only. The old method of accomplishing this was to cut out the stuff thick enough to allow the edges to be plowed for the panels. This, however, has been superseded by the system indicated in Fig. 5 of the cuts. The framing is glued together with the edges square, and when the face has been cleaned off it is turned over on the bench and the back joints neatly leveled across. After this has been done, rabetted fillets are glued and nailed around each panel, and when the glue has set the piece is

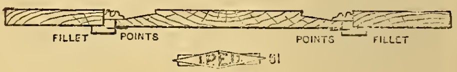


Fig. 5.

turned over again and the moldings mitered and nailed into the framing and down on the fillets.

Before triming off and sandpapering the framing is turned once more and the panels fitted to their proper places. A slight pressure is put upon them for the purpose of pressing their faces close to the molding. It can either be applied by an elastic shore from the ceiling, made out of a strip of ash or oak, or by means of hand screws, the work being laid on horses for the purpose. Points or small triangles made of pieces of iron 1-16 in. thick and about ¾ in. long on the side, are driven into the soft pine in such a way as to retain the panels in position. If the panels be thick they can be beveled to suit the fillets. The wall furring for this kind of wainscoting should be put on so that it will clear the fillets.

A peculiar geometrical variation, and one that should be remembered in constructing paneled stair-strings or planting them on, is represented in Fig. 6 of the engravings, which shows a sketch of a string whose grade is equal to an

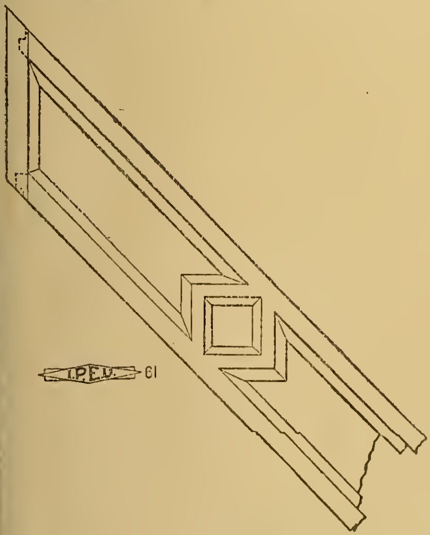


Fig. 6.

ngle of 45 degrees or a miter with a mall square panel placed in the center f its length and fitting the correspondng ends of the main panels, following he outline of the square for the purpose f increasing its decorative effect. It hould be so arranged that the ends of he main panel are on the angle of 45 egrees, each having one horizontal and ne vertical side on top and bottom and of equal length. If, however, the pitch of the stairs be less than 45 degrees, then the horizontal and vertical sides will be of unequal length; the horizontal side will be longer than the vertical and will grow longer in proportion as the pitch becomes less than 45 degrees.

The central panel must be a rectangular form as shown in Fig. 7, and the angle or mitre which the horizontal side makes with the pitch will be less than that which the vertical side makes in the same proportion. Similarly if the pitch be on an angle greater than 45 degrees, of course, the vertical sides will be longer than the horizontal and the central panel will be oblong in form. The miter made by the horizontal line with the pitch line will then be less than that made by the vertical. This rule should be adhered to in making frame strings or planting moldings or panels for the purpose of insuring their mechanical and geometrical correctness.

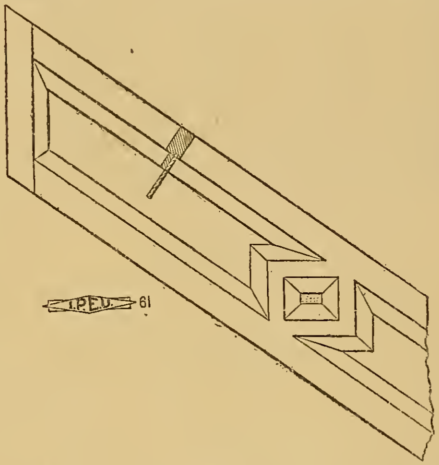


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8 will explain to the reader how a piece of panelling, the plan of which is a segment of a circle can be properly constructed. After bending and building up the rails in a number of thicknesses, as before described, they are mortised and tenoned, and the stiles and mullions are either built up or run in the machines in long lengths to the sweep of the sectional arc, and afterwards framed to suit. Panels should be glued well as bent on drums, but fillets can be cut out from the solid planks with the band-saw and rabbetted on the variety machine. Moldings can also be made in the same manner.

When it is required to make circular, or quarter-circular panel-work on the pitch, the safest and cheapest method is to my mind, to set out the plan and pitch either full size or half size as indicated in Fig. 9 of the engravings. From this it is comparatively easy to develop the stretchout of the rail as in the case of stair-building and then to build up in glued veneers to the requisite thickness by bending them on the pitch on an elongated drum in the manner previously shown. The method employed in developing the stretchout of the rail is one which I have deduced from "Newland's Carpenters' and Joiners' Assistant." The projected elevation in Fig. 9 shows the completed piece with the rails tenoned for the upper stile. The mullions can be obtained as indicated in Fig. 8, but the shoulders demand very careful fitting, as they too, are on the pitch and twist as they rise.

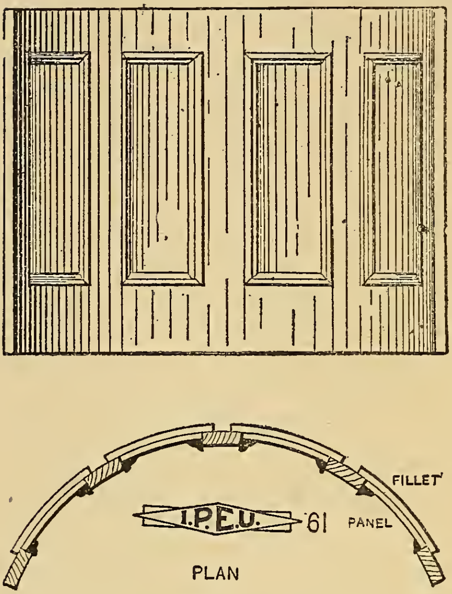


Fig. 8.

A short time ago the writer was called upon to construct a piece of square framing similar to that shown in Fig. 10 and representing a combined door and frame. It formed part of the front of a kitchen dresser, and was made in the manner indicated so that it would correspond with the rest of the front, which was the ordinary closet frame and doors of this design. This false piece was used to conceal a flour barrel and was fastened with hooks and eyes, so that the empty barrel might be removed and replaced by another. Its construction is peculiar and worthy of more than passing attention. Two stiles similar to that shown in Fig. 11 were made equal in width to that of the door, and frame stiles combined. These were laid out for mortising and plowing for the rails, which were also equal to the width of the door and frame rails. After this a scratch-bead was run in the center to break the open joint as it were. The pieces were then mortised, tenoned and plowed for the panels and were additionally framed as follows: The stiles were sawn into square and chiseled out in a sort of half, as far as the inside quick-line of the bead. The bead was mitered from the intersection of the cut

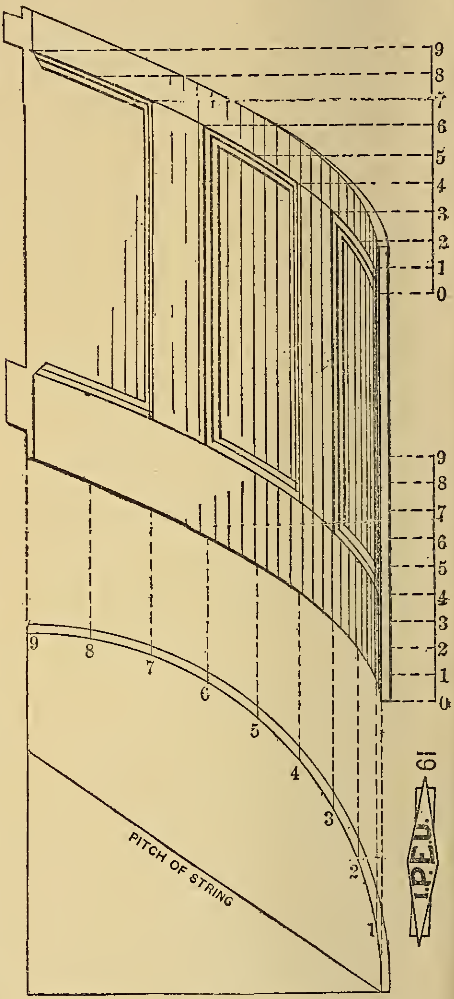


Fig. 9.

or kerf, from which on the outside vertical quirk, an upright shoulder was formed to the end of the stile. The tenons on the rail were cut in like manner, except that the shoulders were cut across the grain in order to abut against the edge of the stiles, as shown in Fig. 13 the letters X, Y, Z, denote how and where each fitted end does when ready to put together. From this description I have no doubt that the readers will be able to construct a piece of panel.

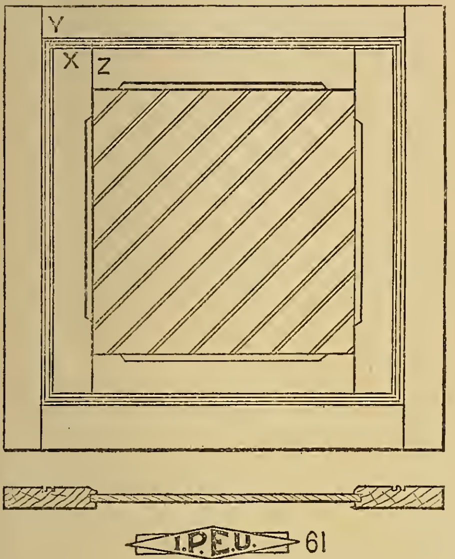


Fig. 10.

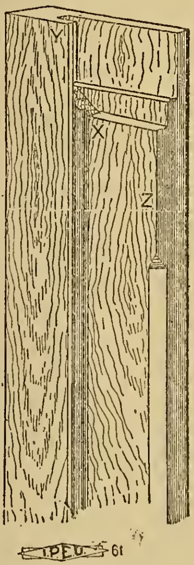


Fig. 11.

In order to develop the rail the simple plan followed by Newland on page 73 of his "Carpenters and Joiners' Assistant," will be found applicable, where he says: "To find the covering of a semi-cylindric surface contained between to parallel planes perpendicular to the generating."

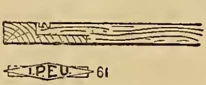


Fig. 12.

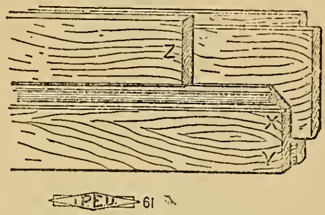


Fig. 13.

Now, in this case referring to Fig. 15, A-B, and C-D are the parellel planes or the top and bottom edges of the rail.

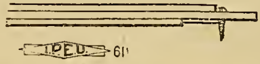


Fig. 14.

Quality Always Wins

In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells *Success*. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest amount of satisfaction.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, BOSTON
Makers of
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters
for Women, Misses and Children

E-F is the generating section, or in common language the plan. In order to find the covering or stretchout, which will bend around the sweep E-F, at the same time rise on the pitch or parellel plaines A-B and C-D, proceed as follows: Produce A-E infinitely and divide the quarter circle on plan into nine equal parts. From this division, at right angles to A-E draw lines until they cut A-B and C-D. Next lay off on E-G the divided spaces on E-F. Drop from E-G perpendicular lines and from the point of intersection on A-B draw lines parellel to A-G until they cut those from E-G. A line traced through the points of intersection will be the upper line of the required shape.

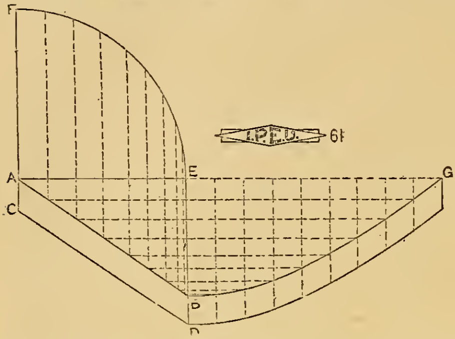
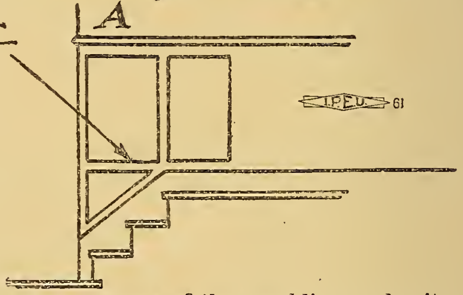


Fig. 15.

The bottom line may be obtained in the same manner.

Answer to Query of L. A. Paul

The easiest way to relieve your sight is to nail a thin base on, thus:—



This makes the top row symetrical and two panel in first.

The second method is to let the bottom bevel stay as it is and make another like it at top by cutting off the portion at A. Of course, this is more work, and there should be about ⅛ in. of plaster to cover the defect.

There are other methods, but these are sufficient.

The second query—according to diagram, shows the window stool projecting about 6 in. past the casings.

The architectural and carpenters' rule is to trim it off a trifle more than thickness of the moulding under it.

If corners of window sill or stool are sharp, they should be rounded off where the people pass close to them. Where there is much passing a narrow design is more suitable than the common.

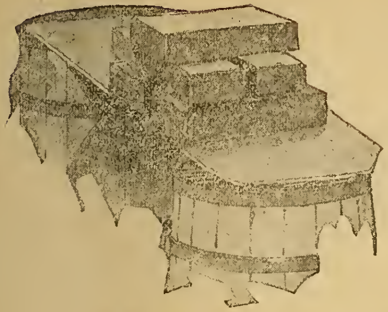
WM. INNIS,
Local Union No. 241. Tipton, Iowa.

Japs in the West

Congressman Swope is impressed with the gravity of the Japanese situation in the Far West. He is a member of the House committee that is investigating the Jap question, and says this country has "reached a point where we should not permit any unassimilable race to fill up our Pacific States or any other States."

"It is rather difficult for the people of the East and the South fully to appreciate the Japanese immigration question and its effect upon the Pacific Coast," said Mr. Swope. "When we realize that about 100,000 of the approximately 150,000 Japanese in this country live in California, we can readily see why the Californians view with great alarm a continued Japanese immigration. Washington, Oregon and California in particular seem to represent an earthly paradise to the Japanese because of their favorable climate and fertile soil. As a result, about four-fifths of the total Japanese population in the United States lives in these three States."

The Union Label is the emblem of co-operation between employer and employe and completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.



Which Shingle is Asbestos?

YOU can readily distinguish the difference between Asbestos Shingles and others.

Asbestos Shingles will not bend or curl, because they are nothing but rock — asbestos fibre and Portland cement. You can probably recall having seen and perhaps applied shingles which will bend like a piece of damp cardboard. They might lie flat on the roof when first applied, but what happens in a heavy wind or when the warping action of the sun begins to take effect?

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are not similar to, or like the shingles often referred to as "Asphalt Shingles." Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles will last as long as a stone foundation; they are fireproof, beautiful; easy to lay—won't curl up or wind whip; by all counts the best, and in the long run the most economical roofing material.

Don't let careless use of words confuse you. The words "Asbestos Shingles" and "Asphalt Shingles" may sound a little alike but they are similar in no other way.

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"Have used Bayonne for outdoor sleeping porches and can recommend it highly."

"Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth surpasses any roofing I have ever used."

"Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth always gives satisfaction."

"We always use Bayonne. Result: no complaints."

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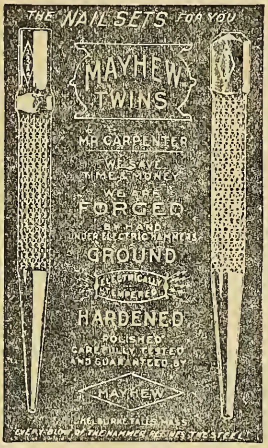

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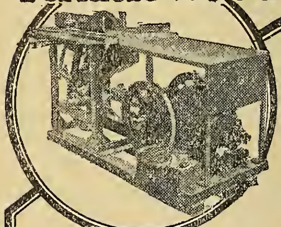

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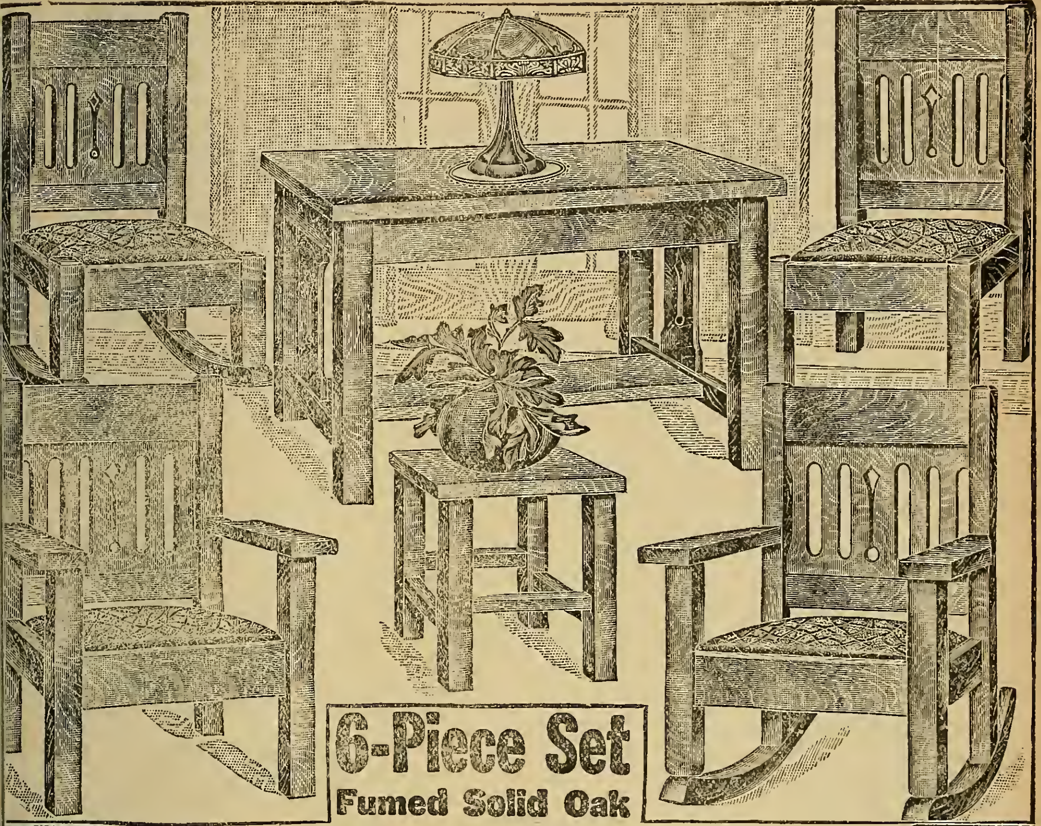

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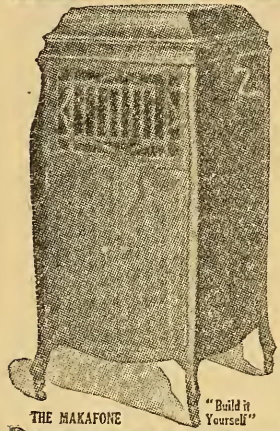

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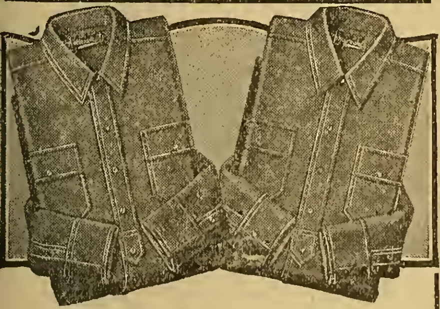

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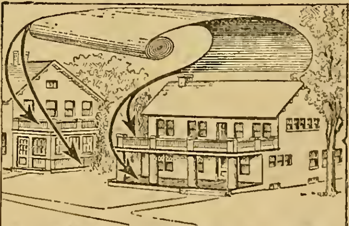

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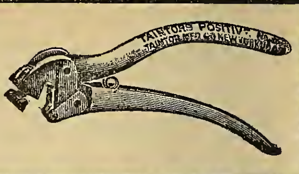
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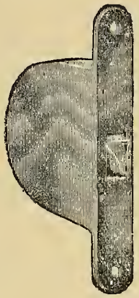

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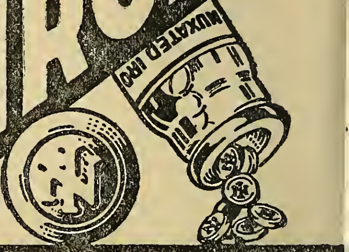

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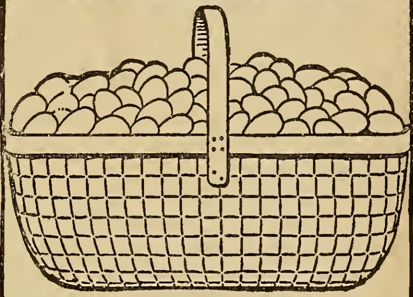

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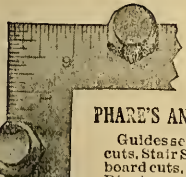

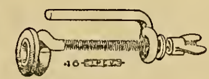

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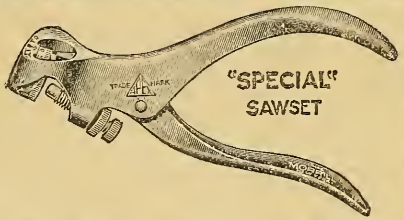

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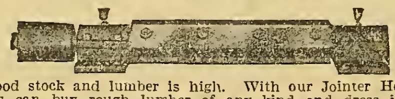

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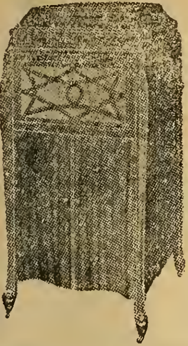

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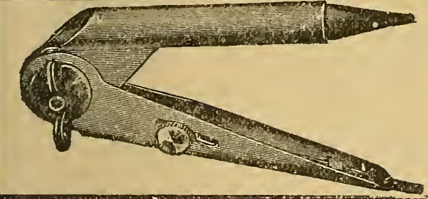

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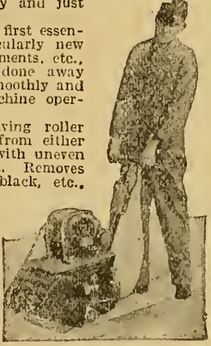

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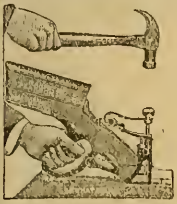

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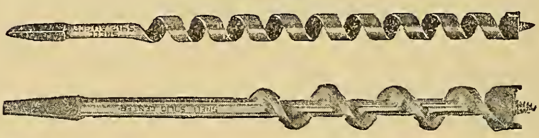

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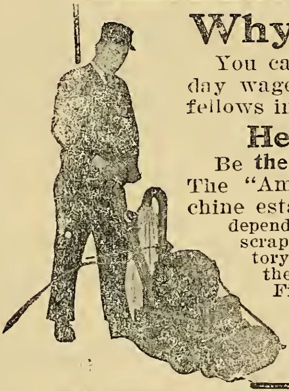

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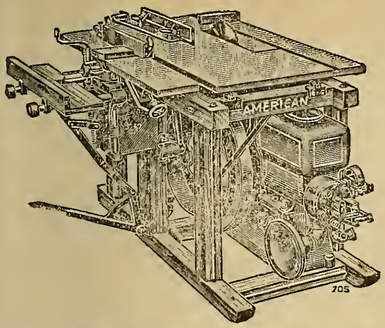

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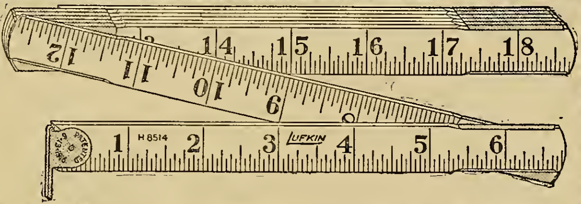

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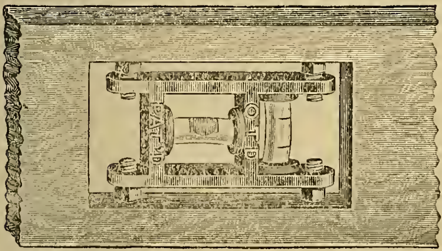

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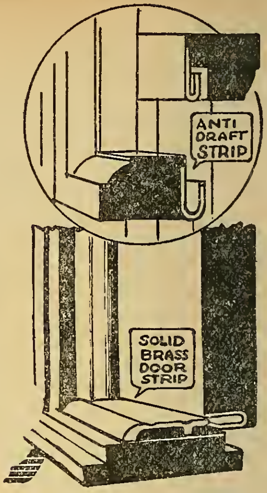

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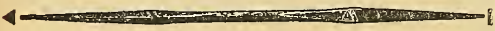

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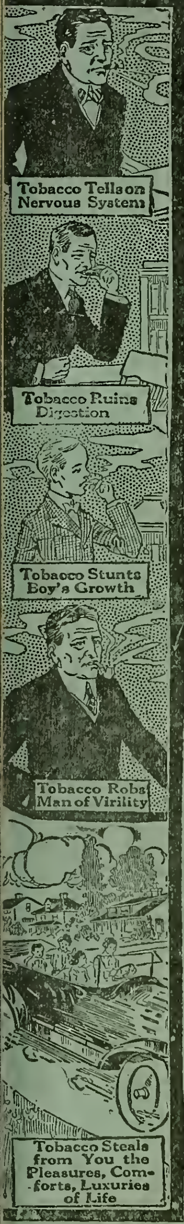
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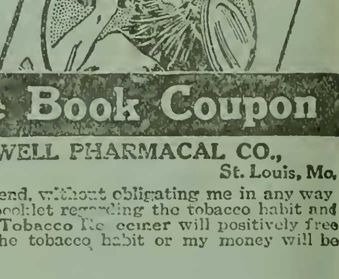
It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a few days. Your tobacco craving will usually begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is marvelously quick, scientific and thoroughly reliable.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It helps to quiet the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit —get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.



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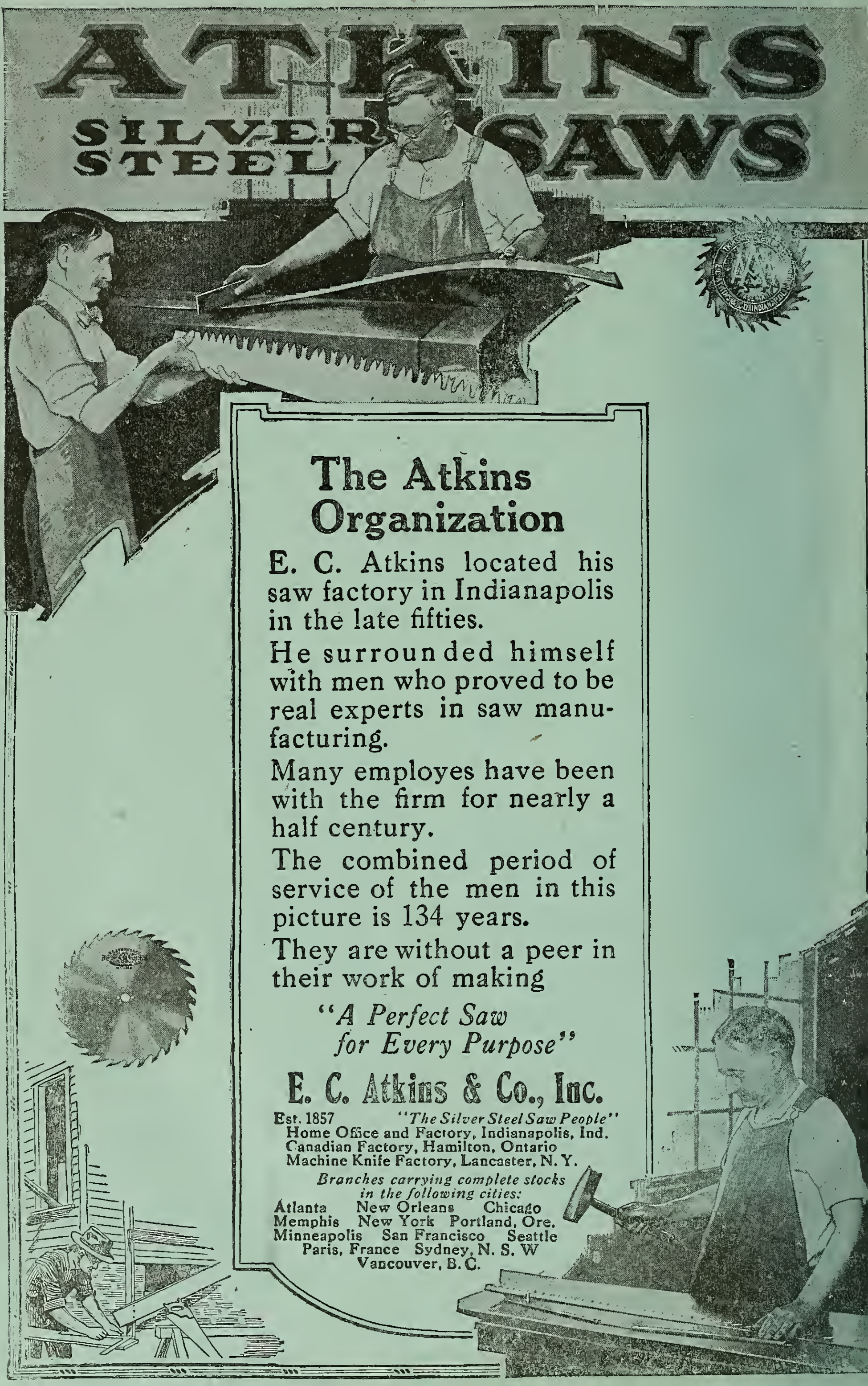

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